

CONSTRAINED PERCOLATION IN TWO DIMENSIONS

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ABSTRACT. We prove absence of infinite clusters and contours in a class of critical constrained percolation models on the square lattice. The percolation configuration is assumed to satisfy certain hard local constraints, but only weak symmetry and ergodicity conditions are imposed on its law. The proofs use new combinatorial techniques exploiting planar duality.

Applications include absence of infinite clusters of diagonal edges for critical dimer models on the square-octagon lattice, as well as absence of infinite contours and infinite clusters for critical XOR Ising models on the square grid. We also prove that there exists at most one infinite contour for high-temperature XOR Ising models, and no infinite contour for low-temperature XOR Ising model.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Background.** A central question in percolation and statistical physics models is when there exists an *infinite cluster*; that is, an infinite connected component of elements having the same state. The onset of infinite clusters as a model parameter is varied may often be taken as a defining characteristic of a phase transition or critical point.

A key problem is to determine whether infinite clusters are present *at* the critical point. In particular, this question remains open in the archetypal case of independent bond percolation on the hypercubic lattice in dimensions $3 \leq d \leq 10$ (see [15, 16, 22, 28] for details). Far more is known about certain two-dimensional models, culminating in spectacularly detailed understanding of the critical phase, via Schramm-Loewner Evolution [29, 30, 43, 44, 47]. In many settings, a necessary precondition for analysis of this kind is *self-duality*. One then expects the phase transition point to coincide with the self-dual point, which is the point where the primal and dual models have equal parameters. However, proving this is often difficult, since one must rule out coexistence of primal and dual infinite clusters. This question was open for 20 years (between [23] and [28]) for bond percolation on the square lattice. A further important circle of questions concerns the number of infinite clusters. Uniqueness of the infinite cluster for independent percolation on the hypercubic lattice was also open for many years, before the proof in [4] (later simplified and generalized in [11]). The central conjecture in percolation on general transitive graphs is that non-amenability of the graph is equivalent to existence of a non-uniqueness phase [8].

In this article we address questions of existence, coexistence, and uniqueness of infinite clusters for a class of *constrained* percolation models in two dimensions. By this we mean that the configuration is restricted to lie in a subset of the sample space where certain hard local constraints are satisfied. Subject to this restriction, the probability measures that we consider are very general. Our main results require only very weak symmetry

and ergodicity conditions. In particular, we do not assume stochastic monotonicity or correlation conditions such as the FKG inequality.

Many standard statistical physics models can be interpreted as constrained percolation models. Examples include the dimer model, or perfect matching model (in which a configuration is a subset of edges in which each vertex has exactly one incident edge present [25]); the 1-2 model (where each vertex has one or two incident present edges [19]); the 6-vertex model (where configurations are edge orientations on a degree-4 graph in which each vertex has in- and out-degree 2 [6, 9, 26]); and some general vertex models that can be transformed to dimer models on decorated graphs via the holographic algorithm ([12, 32, 41, 45]). We will give applications of our main results to dimer and XOR Ising models.

Phase transitions of certain constrained percolation problems have been studied extensively. See, for example, [27] for the dimer model, and [20] for the 1-2 model. The integrability properties of these constrained percolation problems make it possible to exactly compute finite-dimensional distributions and correlation functions. The critical parameter, i.e. the parameter where discontinuity of a certain correlation function is observed, can often be computed as the solution of an explicit algebraic equation.

Although there are many results describing the phase transitions of constrained percolation problems by a microscopic observable, e.g. spin-spin correlation, up to now, very few papers study the phase transitions of constrained percolation models from a macroscopic perspective, e.g. the existence of an infinite cluster. Even though sometimes we know that a phase transition exists with respect to a macroscopic observable, the exact value of the critical parameter is unknown [34], and it is not known if the critical parameter in the macroscopic sense coincides with the critical parameter in the microscopic sense, except for very few special models, such as the 2-dimensional Ising model [2, 33, 35]. One difficulty for constrained percolation problems is that there is often no stochastic monotonicity; see also [21, 38, 42].

1.2. Constrained Percolation. In this paper, we study a class of constrained site percolation problems on the 2-dimensional square lattice $G = (\mathbb{Z}^2, E)$. The vertex set \mathbb{Z}^2 consists of all points (m, n) with integer coordinates. Two vertices (m, n) and (m', n') are joined by an edge in E if and only if $|m - m'| + |n - n'| = 1$.

Each face of G is a unit square. We say that two faces of G are **adjacent** if they share an edge. Let f be a face of G , and let (m_f, n_f) be the coordinate of the vertex at the lower left corner of f . We color f **white** if $m_f + n_f$ is odd. If $m_f + n_f$ is even, we color f **black**.

We consider site percolation on G , i.e. the state space is $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$. We call an element ω of $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$ a **configuration**, and we call $\omega(v) \in \{0, 1\}$ the **state** of $v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. We impose the following constraint on site configurations.

- Around each black face, there are 6 allowed configurations (0000), (1111), (0011), (1100), (0110), (1001), where the digits from the left to the right correspond to vertices in clockwise order around the black square, starting from the lower left corner.

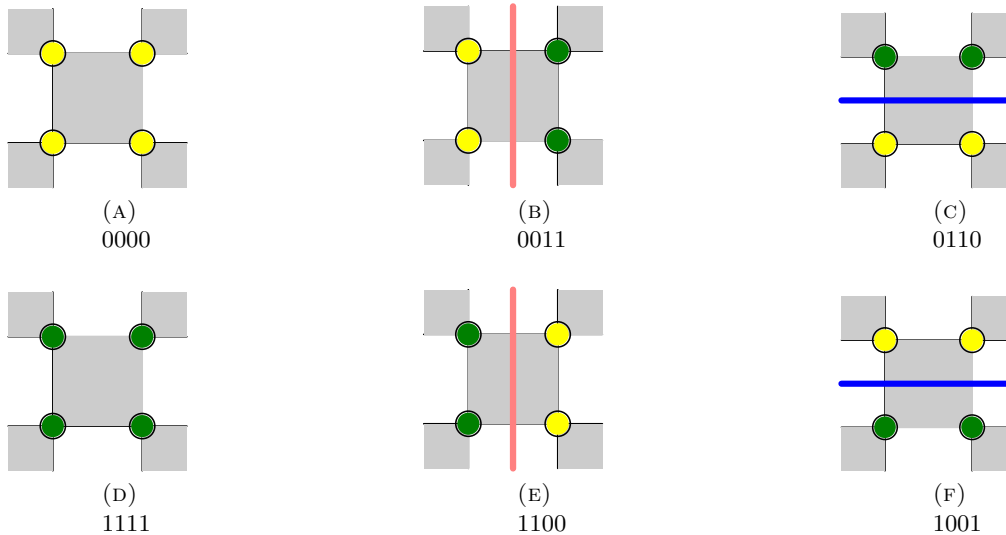


FIGURE 1. Local configurations of the constrained percolation around a black square. Red and blue lines mark contours separating 0's and 1's (in \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 respectively). Yellow (resp. green) disks represent 0's (resp. 1's).

Note that in the unconstrained case, around each black square, there are 16 different configurations, only 6 of which are allowed in the constrained case. See Figure 1 for local configurations of the constrained percolation around a black square.

Let $\Omega \subset \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$ be the set of all configurations satisfying the constraint above. Let μ be a probability measure on Ω . We will be interested in such measures μ satisfying the following conditions.

- (A1) μ is \mathcal{H} -translation-invariant, where \mathcal{H} is the subgroup of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ generated by $(1, 1)$ and $(1, -1)$.
- (A2) μ is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -ergodic; i.e., any $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -translation-invariant event has probability 0 or 1 under μ .
- (A3) μ is symmetric under exchanging 0 and 1; i.e. writing $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ for the map defined by $\theta(\omega)(v) = 1 - \omega(v)$ for each $v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, the measure μ is invariant under θ , that is, $\mu(A) = \mu(\theta(A))$ for every event A .

We will also consider the following variations of (A1) and (A2) (one weaker and one stronger). Let k be a positive integer.

- (Ak1) μ is $2k\mathbb{Z} \times 2k\mathbb{Z}$ -translation-invariant.
- (Ak2) μ is $2k\mathbb{Z} \times 2k\mathbb{Z}$ -ergodic; i.e., any $2k\mathbb{Z} \times 2k\mathbb{Z}$ -translation-invariant event has probability 0 or 1 under μ .

Note for $k \geq 1$ we have

$$(A1) \Rightarrow (Ak1); \quad (Ak2) \Rightarrow (A2),$$

where " \Rightarrow " means "implies".

1.3. Contours and Clusters. Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$ be a set of vertices in \mathbb{Z}^2 . We say that V is **connected** if it induces a connected subgraph of G .

Let $\omega \in \Omega$. A **cluster** of ω is a maximal connected set of vertices of G in which every vertex has the same state. If all the vertices in a cluster have the state 0 (resp. 1), we call the cluster a 0-cluster (resp. 1-cluster). A cluster may be finite or infinite. Here is our first main result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let μ be a probability measure on the constrained percolation state space Ω , satisfying (A1) – (A3). Let \mathcal{A} be the event that the number of infinite clusters is nonzero and finite. Then*

$$\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 0.$$

Note that Theorem 1.1 requires no assumptions of stochastic monotonicity, correlation inequalities, or rotation-invariance. See [13, 24, 46] for related results requiring stochastic monotonicity and rotation-invariance.

The conclusion of Theorem 1.1 does not in general hold for *unconstrained* percolation measures. Here is an example. Let $X = (X_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $Y = (Y_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be independent families of i.i.d. Bernoulli random variables with parameter $1/2$. Define a **run** of X (resp. Y) to be a maximal nonempty interval of \mathbb{Z} on which the corresponding variables are all equal. Define a **run rectangle** to be a set of the form $I \times J \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ where I is a run of X and J is a run of Y . Note that the run rectangles partition \mathbb{Z}^2 . Call a run rectangle a **site rectangle** if both I and J are runs of 1s, and a **bond rectangle** if exactly one of them is a run of 1s. Let \mathcal{G} be the (random) graph whose vertex set is the set of site rectangles, whose edge set is the set of all bond rectangles, and where a vertex and an edge are incident if some site of one is adjacent in G to some site of the other. It is easily seen that \mathcal{G} is isomorphic to G a.s. Now take a uniform spanning tree of \mathcal{G} (conditional on X and Y). Finally, assign a vertex of G the value 1 if it lies in a site rectangle or it lies in a bond rectangle whose edge is included in the spanning tree; otherwise assign value 0. It is straightforward to check that the resulting random configuration on G is \mathcal{H} -translation-invariant and symmetric. Moreover, a.s. there exist both an infinite 0-cluster and an infinite 1-cluster. Indeed, the measure is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ ergodic as well. (This can be checked from mixing properties of the uniform spanning tree.)

We also consider contours separating clusters. For this purpose, we introduce two auxiliary square grids, \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 , whose vertices are located at centers of white faces of the original square grid G . The primal (resp. dual) auxiliary square grid \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) has vertices located at points $(m - \frac{1}{2}, n + \frac{1}{2})$ of the plane, in which both m and n are even (resp. odd). Two vertices $(m - \frac{1}{2}, n + \frac{1}{2}), (m' - \frac{1}{2}, n' + \frac{1}{2})$ of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) are joined by an edge of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) if and only if $|m - m'| + |n - n'| = 2$. Evidently each face of \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 is a square of side length 2. See Figure 2.

Moreover, each black face F of G is crossed by an edge e_1 of \mathbb{L}_1 (in the sense that F and e_1 share a center). Similarly, F is crossed by an edge e_2 of \mathbb{L}_2 . The two edges of \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 that cross the same black face of G are perpendicular to each other. Each configuration in $\omega \in \Omega$ corresponds to a configuration in $\phi(\omega) \in \{0, 1\}^{E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)}$, where $E(\mathbb{L}_1)$ (resp. $E(\mathbb{L}_2)$) is the edge set of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2), as follows. For each black face F of G , if the configuration around F is (0000) or (1111), then we set $\phi(\omega)(e_1) = \phi(\omega)(e_2) = 0$, for the two edges $e_1 \in E(\mathbb{L}_1)$ and $e_2 \in E(\mathbb{L}_2)$ that cross F . If the configuration around F is (1001) or (0110) (so that the two upper vertices have one state, and the two lower

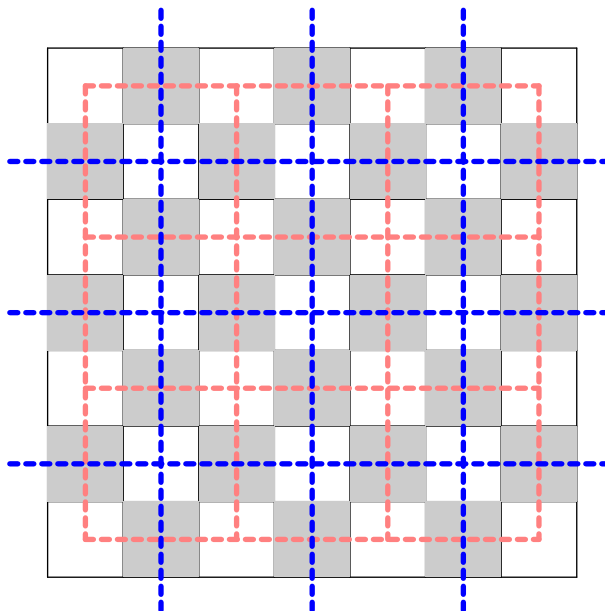


FIGURE 2. Graphs G , \mathbb{L}_1 , and \mathbb{L}_2 . Solid lines represent G . Red dashed lines represent \mathbb{L}_1 . Blue dashed lines represent \mathbb{L}_2 .

vertices have the other), then we let $\phi(\omega)$ take value 1 on the horizontal edge (e_1 or e_2), and 0 on the vertical edge. Similarly in the cases (0011) and (1100), we set $\phi(\omega)$ to be 1 on the vertical edge and 0 on the horizontal edge. We say an edge $e \in E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)$ is **present** (resp. **absent**) if it has state 1 (resp. 0). See Figure 3.

The present edges of \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are boundaries separating the state 0 and the state 1. It is easily verified that each vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 has an even number of incident present edges. Moreover, the present edges of \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 can never cross.

The image of Ω under the map ϕ is a subset of $\{0, 1\}^{E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. We call elements of this image **contour configurations**. A configuration in $\{0, 1\}^{E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)}$ is a contour configuration if and only if

- I each vertex in \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 has an even number of incident present edges;
- II present edges in $E(\mathbb{L}_1)$ and present edges in $E(\mathbb{L}_2)$ do not cross.

We use Φ to denote the set of all contour configurations. The map $\phi : \Omega \rightarrow \Phi$ is surjective and 2-to-1. Specifically, the configurations ω and $\theta(\omega)$ (but no others) have the same image under ϕ , where θ is the 0/1 exchange map defined in (A3).

Let $\omega \in \Omega$, and $\phi = \phi(\omega) \in \Phi$. Each connected component of present edges in ϕ is called a **contour** of ϕ . Since present primal edges and dual primal edges do not cross in a contour configuration, either all the edges in a contour are primal edges (edges of \mathbb{L}_1), or all the edges in a contour are dual edges (edges of \mathbb{L}_2). A contour is a **primal** (resp. **dual**) **contour** if it consists of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. edges of \mathbb{L}_2). A (primal or dual) contour is called finite (resp. infinite) if it consists of finitely many (resp. infinitely many) edges. Note that a contour may have 4 edges sharing a vertex; see Figure 3.

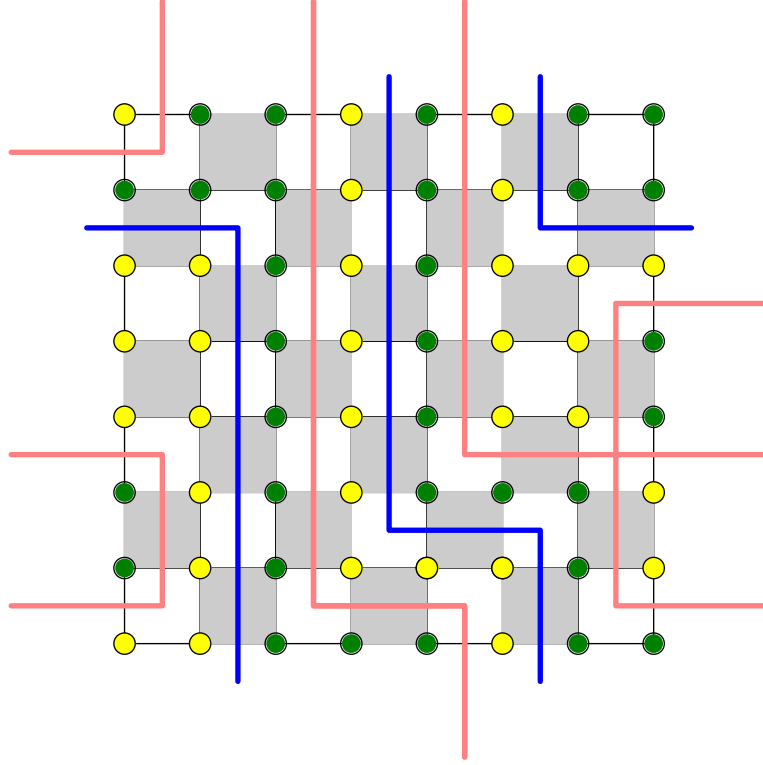


FIGURE 3. Constrained percolation configuration and associated contour configuration. Red lines represent primal contours. Blue lines represent dual contours. Green and yellow discs represent the two states of vertices.

Let D be a cluster of $\omega \in \Omega$, and let C be a contour of $\phi(\omega) \in \Phi$. We say C is **incident** to D if there exists $e \in C \subseteq E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)$, and a vertex $v \in D \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$, such that v is at Euclidean distance $\frac{1}{2}$ from the center point of e .

Let μ be a probability measure on Ω . Note that μ induces a probability measure ν on contour configurations in Φ , via the map ϕ . We consider a random configuration in Ω with law μ . Then the image ϕ is an associated contour configuration with law ν .

Let ν_1 (resp. ν_2) be the corresponding marginal distribution of ν on bond configurations of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2). Let Φ_1 (resp. Φ_2) be the state space consisting of bond configurations of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) satisfying the condition that each vertex has an even number of incident present edges. In some cases, we may wish to assume the following.

- (A4) ν_1 has **finite energy** in the following sense: let S be a face of \mathbb{L}_1 , and $\partial S \subset E(\mathbb{L}_1)$ be the set of four sides of the square S . Let $\phi \in \Phi_1$. Define ϕ_S to be the configuration obtained by switching the states of each element of ∂S , i.e. $\phi_S(e) = 1 - \phi(e)$ if $e \in \partial S$, and $\phi_S(e) = \phi(e)$ otherwise; see Figure 4. Let E be an event, and define

$$(1) \quad E_S = \{\phi_S : \phi \in E\}.$$

Then $\nu_1(E_S) > 0$ whenever $\nu_1(E) > 0$.

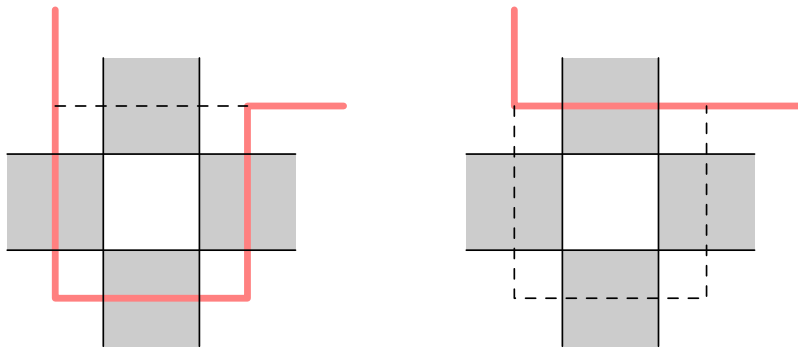


FIGURE 4. Modifying a contour configuration by flipping a unit square. The finite energy condition states that the law of the contour configuration after such a change is absolutely continuous with respect to the original.

Note that, for each $\phi \in \Phi_1$, the corresponding ϕ_S defined in Assumption (A4) is still in Φ_1 .

Theorem 1.2. *Let μ be a probability measure on Ω , and consider the corresponding contour configurations as defined above. Under Assumptions (A1)–(A4):*

- I μ -a.s. there are neither infinite primal contours nor infinite dual contours.*
- II μ -a.s. there are no infinite clusters.*

Let ξ be the (0- or 1-) cluster including the origin in a random constrained percolation configuration. We define the mean cluster size χ as follows

$$(2) \quad \chi = \mathbb{E}|\xi|,$$

where $|\xi|$ is the number of vertices in the cluster ξ . By Proposition 1 of [40], in any translation-invariant measure on $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$ that has no infinite 0- or 1-clusters satisfies $\chi = \infty$. Therefore Theorem 1.2 implies that $\chi = \infty$ for any probability measure on Ω satisfying (A1)–(A4).

Note that Assumption (A4) is important for the conclusion of Theorem 1.2. In fact, if Assumption (A4) does not hold, it is possible that there exists more than one infinite cluster with positive probability. Consider, for example, a distribution of constrained percolation configurations on \mathbb{Z}^2 , such that each row of \mathbb{Z}^2 is either all 0's with probability $\frac{1}{2}$, or all 1's with probability $\frac{1}{2}$, and the configurations on different rows are independent. This distribution satisfies Assumptions (A1)–(A3), but not (A4) (and it is not ergodic under the group of horizontal translations). With probability 1 there exist infinitely many infinite clusters (indeed, $*$ -clusters) under such a distribution.

Under the same Assumptions (A1)–(A4), we have a stronger conclusion. In order to state the conclusion, let ϕ_1 (resp. ϕ_2) be a contour configuration on \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2). Let $G \setminus \phi_1$ (resp. $G \setminus \phi_2$) be the graph obtained from G by removing every edge that is crossed by a present edge of ϕ_1 (resp. ϕ_2).

Theorem 1.3. *Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying the Assumptions (A1)–(A4). Let ν_1 be the corresponding marginal distribution on bond configurations in Φ_1 . Let ϕ_1 be the union of all primal contours. Then ν_1 -a.s. $G \setminus \phi_1$ has no infinite components.*

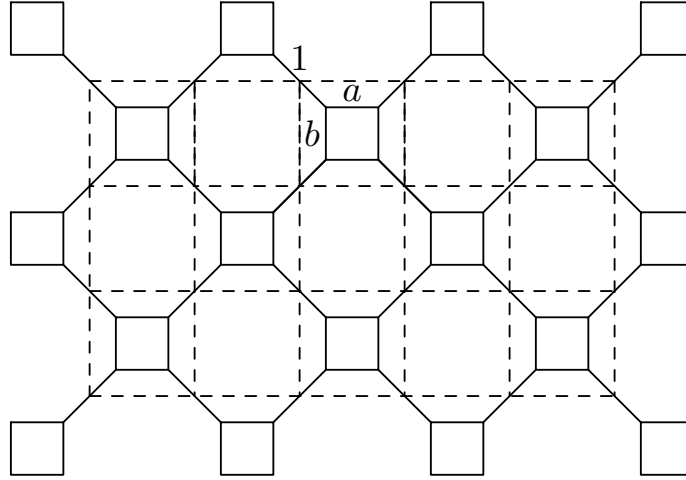


FIGURE 5. Square-octagon lattice: solid lines are edges of the square-octagon lattice; dashed lines are edges of G .

We also have some results on contours without the symmetry assumption (A3).

Theorem 1.4. *Let μ be a probability measure on the constrained percolation state space Ω , satisfying Assumptions (Ak1), (Ak2), (A4), for some positive integer k . Then μ -a.s. there is at most one infinite primal contour.*

Finally, a random contour configuration $\phi \in \Phi_2$ induces a random site configuration ρ on $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$ as follows. Fix a vertex $v_0 \in V(\mathbb{L}_1)$, and assume that $\rho(v_0)$ takes value 1 with probability $\frac{1}{2}$, and takes value 0 with probability $\frac{1}{2}$, independent of ϕ . For any two adjacent vertices $v, w \in V(\mathbb{L}_1)$, let $\rho(v) \neq \rho(w)$ if and only if the edge $\langle v, w \rangle$ crosses a present edge in ϕ . Let λ_1 be the measure on $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$, induced by ν_2 in the way described above. We introduce the following new assumption.

(A5) λ_1 is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -ergodic.

Theorem 1.5. *Let μ be a probability measure on the constrained percolation state space Ω , satisfying (Ak1), (Ak2), (A4), (A5), for some positive integer k . Then μ -a.s. there are no infinite primal contours.*

1.4. Examples of Constrained Percolation Measures. We present some applications of Theorems 1.1–1.5 to perfect matchings on the square-octagon lattice, as well as the XOR Ising model on the square grid. We will obtain results about infinite clusters and infinite contours in these well-known models.

Consider perfect matchings on the square-octagon lattice. See Figure 5 for a picture of the square-octagon lattice. Each perfect matching (or dimer configuration) on the square-octagon lattice is a subset of edges such that each vertex is incident to exactly one edge in the subset. There are two types of edges in the lattice: **Type-I edges** are edges of the square faces, and **Type-II edges** are edges of the octagonal faces but not of the square faces. (Type-II edges are diagonal lines in Figure 5).

We now connect perfect matchings on the square-octagon lattice with constrained percolation configurations on G . Recall that $G = (\mathbb{Z}^2, E)$ is the square grid, whose faces are

unit squares. We place a vertex of G at the midpoint of each Type-II edge. A face of G is constructed from the midpoints of four Type-II edges around a square or the midpoints of four Type-II edges around an octagon; see Figure 5. If a face of G encloses a square face of the square-octagon lattice, we color it black. If a face of G is enclosed by an octagon face, we color it white.

Given a perfect matching of the square-octagon lattice, we may consider its restriction to the set of all Type-II edges. There is a bijective correspondence between such restrictions and site percolation configurations on \mathbb{Z}^2 in Ω . Specifically, a vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 at the midpoint of a Type-II edge has state 1 in the constrained site configuration in Ω if and only if the Type-II edge is present in the perfect matching of the square-octagon lattice. It is easy to verify that this is indeed a bijection. A **present Type-II cluster** (resp. **absent Type-II cluster**) of a dimer configuration on the square-octagon lattice is a set of present (resp. absent) Type-II edges such that their midpoints form a 1-cluster (resp. 0-cluster) of the constrained percolation configuration, given by the above bijection. Equivalently, Type-II clusters may be defined by considering two Type-II edges to be adjacent if some endpoint of one is adjacent to some endpoint of the other.

In order to define a probability measure for perfect matchings on the square-octagon lattice, we introduce edge weights. We assign weight 1 to each Type-II edge, and weight w_e to the Type-I edge e . Assume that the edge weights of the square-octagon lattice satisfy the following conditions.

- (B1) The edge weights are $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -translation-invariant.
- (B2) If e_1, e_2 are two Type-I edges around the same square face, such that both e_1 and e_2 are horizontal, or both of them are vertical, then $w_{e_1} = w_{e_2}$.
- (B3) If e_1, e_2 are two Type-I edges around the same square face, such that exactly one of e_1, e_2 is horizontal and the other is vertical, then $w_{e_1}^2 + w_{e_2}^2 = 1$.

The reason we assume (B1) is to define a $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -translation-invariant measure. The reason we assume (B2) and (B3) is to define a measure for dimer configurations of the square-octagon lattice, which, under the connection described above to constrained percolation configurations in Ω , will induce a probability measure on Ω satisfying the symmetry assumption (A4).

Under (B1)–(B3), the edge weights are described by two independent parameters. We may sometimes assume the stronger translation-invariance condition below, which reduces the parameters to one.

- (B4) The edge weights are \mathcal{H} -translation-invariant.

In [27], the authors define a probability measure for any bi-periodic, bipartite, 2-dimensional lattice. Specializing to our case, let $\mu_{n,D}$ be the probability measure of dimer configurations on a toroidal $n \times n$ square-octagon lattice S_n (see [27] for details). Let \mathcal{M}_n be the set of all perfect matchings on S_n , and let $M \in \mathcal{M}_n$ be dimer configuration, then

$$(3) \quad \mu_{n,D}(M) = \frac{\prod_{e \in M} w_e}{\sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}_n} \prod_{e \in M} w_e},$$

where w_e is the weight of the edge e . As $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\mu_{n,D}$ converges weakly to a translation-invariant measure μ_D (see [27]).

Contours separating present Type-II clusters and absent Type-II clusters are defined to be the contours in the corresponding constrained percolation model.

Theorem 1.6. *For given edge weights satisfying (B1)–(B4), μ_D -a.s. there are no infinite present Type-II clusters or infinite absent Type-II clusters; moreover there are no infinite contours.*

Without (B4), we have a weaker conclusion.

Theorem 1.7. *For given edge weights satisfying (B1)–(B3), μ_D -a.s. there is at most one infinite contour.*

Next, we discuss the XOR Ising model. Consider an Ising model with spins located on vertices of the dual square grid \mathbb{L}_2 . Assume each edge e of \mathbb{L}_2 has coupling constant $J_e > 0$. In order to make the connection to the dimer model, note that e crosses exactly one square face S_e of the square-octagon lattice; see Figure 5. Let e' be either of the two sides of S_e parallel to e . Assume the coupling constant J_e and the edge weight $w_{e'}$ satisfy the following identity

$$(4) \quad w_{e'} = \frac{2 \exp(-2J_e)}{1 + \exp(-4J_e)}$$

When $w_e \in (0, 1)$, there is a unique $J_e > 0$ satisfying identity (4).

The XOR Ising model (see [48]) is a random spin configuration on \mathbb{L}_2 given by

$$\sigma_{XOR}(v) = \sigma_1(v)\sigma_2(v), \quad v \in V(\mathbb{L}_2)$$

where σ_1, σ_2 are two independent Ising models on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 , taking values in $\{\pm 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. Assume both σ_1 and σ_2 have coupling constants given by (4), and both σ_1 and σ_2 are sampled according to the law of the Ising model obtained as the weak limit under periodic boundary conditions; see [33]. A “+”-cluster (resp. “-”-cluster) of an XOR Ising configuration, whose spins are located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 , is a maximal connected set of vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 in which every spin has state “+” (resp. “-”) in σ_{XOR} . Similarly we can define an XOR Ising model with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_1 .

A **contour configuration** for an XOR Ising configuration, σ_{XOR} , defined on \mathbb{L}_2 (resp. \mathbb{L}_1), is a subset of $\{0, 1\}^{E(\mathbb{L}_1)}$ (resp. $\{0, 1\}^{E(\mathbb{L}_2)}$), whose state-1-edges (present edges) are edges of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) separating neighboring vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 (resp. \mathbb{L}_1) with different states of σ_{XOR} . (Recall that \mathbb{L}_1 and \mathbb{L}_2 are planar duals of each other.) Contour configurations of the XOR Ising model were first studied in [48], in which the scaling limits of contours of the critical XOR Ising model are conjectured to be level lines of Gaussian free field. It is proved in [10] that the contours of the XOR Ising model on the square grid correspond to level lines of height functions of the dimer model on the square-octagon lattice, inspired by the correspondence between Ising model and bipartite dimer model in [14]. We will study the percolation properties of the XOR Ising model, as an application of the main theorems proved in this paper for the general constrained percolation process.

Before stating the results on the percolation properties of the XOR Ising model, we identify the critical and non-critical phases for the family of XOR Ising models under consideration. Consider an Ising model, with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 and coupling constants obtained from dimer edge weights of the square-octagon lattice by (4), such that

the dimer edge weights satisfy Assumptions (B1)–(B3). Under the translation-invariance assumption (B1), the Ising model obtained above has the same coupling constant on all the horizontal edges (denoted by J_h), and the same coupling constant on all the vertical edges (denoted by J_v).

Let

$$(5) \quad F(x, y) := \exp(-2x) + \exp(-2y) + \exp(-2x - 2y).$$

An Ising model on the square grid with coupling constants $J_h \geq 0$ on each horizontal edge and $J_v \geq 0$ on each vertical edge is said to be **critical** if

$$(6) \quad F(J_h, J_v) = 1.$$

The Ising model is said to be in the **low temperature state** if

$$(7) \quad F(J_h, J_v) < 1.$$

The Ising model is said to be in the **high temperature state** if

$$(8) \quad F(J_h, J_v) > 1.$$

It is known that in the high temperature state, the Ising model has a unique Gibbs measure, and the spontaneous magnetization vanishes; while in the low temperature state, the Gibbs measures are not unique and the spontaneous magnetization is strictly positive under the “+”-boundary condition. See [1, 31, 33].

We claim that if the dimer edge weights also satisfy (B4), then the Ising model has critical coupling constants; otherwise the Ising model has non-critical coupling constants. See [33]. It is straightforward to check that given (4) and (B1)–(B3), (6) is equivalent to (B4).

We define the **critical XOR Ising model** (resp. **non-critical XOR Ising model**) to be one obtained from the product of two independent critical Ising models on a square grid such that

- I. each Ising model has coupling constants J_h on horizontal edges, and J_v on vertical edges, such that J_h, J_v satisfy (resp. do not satisfy) (6);
- II. each Ising model has a probability measure that is the weak limit of measures on finite graphs with periodic boundary conditions.

Theorem 1.8. *For the critical XOR-Ising model as defined above,*

- I. *almost surely there are no infinite “+”-clusters, and no infinite “-”-clusters;*
- II. *almost surely there are no infinite contours.*

Now let us turn to the non-critical XOR Ising model.

Theorem 1.9. *The non-critical XOR Ising model, as defined above, almost surely has at most one infinite contour.*

An XOR Ising model $\sigma_{XOR} = \sigma_1\sigma_2$ is said to be in the **low temperature state** (resp. **high temperature state**) if both σ_1 and σ_2 are in the low temperature state (resp. high temperature state). Recall that both σ_1 and σ_2 have the same parameters J_h and J_v .

Theorem 1.10. *In the low temperature XOR Ising model, almost surely there are no infinite contours.*

For the high-temperature XOR Ising model, we can prove the existence of a unique infinite contour in sufficiently high temperature as follows.

Theorem 1.11. *Let p_c be the critical probability for the i.i.d Bernoulli site percolation on the square grid. Note that $p_c > \frac{1}{2}$. Let $h_0 > 0$ satisfy*

$$\frac{e^{h_0}}{e^{h_0} + e^{-h_0}} = p_c.$$

Consider a high-temperature XOR Ising model on the square grid, in which each horizontal edge has coupling constant $J_h \geq 0$, and each vertical edge has coupling constant $J_v \geq 0$ satisfying (8). If $2(J_h + J_v) < h_0$, then almost surely

- I. there are no infinite “+”-clusters or infinite “-”-clusters;*
- II. there exists exactly one infinite contour.*

Moreover, let $J'_h > 0$, $J'_v > 0$ be obtained from J_h , J_v by

$$(9) \quad \exp(-2J_h) + \exp(-2J'_v) + \exp(-2J_h - 2J'_v) = 1;$$

$$(10) \quad \exp(-2J_h) + \exp(-2J'_v) + \exp(-2J_h - 2J'_v) = 1.$$

If we assign the coupling constant J'_h to each horizontal edge of the square grid, and J'_v to each vertical edge, then we obtain a low-temperature XOR Ising model in which the total number of infinite “+”-clusters and “-”-clusters is exactly one almost surely.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we prove combinatorial results regarding configurations of contours and clusters. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.1. In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.4. In Section 5, we prove Theorem 1.2. In Section 6, we prove a few combinatorial and probabilistic results in preparation to prove the remaining main theorems of the paper. In Section 7, we discuss similar combinatorial results in unconstrained percolation. In Section 8, we prove Theorem 1.3. In Section 9, we prove Theorem 1.5. In Section 10, we prove Theorems 1.6 to 1.11. In Appendix A, we prove a combinatorial lemma required for the proof of Theorem 1.4.

2. CONTOURS AND CLUSTERS

In this section, we prove some combinatorial and probabilistic results regarding infinite contours and infinite clusters in constrained percolation processes, in preparation for the proofs of Theorems 1.1 to 1.4. It will frequently be convenient to consider graphs embedded into the plane in the usual way; we identify an edge with closed line segment joining its endpoints.

We begin with the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Consider the four vertices of a white face of G . If in a constrained configuration in Ω , all the four vertices have state 0, then flipping the states of all vertices to 1, and preserving the states of all the other vertices of G , we obtain another constrained configuration in Ω . Similarly, we may change the states of all the four vertices of one white face of G from 1 to 0, and obtain another configuration in Ω .*

Proof. It is easy to verify that each of the four adjacent black faces has configurations satisfying the constraint. □

We introduce an **augmented square grid** $A\mathbb{Z}^2$, whose vertices are either vertices of G , centers of faces of G , or midpoints of edges of G . Two vertices u, w of $A\mathbb{Z}^2$ are joined by an edge of $A\mathbb{Z}^2$ if and only if $\|u - w\|_1 = \frac{1}{2}$.

Note that $A\mathbb{Z}^2$ is a square grid with edge length $\frac{1}{2}$. Let $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$ be the planar dual lattice of $A\mathbb{Z}^2$, which is also a square grid with edge length $\frac{1}{2}$.

For any edge $e \in E(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup E(\mathbb{L}_2)$, consider the rectangle $R(e)$ in \mathbb{R}^2 consisting of all the points within ℓ^∞ distance at most $\frac{1}{4}$ of the line segment joining its endpoints. For a contour C , let $\tilde{C} = \{R(e) : e \in C\}$. The topological boundary of \tilde{C} in \mathbb{R}^2 is precisely a union of line segments corresponding to a set S of edges of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$. The **interface** of C is this set of edges S . See Figure 6.

In particular, each component of the interface of the contour C is either a self-avoiding cycle or a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path, consisting of edges of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$, and each vertex of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$ is incident to 0 or 2 edges in the interface. Here by self-avoiding cycle we mean a finite connected component of edges of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$ in which each vertex of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$ has two incident edges.

The **interface of a contour configuration** $\phi \in \Phi$ is the union of interfaces of all contours in ϕ . Each component of the interface of ϕ is a self-avoiding cycle or doubly-infinite self-avoiding path in $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$. See Figure 6 for an example of the interface. See also [17].

Lemma 2.2. *For any contour configuration $\phi \in \Phi$, contours can never intersect interfaces, when interpreted as subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 .*

Proof. Any intersection must lie in the interior of either a black square or a white square. It is straightforward to check the two cases separately. In the case of a black square, we use the fact that primal contours and dual contours cannot cross each other. \square

Throughout this section, we let $\omega \in \Omega$ be a constrained percolation configuration, and let ϕ be the corresponding contour configuration in $\mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{L}_2$.

Lemma 2.3. *For any component I of the interface of ϕ , let F_I be the set consisting of all the vertices of G whose ℓ^∞ distance to I is $\frac{1}{4}$. Then all the vertices in F_I lie in a single cluster, and F_I is the vertex set of a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path (resp. self-avoiding cycle) if I is a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path (resp. self-avoiding cycle).*

Proof. First of all, note that F_I is a connected set of vertices in G . Now, if not all the vertices in F_I are in the same infinite cluster, then there exist a pair of adjacent vertices $x, y \in F_I$, such that the edge (x, y) of G crosses a contour. Then the contour crossing (x, y) must cross the interface I as well, but this is a contradiction to Lemma 2.2.

Next we show that F_I is the vertex set of a doubly infinite self-avoiding path or a self-avoiding cycle. Let E_I be the set of edges of G whose distance to I is $\frac{1}{4}$. It is straightforward to check that $F_I = V(E_I)$. The fact that E_I has degree 2 follows by local case analysis.

See Figure 6 for an example of such a part of a cluster, represented by black points. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be a nonempty collection of contours. Any two vertices $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ in a connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$ are connected by a path in G that lies in the same component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$.*

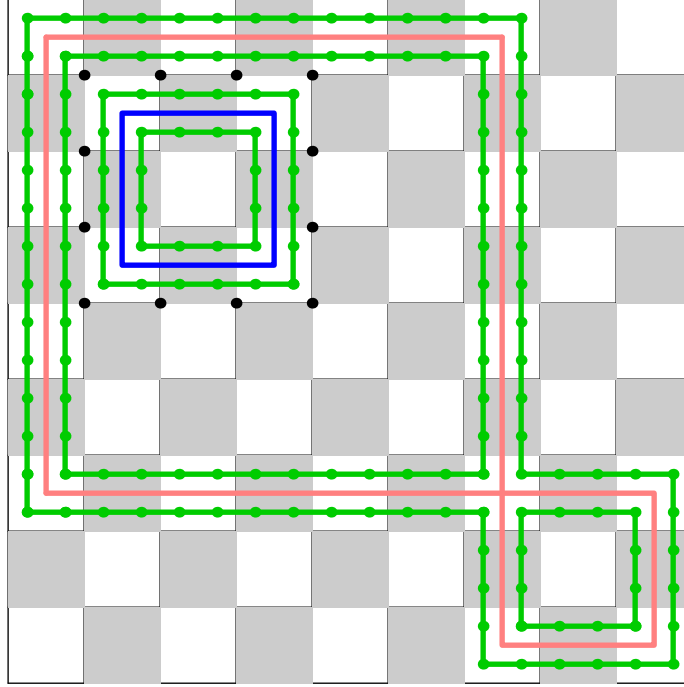


FIGURE 6. Primal contour, dual contour and interface: red lines represent primal contours; blue lines represent dual contours, green lines represent interfaces; green vertices represent vertices of $[AZ^2]^*$ along the interface; black vertices represent part of a cluster.

Proof. For each $x \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, let $S_x = x + [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]^2$ be the unit square centered at x . Consider a path p_{xy} in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$ from x to y . Let

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : p_{xy} \text{ intersects } S_x\}.$$

Then we claim that A is a connected set in $G \setminus \mathcal{C}$. Indeed, when the path enters a new square, it must do so either by crossing an edge of G^* (the dual graph of G), or by passing through a vertex of G^* . In the former case, the edge of G^* does not lie in a contour of \mathcal{C} ; in the latter case, the vertex of G^* does not lie in a contour of \mathcal{C} . \square

In the following lemma, contours may be primal or dual as usual. We say a cluster is **incident** to a contour, if there exists a vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 in the cluster and an edge of \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 in the contour, such that the Euclidean distance of the vertex and the contour is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lemma 2.5. *Consider any configuration $\omega \in \Omega$ and associated contour configuration $\Phi = \Phi(\omega)$.*

- I. *If there exist at least two infinite contours, then there exists an infinite 0-cluster or an infinite 1-cluster.*
- II. *If C_1 and C_2 are two infinite contours, then there exists an infinite cluster incident to C_1 .*
- III. *If ξ is a cluster incident to two infinite contours, then ξ is an infinite cluster.*

IV. Suppose that C_1 is an infinite contour and \mathcal{C} is a nonempty collection of infinite contours, such that $C_1 \notin \mathcal{C}$. Let R be the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}} C$ containing C_1 . Then there is an infinite cluster in R .

Proof. We first prove II., which immediately implies I.. If there exist at least two infinite contours, then we can find two distinct infinite contours C_1 and C_2 , two points $x \in C_1$ and $y \in C_2$ (midpoints of edges of G), and a self-avoiding path p_{xy} , consisting of edges of G and two half-edges, one starting at x and the other ending at y , and connecting x and y , such that p_{xy} does not intersect any infinite contours except at x and at y . Indeed, we may take any path intersecting two distinct infinite contours, and then take a minimal subpath with this property.

Let $v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ be the first vertex along p_{xy} starting from x . Let u be the midpoint of the line segment $[v, x]$. Then u lies on the interface of C_1 . Let ℓ_u be the connected component of the interface of C_1 containing u . Then ℓ_u is either a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path or a self-avoiding cycle consisting of edges of $[A\mathbb{Z}^2]^*$.

We consider these two cases separately. Firstly, if ℓ_u is a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path, then we claim that v is in an infinite (0 or 1-)cluster of the constrained site configuration on \mathbb{Z}^2 . Indeed, by Lemma 2.3, all the vertices in F_{ℓ_u} are in the same cluster and F_{ℓ_u} is a doubly infinite self-avoiding path in G .

Secondly, if ℓ_u is a self-avoiding cycle, then considering ℓ_u as a union of line segments in \mathbb{R}^2 , $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \ell_u$ has two components, Q_v and Q'_v , where Q_v is the component including v . Since ℓ_u is a cycle, exactly one of Q_v and Q'_v is bounded, and the other is unbounded. Using Lemma 2.2, $x \in Q'_v$ implies $C_1 \in Q'_v$. Since $C_1 \subseteq Q'_v$, and C_1 is an infinite contour, we deduce that Q'_v is unbounded, and Q_v is bounded. Note that $y \notin \ell_u$ by Lemma 2.2, so either $y \in Q_v$, or $y \in Q'_v$. If $y \in Q'_v$, then any path consisting of edges of G and one half-edge incident to y and connecting v and y must intersect ℓ_u , and therefore must intersect C_1 also. In particular, p_{xy} intersects C_1 not only at x , but also at some point other than x . This contradicts the definition of p_{xy} . Hence $y \in Q_v$. By Lemma 2.2, this implies $C_2 \subseteq Q_v$. But $C_2 \subseteq Q_v$ is impossible since C_2 is infinite and Q_v is bounded. Hence this second case is impossible.

Therefore we conclude that there exists an infinite (0 or 1-)cluster incident to C_1 . This establishes II., and hence I..

We now turn to III.. Assume that ξ is a cluster incident to two distinct infinite contours C_1 and C_2 . We can find a path p_{xy} , as above, such that every vertex of G along p_{xy} is in ξ . Then ξ is infinite since the interface ℓ_u is infinite. This establishes III..

Consider Part IV. of the lemma. We say a contour is **incident** to R , if there exists an edge e of \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 in the contour and a vertex v of G in R , such that the Euclidean distance of e and v is $\frac{1}{2}$. We claim that there exists at least one infinite contour in \mathcal{C} incident to R . Recall that R is a connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{C}$. Indeed, if there is no infinite contour in \mathcal{C} incident to R , then $R = \mathbb{R}^2$. But this is impossible since \mathcal{C} is nonempty.

Let $C_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ be an infinite contour in \mathcal{C} incident to R . Since R contains at least one infinite contour, we can find an infinite contour $C_3 \subset R$ such that there exists a path ℓ_{xy} connecting a point $x \in C_2$ and $y \in C_3$, consisting of a half-edge starting from x , a half-edge starting from y and edges of G , such that ℓ_{xy} crosses no infinite contours except at x and at

y , and all the vertices of G along ℓ_{xy} are in R by Lemma 2.4. Following the same procedure as above we can find an infinite cluster in R adjacent to C_2 and C_3 . \square

Lemma 2.5 has the following straightforward corollary.

Corollary 2.6. *Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying Assumptions (A1)–(A3). If μ -a.s. there are no infinite clusters, then μ -a.s. there are no infinite contours.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{A}_1 (resp. \mathcal{A}_2) be the event that there exists at least one infinite primal (resp. dual) contour. There is a bijection between configurations in \mathcal{A}_1 and configurations in \mathcal{A}_2 ; specifically, we translate each configuration in \mathcal{A}_1 by $(1, 1)$, and obtain a configuration in \mathcal{A}_2 , and vice versa. By Assumption (A3), we have $\mu(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{A}_2)$.

Moreover, since \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ translation invariant events, by Assumption (A2), we have either $\mu(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{A}_2) = 0$, or $\mu(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{A}_2) = 1$.

Suppose that $\mu(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{A}_2) = 1$. Since primal contours and dual contours are distinct, μ -a.s. there exist at least two distinct infinite contours. By Lemma 2.5 I., μ -a.s. there exists an infinite cluster. \square

If C is a contour, we write $G \setminus C$ for the subgraph obtained from G by removing all the edges of G crossed by edges of C .

Lemma 2.7. *Let C_∞ be an infinite contour. Then each infinite component of $G \setminus C_\infty$ contains an infinite cluster that is incident to C_∞ .*

Proof. Let S be an infinite component of $G \setminus C_\infty$. Let $x \in C_\infty$ be the midpoint of an edge of G , and let $y \in S$ be a vertex of G , such that the Euclidean distance of x and y is $\frac{1}{2}$. Let v be the midpoint of the line segment $[x, y]$. Then v lies on the interface of C_∞ . Let ℓ_v be the component of the interface of C_∞ containing v .

We claim that ℓ_v is infinite. Suppose that ℓ_v is finite. Then ℓ_v is a self-avoiding cycle. Let Q_x (resp. Q_y) be the component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \ell_v$ containing x (resp. y). Then exactly one of Q_x and Q_y is bounded, and the other is unbounded. Note that $C_\infty \subset Q_x$ by Lemma 2.2.

We claim that $S \subset Q_y$. To see why that is true, note that since S is connected and $y \in S \cap Q_y$, if S is not a subset of Q_y , there exist a pair of adjacent vertices $p, q \in S$, such that $p \in Q_y$ and $q \notin Q_y$. Then the edge $\langle x, y \rangle$ of G crosses the interface ℓ_v , and therefore crosses the contour C_∞ as well. But this is impossible since S is an infinite component of $G \setminus C_\infty$.

Since it is impossible that $C_\infty \in Q_x$ and $S \subset Q_y$ both C_∞ and S are infinite, we infer that ℓ_v is infinite.

According to Lemma 2.3, all the vertices in F_{ℓ_v} lie in an infinite cluster incident to C_∞ . \square

Lemma 2.8. *Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ be in an infinite 0-cluster, let $y \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ be in an infinite 1-cluster, and let ℓ_{xy} be a path, consisting of edges of G and connecting x and y . Then ℓ_{xy} has an odd number of crossings with infinite contours in total.*

In particular, if there exist both an infinite 0-cluster and an infinite 1-cluster, then there exists an infinite contour.

Proof. Moving along ℓ_{xy} , two neighboring vertices $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ of ℓ_{xy} have different states if and only if the edge $\langle u, v \rangle$ crosses a contour. Since the states of x and y are different,

moving along ℓ_{xy} , the states of vertices must change an odd number of times. Therefore ℓ_{xy} crosses (primal and dual) contours an odd number of times.

It remains to show that the total number of crossings of ℓ_{xy} with finite contours is even. Since ℓ_{xy} crosses finitely many finite contours in total, let C_1, \dots, C_m be all the finite contours intersecting ℓ_{xy} , where m is a nonnegative integer.

Let $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ be the subgraph obtained from G by removing all the edges of G crossed by the C_i 's. Since all the C_i 's are finite, $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ has exactly one infinite component. We claim that both x and y lie in the infinite connected component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$. Indeed, if x is in a finite component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$, then it is a contradiction to the fact that x is in an infinite 0-cluster, because the infinite 0-cluster including x cannot be a subset of a finite component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$. Similarly y is also in an infinite component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$. Since $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ has a unique infinite component, we infer that both x and y are in the same infinite component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$.

Since both x and y lie in the infinite connected component of $G \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$, we can find a path ℓ'_{xy} connecting x and y , using edges of G , such that the path does not intersect $\cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ at all. Moreover, each vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 or \mathbb{L}_2 has an even number of incident edges in $\cup_{i=1}^m C_i$. We can transform ℓ_{xy} to ℓ'_{xy} using a finite sequence of moves; in each move, the path only changes along the boundary of a single face of G . Since the face contains either no vertex of $V(\mathbb{L}_1) \cup V(\mathbb{L}_2)$, or a single vertex of even degree in $\cup_i C_i$, it is easy to verify that the parity of the total number of crossings is preserved. This implies that ℓ_{xy} must cross infinite contours an odd number of times, because ℓ_{xy} crosses (infinite and finite) contours an odd number of times in total, and ℓ_{xy} crosses finite contours an even number of times. \square

Lemma 2.9. *Assume that ξ is an infinite cluster, and C is an infinite contour. Assume that x is a vertex of G in ξ , and let $y \in C$ be the midpoint of an edge of G . Assume that there exists a path p_{xy} connecting x and y , consisting of edges of G and a half-edge incident to y , such that p_{xy} crosses no infinite contours except at y . Let z be the first vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 along p_{xy} starting from y . Then $z \in \xi$.*

Proof. Since p_{xy} crosses no infinite contours except at y , let C_1, \dots, C_m be all the finite contours crossing p_{xy} . We claim that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ has a unique unbounded component, which contains both x and y . Indeed, since $x \in \xi$ and $y \in C$; neither the infinite cluster ξ nor the infinite contour C can lie in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$.

Let I be the intersection of the interface of $\cup_{i=1}^m C_i$ with the unique unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_i$. Since each C_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, is a finite contour, each component of the interface of C_i is finite. In particular, I consists of finitely many disjoint self-avoiding cycles, denoted by D_1, \dots, D_t . For $1 \leq i \leq t$, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus D_i$ has exactly one unbounded component, and one bounded component.

By Lemma 2.3, each F_{D_i} form a self-avoiding cycle of G , and all the vertices in F_{D_i} , for each fixed i , are in the same cluster. Note that each time p_{xy} crosses D_i , it must intersect F_{D_i} at a vertex of G . We claim that all the vertices in $\cup_{i=1}^t F_{D_i}$, are also in the same cluster. Indeed, p_{xy} is divided by crossings with the interfaces D_i ($1 \leq i \leq t$) into nonoverlapping segments; the interior of each segment is either in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^t D_i$, or in the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^t D_i$. See Figure 7. For each segment of p_{xy}

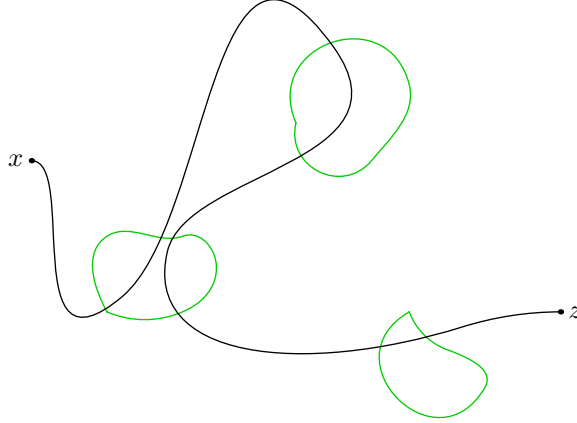


FIGURE 7. p_{xy} and finite interfaces crossing p_{xy} : green cycles represent interfaces, the black line represent p_{xy} .

whose interior lies in an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^t D_i$, all the vertices of G on the segment are in the same cluster (since the segment crosses no contours), including two vertices in F_{D_i} and F_{D_j} , for some $i \neq j$. Since for any $i, j, i \neq j$, F_{D_i} and F_{D_j} can be connected by finitely many such steps as described above, we conclude that all the vertices in $\cup_{i=1}^t F_{D_i}$ are in the same infinite cluster. Similarly, x is in the same cluster as F_{D_i} , for some i , and z is in the same cluster as F_{D_j} , for some j . Therefore we have $z \in \xi$. \square

Using the same arguments as in Lemma 2.9, we can prove the following.

Lemma 2.10. *Assume that C_1, C_2 are two infinite contours. Assume that x, y be the midpoints of edges of G . Assume that there exists a path p_{xy} connecting x and y , consisting of edges of G and two half-edges incident to x and y , such that p_{xy} crosses no infinite contours except at x and y . Let z (resp. w) be the first (resp. last) vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 along p_{xy} starting from y . Then z, w are in the same cluster.*

3. NON-EXISTENCE OF FINITELY MANY INFINITE CLUSTERS

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1. Throughout this section, let $\omega \in \Omega$ and let ϕ be the associated contour configuration.

The number of **ends** of a connected graph is the supremum over its finite subgraphs of the number of infinite components that remain after removing the subgraph.

Lemma 3.1. *Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying (Ak1). Then μ -a.s. no contour has more than two ends.*

Proof. The lemma follows from remark after Corollary 5.5 of [7]; see also Exercise 7.24 of [37] or Lemma 4.5 of [18]. \square

Lemma 3.2. *Let C be an infinite contour with at most 2 ends. Then $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has at most 2 unbounded components.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has three unbounded components ξ_1, ξ_2 and ξ_3 ; we will obtain a contradiction.

We can find three points $u \in \xi_1$, $v \in \xi_2$ and $w \in \xi_3$ such that there exist three semi-infinite paths $\ell_u \subset \xi_1$, $\ell_v \subset \xi_2$ and $\ell_w \subset \xi_3$ starting from u , v and w , respectively. Moreover, there exists a simply connected domain $B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ containing u, v, w . We can choose the domain B such that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\ell_u \cup \ell_v \cup \ell_w \cup B]$ has exactly 3 unbounded components, denoted by η_1 , η_2 and η_3 , such that η_1 (resp. η_2 , η_3) is incident to ℓ_v and ℓ_w (resp. ℓ_u and ℓ_w , ℓ_u and ℓ_v). Since $C \cap [\ell_u \cup \ell_v \cup \ell_w] = \emptyset$, and $C \setminus B$ has at most two infinite components (this follows from the fact that C has at most two ends), at least one of η_1 , η_2 , η_3 does not include an infinite component of $C \setminus B$. Without loss of generality, assume that η_1 does not include an infinite component of $C \setminus B$. Then we can find a path ℓ_{vw} connecting ℓ_v and ℓ_w , such that $\ell_{vw} \cap C = \emptyset$. Hence ξ_2 and ξ_3 are the same component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. But this is impossible.

Therefore we conclude that if C is an infinite contour with 2 ends, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has at most 2 unbounded components. \square

Let \mathcal{C}_1 (resp. \mathcal{C}_2 , \mathcal{C}_0) be the set of infinite contours C such that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has exactly 1 (resp. 2, 0) unbounded components.

Lemma 3.3. *If $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{C}_0 = \emptyset$.*

Proof. If $\mathcal{C}_0 \neq \emptyset$, i.e. \mathcal{C}_0 contains at least one contour C , then C is the only infinite contour, since every other contour lies in a component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$, and $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has only finite components. But this is impossible since $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Assume that every infinite contour in ϕ has at most 2 ends. Assume that $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$. Let m_2 (resp. m) be the number of unbounded components in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2} C$ (resp. $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C$). Then $m = m_2$ (where possibly both are ∞ .)*

To prove Lemma 3.4, we first need a fact about metric spaces.

If x and y are two points of a locally connected metric space M , and $H \subseteq M$ is a closed set. We say H **separates** x from y , if x and y are in two distinct components of $M \setminus H$.

Proposition 3.5. *Let x and y be two points of a connected and locally arcwise connected metric space S , and let $G = \{g_i\}$ be a countable collection of closed sets such that*

- I the common part of every pair of elements of G is the closed set H (which may be empty);*
- II if b_1 and b_2 are two arcs from x to y that lie in $S \setminus H$, then $b_1 \cup b_2$ lies in a compact set which is simply connected in the weak sense and whose closure contains no point of H ;*
- III $\cup_{g_i \in G} g_i$ is locally compact.*

If no element of G separates x from y in S , then $\cup_{g_i \in G} g_i$ does not separate x from y in S .

Proof. See Theorem 3 of [5]. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.4. Since every infinite contour in ϕ has at most 2 ends, by Lemma 3.2, the complement of every infinite contour in ϕ has at most 2 unbounded components. In other words $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \cup \mathcal{C}_0$ contains all the infinite contours in ϕ . Since $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$, by Lemma 3.3, $\mathcal{C}_0 = \emptyset$. Therefore $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ contains all the infinite contours in ϕ .

Let \mathcal{Q}_2 (resp. \mathcal{Q}) be the set of unbounded components in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2} C$ (resp. $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2 \cup \mathcal{C}_1} C$). To prove the lemma, it suffices to construct a bijection from \mathcal{Q}_2 to \mathcal{Q} .

For each $C \in \mathcal{C}_1$, define $f(C)$ to be the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. For each $R \in \mathcal{Q}_2$, define

$$g(R) = R \cap \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C).$$

We claim that g is a bijection from \mathcal{Q}_2 to \mathcal{Q} . To see why that is true, note that for each $C \in \mathcal{C}_1$, C lies in an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2} C$. For each $R \in \mathcal{Q}_2$, the following cases might occur:

- (a) R contains no infinite contours in \mathcal{C}_1 ;
- (b) R contains at least one infinite contour in \mathcal{C}_1 .

If Case (a) occurs, then for each $C \in \mathcal{C}_1$, $R \subset f(C)$. Hence $g(R) = R \in \mathcal{Q}$.

If Case (b) occurs, by Part IV of Lemma 2.5, we can find an infinite cluster in R . Note that this infinite cluster must lie in $R \cap \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$. Therefore $g(R)$ is nonempty and unbounded. According to Proposition 3.5, any two points in $g(R)$ cannot be separated by contours in ϕ . As a result, $g(R)$ is connected, and there exists a unique component $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$ such that $g(R) \subseteq Q$.

We claim that $g(R) = Q \in \mathcal{Q}$. Indeed, if $g(R)$ is a proper subset of Q , then there exist $x \in g(R)$, $y \in [Q \setminus g(R)]$, such that $\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C$ separates x from y in \mathbb{R}^2 . But this is impossible since $x, y \in Q$.

Note that $g(R) \subseteq R$ for any $R \in \mathcal{Q}_2$. We claim that for any $R \in \mathcal{Q}_2$, $g(R)$ is the unique element in \mathcal{Q} satisfying $g(R) \subseteq R$. Indeed, if there exists $Q, Q' \in \mathcal{Q}$, such that $Q \subseteq R$ and $Q' \subseteq R$, then using the definition of $g(R)$, we deduce that $Q \subseteq g(R)$ and $Q' \subseteq g(R)$. Since $g(R)$ is a component in \mathcal{Q} , and different components are disjoint, we have $g(R) = Q = Q'$.

Moreover, for each $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$, we can find a unique $R \in \mathcal{Q}_2$, such that $Q \subseteq R$. Then $Q = g(R)$. Hence g is a bijection from \mathcal{Q}_2 to \mathcal{Q} ; the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.6. *Assume that every infinite contour in ϕ has at most 2 ends. Let \mathcal{N} be the total number of infinite contours satisfying the condition that the complement of the infinite contour in \mathbb{R}^2 has two unbounded components; i.e. $\mathcal{N} = |\mathcal{C}_2|$.*

I If $1 \leq \mathcal{N} < \infty$, then the total number of unbounded components in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2} C]$ is $\mathcal{N} + 1$. Moreover, there is an infinite component of interface (doubly-infinite self-avoiding path) of some contour in \mathcal{C}_2 in each unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_2} C]$.

II If $\mathcal{N} = \infty$, then there are infinitely many infinite clusters.

Proof. We first prove Part I. We will prove this statement by induction on \mathcal{N} .

First of all, when $\mathcal{N} = 1$, let C_1 be the unique infinite contour in \mathcal{C}_2 . By definition of \mathcal{C}_2 , obviously $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_1$ has 2 unbounded components, denoted by η_1 and η_2 . Let $x \in \eta_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ (resp. $y \in \eta_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$) be a vertex of G in η_1 (resp. η_2) whose Euclidean distance to C_1 is $\frac{1}{2}$. Let $p, q \in C_1$ be two points along C_1 which are midpoints of edges of G such that the Euclidean distance of x and p (resp. y and q) is $\frac{1}{2}$. Let I_1 (resp. I_2) be the component of interface of C_1 passing through the midpoint of x and p (resp. y and q). Then I_1 (resp. I_2) is either a self-avoiding cycle or doubly-infinite self-avoiding path.

We claim that both I_1 and I_2 are doubly-infinite self-avoiding paths. To see why that is true, it suffices to show that both components of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_1$ (resp. $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_2$) are unbounded. Indeed, I_1 passes through the midpoint of x and p , $x \in \eta_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $p \in C_1$. By Lemma 2.2, the contour C_1 and the interface I_1 never intersect. Therefore C_1 lies in one component

of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_1$, which is unbounded since C_1 is infinite. All the vertices in $\eta_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ lies in the other component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_1$. Otherwise since η_1 is connected, there exist a pair of adjacent vertices $u, v \in \eta_1 \setminus I_1$, such that u and v are in different components of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_1$. Then the edge $\langle u, v \rangle$ of G must cross I_1 and hence the contour C_1 . But this is impossible since η_1 is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_1$. We deduce that the other component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus I_1$ containing C_1 is also unbounded, and hence I_1 is a doubly infinite self-avoiding path. Similarly we can show that I_2 is also a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path.

Therefore the statement holds when $\mathcal{N} = 1$.

Let $k \geq 1$ be a positive integer. We assume that

- I holds when $\mathcal{N} = k$.

Now assume that $\mathcal{N} = k + 1$. Let C_1, \dots, C_{k+1} be all the infinite contours in \mathcal{C}_2 . By the induction hypothesis, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{i=1}^k C_i]$ has $k + 1$ unbounded components, denoted by $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}$.

Without loss of generality, assume that $C_{k+1} \subset \eta_{k+1}$. Let ξ_1 and ξ_2 be the two unbounded components of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_{k+1}$. Then we claim that $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_k, \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1, \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_2$ are all the unbounded components in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$. To see why that is true, note first that for $1 \leq i \leq k$, η_i is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$.

For $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ the following cases might occur

- (a) ξ_1 contains none of C_1, \dots, C_k .
- (b) ξ_1 contains at least one of C_1, \dots, C_k .

In Case (a), we claim that $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1 = \xi_1$, which is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$. To see why that is true, we first show that $\xi_1 \subset \eta_{k+1}$. Indeed, since ξ_1 is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_{k+1}$, and $C_{k+1} \in \eta_{k+1}$, there exist a vertex $v \in \xi_1 \cap \eta_{k+1} \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ where the Euclidean distance of v to C_{k+1} is $\frac{1}{2}$. Hence $\xi_1 \cap \eta_{k+1} \neq \emptyset$. Since ξ_1 is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_{k+1}$, if ξ_1 is not a subset of η_{k+1} , there exist a pair of adjacent vertices $u, w \in \xi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$, such that $u \in \eta_{k+1}$ and $w \notin \eta_{k+1}$. Then the edge $\langle u, w \rangle$ of G must cross one of the contours C_1, \dots, C_k . But this is impossible since ξ_1 contains none of C_1, \dots, C_k .

In Case (b), by Proposition 3.5, $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$. We claim that $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ is unbounded. By Lemma 2.5 III, it suffices to show that $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ contains a cluster incident to two infinite contours. Since ξ_1 is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_{k+1}$, $C_{k+1} \in \eta_{k+1}$, and ξ_1 contains at least one of C_1, \dots, C_k , we can find a vertex $p \in \xi_1 \cap \eta_{k+1} \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that p is adjacent to C_{k+1} and a vertex $q \in \xi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that q is adjacent to one of C_1, \dots, C_k , and a path ℓ_{pq} connecting p and q and consisting of edges of G , such that ℓ_{pq} crosses no contours in C_1, \dots, C_{k+1} . All the vertices along ℓ_{pq} are in a cluster incident to two distinct infinite contours, and are contained in $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$. Hence $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$.

Similarly, we can show that $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_2$ is an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$. Moreover, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$ has no unbounded components other than $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_k, \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1, \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_2$. Therefore, when $\mathcal{N} = k + 1$, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{k+1} C_i$ has exactly $k + 2$ unbounded components.

Note that by the induction hypothesis, there is an infinite component of interface of some contour in C_1, \dots, C_k (resp. C_{k+1}) in each one of $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{k+1}$ (resp. ξ_1, ξ_2). We will show that there is an infinite component of interface of some contour in C_1, \dots, C_{k+1} in

each one of $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ and $\eta_{k+2} \cap \xi_2$ as well. Let I be an infinite component of interface of some contour in C_1, \dots, C_k in η_{k+1} . Then I lies in either $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$ or $\eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_2$. Without loss of generality, assume that $I \subset \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_1$. Let I' be an infinite component of the interface of C_{k+1} in ξ_2 . Since $C_{k+1} \subset \eta_{k+1}$, we have $I' \subset \eta_{k+1} \cap \xi_2$. Note that for two collection of contours $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{C}'$, each component of interface of contours in \mathcal{C} is also a component of interface of contours in \mathcal{C}' .

Now we prove Part II of the lemma. It suffices to show that for each positive integer $k \geq 1$, if $\mathcal{N} \geq k$, then there exist at least k infinite clusters.

Assume that $\mathcal{N} \geq k$. Let $C_1, \dots, C_k \in \mathcal{C}_2$ be k infinite contours such that $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_i$ has two unbounded components, for $1 \leq k \leq i$. By Part I of the lemma, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^k C_i$ has $k+1$ unbounded components, and each unbounded component contains an infinite component of interface of some contour in \mathcal{C}_2 . By Lemma 2.3, there is an infinite cluster in each unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \cup_{i=1}^k C_i$. Therefore the total number of infinite clusters is at least $k+1$. Then the proof is complete. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Assume that every infinite contour in ϕ has at most two ends. If $\mathcal{C}_2 = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{C}_1 \neq \emptyset$, then $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} C]$ has exactly one unbounded component. Moreover, the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$ contains an infinite cluster.*

Proof. Recall that for each $C \in \mathcal{C}_1$, $f(C)$ is the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$.

If $\mathcal{C}_1 \neq \emptyset$, then any infinite cluster must lie in $\cap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$. We claim that $\cap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$ is unbounded and contains an infinite cluster. Indeed, for each $C \in \mathcal{C}_1$, we can find a vertex v of \mathbb{Z}^2 in $f(C)$ whose Euclidean distance to C is $\frac{1}{2}$. Then $v \in \cap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$. The lemma obviously holds when $|\mathcal{C}_1| = 1$. If $|\mathcal{C}_1| \geq 2$, then v is in a cluster incident to at least two infinite contours. By Lemma 2.5 III, v is in an infinite cluster. Hence $\cap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$ is unbounded and contains an infinite cluster. By Proposition 3.5, $\cap_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1} f(C)$ is a connected component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Assume that every infinite contour in ϕ has at most two ends. Assume that $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$, and $|\mathcal{C}_2| < \infty$. Then every unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$ contains exactly one infinite cluster.*

Proof. By Lemmas 2.3, 3.4 and 3.6 (for the case $\mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$) and Lemma 3.7 (for the case $\mathcal{C}_2 = \emptyset$) every unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$ contains at least one infinite cluster.

Let η be an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$. By Lemma 3.3, η contains no infinite contours.

Assume that η contains two infinite clusters ξ_1 and ξ_2 ; we will obtain a contradiction. Let $x \in \xi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $y \in \xi_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ be two vertices in ξ_1 and ξ_2 , respectively. We can find a path ℓ_{xy} in η connecting x and y , and consisting of edges of G . Since η contains no infinite contours, ℓ_{xy} crosses only finite contours. Moreover, ℓ_{xy} crosses finitely many finite contours in total; let C_1, \dots, C_k be all the finite contours crossed by ℓ_{xy} . Note that for $1 \leq i \leq k$, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_i$ has exactly one unbounded component. Moreover, this unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_i$ contains both x and y . Since any C_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$) or $C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ cannot separate x from y in \mathbb{R}^2 , then x and y are in the same unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{i=1}^k C_i] \cup \cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C$. Indeed, x and y are in the same unbounded component of

$\eta \setminus [\cup_{i=1}^k C_i]$. By Lemma 2.4, x and y are in the same infinite cluster. But this is impossible. The contradiction implies that η contains exactly one infinite cluster. \square

Lemma 3.9. *Assume that for every infinite contour in ϕ has at most two ends. If $1 \leq \mathcal{N} < \infty$, then the total number of infinite clusters in $\mathcal{N} + 1$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.3, $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ contains all the infinite contours. Note that every infinite cluster must lie in an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$. By Lemma 3.8, the number of infinite clusters is equal to the number of unbounded components of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$. When $1 \leq \mathcal{N} < \infty$, the number of unbounded components in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus [\cup_{C \in \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2} C]$ is exactly $\mathcal{N} + 1$ by Lemmas 3.4 and 3.6. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By (A2), either $\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 0$ or $\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 1$. Assuming that $\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 1$, we will obtain a contradiction.

By (A2), there exists an integer $1 \leq k < \infty$, such that μ -a.s. there exist k infinite 1-clusters. By (A3), μ -a.s. there exist k infinite 0-clusters as well. Therefore the total number of infinite clusters is μ -a.s. even; moreover, μ -a.s. there exists an infinite 0-cluster and an infinite 1-cluster. By Lemma 2.8, μ -a.s. there exist infinite contours. By Lemmas 3.1 and 3.3, $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$.

If $\mathcal{C}_2 = \emptyset$, by Lemma 3.8, there exists exactly one infinite cluster; but this is impossible since the total number of infinite clusters in μ -a.s. even.

If $\mathcal{C}_2 \neq \emptyset$, by Part II of Lemma 3.6 and the assumption that $\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 1$, we have $1 \leq \mathcal{N} = |\mathcal{C}_2| < \infty$. By (A1) (A2), μ -a.s. the number of primal contours in \mathcal{C}_2 and dual contours in \mathcal{C}_2 are equal. Hence $\mathcal{N} \geq 2$ is even μ -a.s. By Lemma 3.9, the total number of infinite clusters is $\mathcal{N} + 1$, which is odd. But this is a contradiction to the fact that the total number of infinite clusters is μ -a.s. even.

Now we have completed the proof that $\mu(\mathcal{A}) = 1$ and μ -a.s. $|\mathcal{C}_2|$ is 0 or ∞ . By Lemma 3.3, if $\mathcal{C}_0 \neq \emptyset$, then there is a unique infinite contour; moreover, this infinite contour lies in \mathcal{C}_0 . By (A1) and (A2), μ -a.s. the number of primal contours in \mathcal{C}_0 and dual contours in \mathcal{C}_0 are equal. Hence μ -a.s. the number of infinite contours in \mathcal{C}_0 is even. The contradiction implies that μ -a.s. $\mathcal{C}_0 = \emptyset$.

The fact that μ -a.s. $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$ contains all the infinite contours follows from Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2. \square

4. UNIQUENESS OF THE INFINITE PRIMAL/DUAL CONTOUR UNDER THE FINITE ENERGY ASSUMPTION

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.4. Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying Assumptions (A1), (A2) and (A4).

Let $B_{m,n}^*$ be an $m \times n$ box of \mathbb{L}_2 . Assume that the location of $B_{m,n}^*$ satisfies the following condition:

- $B_{1,1}^*$ consists of the square face of \mathbb{L}_2 containing the origin.
- when n is odd (resp. even), $B_{m,n+1}^*$ is obtained from $B_{m,n}^*$ by adding one column of m square faces of \mathbb{L}_2 to the right (resp. left) of $B_{m,n}^*$.
- when m is odd (resp. even), $B_{m+1,n}^*$ is obtained from $B_{m,n}^*$ by adding one row of n square faces of \mathbb{L}_2 to the bottom (resp. top) of $B_{m,n}^*$.

Let $B_{m-1,n-1}$ be the interior dual graph of $B_{m,n}^*$, i.e., $B_{m-1,n-1}$ is the subgraph of \mathbb{L}_1 enclosed by $\partial B_{m,n}^*$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let ϕ be a primal contour configuration. Assume that the boundary $\partial B_{3,3}^*$ crosses present edges in \mathbb{L}_1 an even number of times. Then we can change states of edges in $B_{2,2}$ in such a way that all the present edges in \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial B_{3,3}^*$ are in the same contour, and each vertex of $B_{2,2}$ has an even number of incident present edges.*

The proof of Lemma 4.1 involves straightforward (but tedious) case analysis - see Appendix A.

Lemma 4.2. *Let ϕ be a primal contour configuration. Assume that $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ crosses present edges of \mathbb{L}_1 an even number of times. When $M \geq 3$, $N \geq 3$, we can change states of edges of $B_{M-1,N-1}$, in such a way that all the present edges of \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ are in the same contour, and each vertex of $B_{M-1,N-1}$ has an even number of incident present edges.*

Proof. We prove the lemma by induction on M, N . First of all, the lemma holds when $M = N = 3$ by Lemma 4.1.

Assume that the lemma is true when $M = k$, $N = l$, where $k, l \geq 3$. Now we prove the lemma when $M = k + 1$ and $N = l$.

We use $\widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ to denote the identical copy of $B_{k,l}^*$ obtained from $B_{k+1,l}^*$ by removing the left column. The boundary $\partial B_{k,l}^*$ consists of four line segments L_N (the north boundary), L_S (the south boundary), L_W (the west boundary) and L_E (the east boundary), such that $L_N \cup L_S \cup L_E \subset \partial B_{k+1,l}^*$. We change states of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 enclosed by $\partial B_{k+1,l}^*$, following the steps below.

- I. Make all the edges of $B_{k,l-1}$ absent.
- II. For each present horizontal edge e of \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial B_{k+1,l}^* \setminus [L_N \cup L_S \cup L_E]$, let v be the endpoint of e within $B_{k+1,l}^*$ and f be the other horizontal edge with endpoint v . Make f present.
- III. Let p and q be the two corner vertices of $B_{k,l-1}$ in $B_{k+1,l}^* \setminus \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$. If after the above two steps, both p and q have an odd number of incident present edges, make all the edges along the line segment $[p, q]$ present.
- IV. Now we consider the case that after the first two steps, exactly one of p and q has an odd number of incident present edges; or equivalently, exactly one vertical edge incident to p or q crossing $\partial B_{k+1,l}^*$ is present originally. Let e be the present vertical edge of \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial B_{k+1,l}^* \setminus [L_N \cup L_S \cup L_E]$. Let p be the endpoint of e within $B_{k+1,l}^*$. Let f_1 (resp. f_2) be the horizontal edge of \mathbb{L}_1 with endpoint p on the left (resp. right) of e . If f_1 is absent after step II., make f_2 present. If f_1 is present after step II., let f_3 be the other vertical edge of \mathbb{L}_1 with endpoint p ; make f_3 present. Let u be the other endpoint of f_3 , let f_4 (resp. f_5) be the horizontal edge with endpoint u on the left (resp. right) of f_3 . If f_4 is absent, make f_5 present. If f_4 is present, make f_5 absent.

After the configuration changing process described above, we obtain a configuration satisfying the following conditions.

- i. Each vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 in $B_{k+1,l}^* \setminus \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ has an even number of incident present edges.

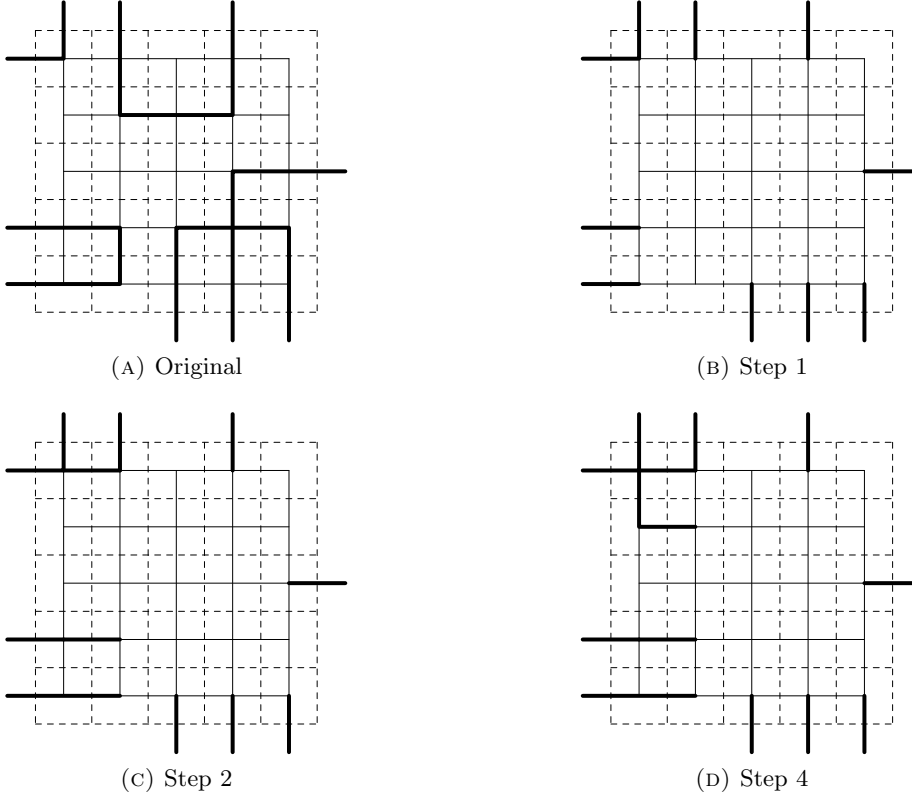


FIGURE 8. Merging finitely many infinite primal contours into one infinite primal contour: from $B_{k+1,l}^*$ to $B_{k,l}^*$. Dashed lines represent $B_{k+1,l}^*$; solid lines represent $B_{k,l-1}$; thick solid lines represent primal contours.

- ii. Each present edge in \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial B_{k+1,l}^*$ is in the same contour as a present edge in \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$.
- iii. The boundary $\partial \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ crosses present edges in \mathbb{L}_1 an even number of times.

See Figure 8 for an illustration of such a configuration changing process.

By induction hypothesis, we can change states of edges enclosed by $\partial \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ such that all the present edges of \mathbb{L}_1 crossing $\partial \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ are in the same contour, and every vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 enclosed by $\partial \widehat{B}_{k,l}^*$ have an even number of incident present edges. Combining with conditions i.–iii., we infer that the lemma is true when $M = k + 1$, $N = l$. The case $M = k$, $N = l + 1$ can be proved analogously. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let $M \geq 3, N \geq 3$. If two primal contour configurations on $B_{M-1,N-1}$ have the same configuration on the boundary (i.e., present and absent edges crossing $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ are the same in the two configurations), then one configuration can be obtained from the other configuration by changing configurations on squares of $B_{M-1,N-1}$. Here by changing configurations on a square, we mean making every present edge around a square face of \mathbb{L}_1 absent, and making every absent edge around a square face of \mathbb{L}_1 present.*

Proof. Each $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$ configuration corresponds to a primal contour configuration. Two neighboring vertices on $V(\mathbb{L}_2)$ have different states if and only if the edge of \mathbb{L}_2 joining the two vertices crosses a primal contour. Changing a vertex state in $V(\mathbb{L}_2)$ from 0 to 1, or from 1 to 0, corresponds to changing contour configuration on the corresponding square in \mathbb{L}_1 . It is clear that for any two $\{0, 1\}^{B_{M,N}^* \cap V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$ configurations with the same boundary condition on $\partial B_{M,N}^*$, one can be obtained from the other by changing vertex states on finitely many vertices in $[B_{M,N}^* \setminus \partial B_{M,N}^*] \cap V(\mathbb{L}_2)$. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying Assumptions (Ak1), (Ak2) and (A4). Then μ -a.s. the number of infinite primal contours is 0, 1, or ∞ .*

Proof. The proof is inspired by [36, 39].

The boundary $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ consists of four line segments. We claim that primal contours cross $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ an even number of times. To see why this is true, note that any configuration of primal contours induces a site configuration ρ in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$, such that for each pair of adjacent vertices $u, v \in V(\mathbb{L}_2)$, u and v have different states in ρ if and only if the edge $\langle u, v \rangle$ of \mathbb{L}_2 crosses a primal contour. Winding around $\partial B_{M,N}^*$, the states of vertices change an even number of times, and therefore $\partial B_{M,N}^*$ crosses primal contours an even number of times.

Let t be an integer satisfying $1 \leq t < \infty$, and let E_t be the event that there exist exactly t infinite primal contours. By (Ak2), either $\mu(E_t) = 0$ or $\mu(E_t) = 1$.

Assume there exists $t \geq 2$, such that $\mu(E_t) = 1$. Let F_n be the event that $B_{n,n}^*$ intersects all the t infinite primal contours, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(F_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\cup_n F_n) = 1.$$

Hence there exists $N \geq 2$, such that

$$(11) \quad \mu(F_N) > \frac{1}{2} > 0.$$

Assume that F_N occurs. Then by Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, after changing configurations on finitely many squares of $B_{N-1, N-1}$ in such a way as described in (A4), we obtain a configuration with exactly one infinite contour. By (11) and (A4), with strictly positive probability, there is exactly one infinite contour. But this is a contradiction to the assumption that $\mu(E_t) = 1$, for some $\infty > t \geq 2$. Therefore we conclude that μ -a.s. the number of infinite primal contours is 0, 1, or ∞ . \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. By Lemma 4.4, it suffices to prove that μ -a.s. the number of infinite primal contours is finite.

By Lemma 3.1, μ -a.s. no contour has more than two ends.

Let E_∞ be the event that there exist infinitely many infinite primal contours. By (Ak2), either $\mu(E_\infty) = 0$ or $\mu(E_\infty) = 1$.

Assume that $\mu(E_\infty) = 1$. Then when N is sufficiently large, the $N \times N$ box B_N^* of \mathbb{L}_2 centered at the origin crosses at least three infinite contours. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3 and (A5), with positive probability, there exists an infinite contour with at least three ends. The contradiction implies $\mu(E_\infty) = 0$. \square

5. NONEXISTENCE OF INFINITE CLUSTERS UNDER THE FINITE ENERGY ASSUMPTION

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.2. Let μ be a probability measure on Ω satisfying Assumptions (A1)–(A4).

Proof. By Theorem 1.4, μ -a.s. there exists at most one infinite primal contour and at most one infinite dual contour. Recall that \mathcal{C}_i ($i = 0, 1, 2$) consists of all infinite (primal and dual) contours satisfying the condition that the complement of the infinite contour in \mathbb{R}^2 has exactly i unbounded components. By (A1)–(A2), almost surely one of the following cases is true:

- I $\mathcal{C}_2 = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{C}_1 = \emptyset$;
- II $\mathcal{C}_2 = \emptyset$ and \mathcal{C}_1 consists of exactly one infinite primal contour and one infinite dual contour;
- III $\mathcal{C}_1 = \emptyset$ and \mathcal{C}_2 consists of exactly one infinite primal contour and one infinite dual contour.

Let \mathcal{B} be the event that there exist infinite clusters. By (A2), either $\mu(\mathcal{B}) = 0$ or $\mu(\mathcal{B}) = 1$. Assuming that $\mu(\mathcal{B}) = 1$, we will obtain a contradiction.

By Theorem 1.1, if $\mu(\mathcal{B}) = 1$, then μ -a.s. there are infinitely many infinite clusters. By (A3), μ -a.s. there are both infinite 0-clusters and infinite-1 clusters. By Lemma 2.8, μ -a.s. there exist infinite contours.

By Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2, μ -a.s. all the infinite contours are in $\mathcal{C}_0 \cup \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$. Given that $\mu(\mathcal{B}) = 1$, $\mathcal{C}_0 = \emptyset$. Hence all the infinite contours are in $\mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2$. Therefore Case I is impossible.

If Case II occurs, by Lemmas 3.7 and 3.8, μ -a.s. there exists a unique infinite cluster. But this is a contradiction to the fact that there exists infinitely many infinite clusters μ -a.s.

If Case III occurs, by Lemma 3.9, μ -a.s. there exist exactly three infinite clusters. Again this is a contradiction to the fact that there exists infinitely many infinite clusters μ -a.s.

As a result, $\mu(\mathcal{B})=0$. The fact that there are no infinite contours μ -a.s. follows from Corollary 2.6. \square

6. NON-UNIQUENESS OF INFINITE 1-CLUSTERS

In this section, we prove a few combinatorial and probabilistic results in preparation to prove the remaining main theorems of the paper.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\omega \in \Omega$. Assume that there is exactly one infinite 0-cluster and exactly one infinite 1-cluster in ω . Let ϕ be the corresponding contour configuration. Then for each infinite contour C , the complement $G \setminus C$ has at most two infinite components.*

Proof. Let C be an infinite contour in ϕ whose complement in G has at least three infinite components. By Lemma 2.7, there exist at least three infinite clusters, contradicting the assumption. \square

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\omega \in \Omega$. If there is exactly one infinite 0-cluster and exactly one infinite 1-cluster in ω , then there exists an infinite contour that is incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster in ω .*

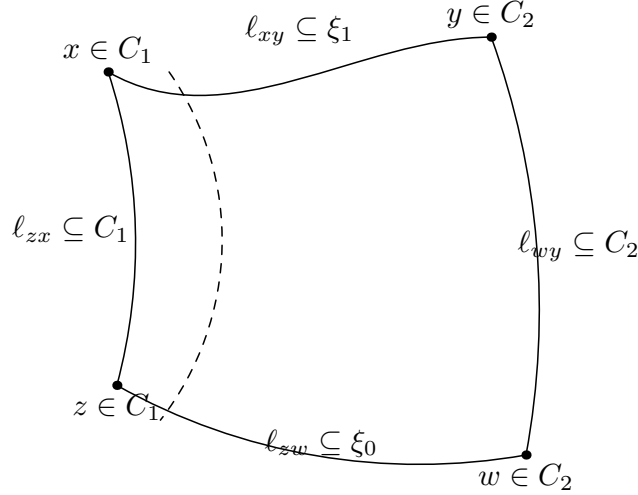


FIGURE 9. Infinite clusters and incident contours

Proof. By Lemma 2.8, there exist infinite contours. By Lemma 6.1, all infinite contours lie in $C_0 \cup C_1 \cup C_2$. But since there are infinite contours, $C_0 = \emptyset$.

By Lemma 3.9, since the total number of infinite clusters is two, $\mathcal{N} = |C_2| = 1$.

Let C be the infinite contour in C_2 . By Lemma 2.7, each one of the two unbounded components of $G \setminus C$ contains one infinite cluster incident to C . Hence C is adjacent to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster. \square

Lemma 6.3. *Let ξ_0, ξ_1 be two distinct infinite clusters. Let C_1, C_2 be two distinct infinite contours. Then it is not possible that the following two conditions happen simultaneously.*

- (a) *The infinite contour C_1 is incident to both ξ_0 and ξ_1 .*
- (b) *The infinite contour C_2 is incident to both ξ_0 and ξ_1 .*

Proof. We will prove the lemma by contradiction.

Assume that both (a) and (b) occur. We can find points $x \in C_1$ and $y \in C_2$, such that x and y are connected by a path l_{xy} , consisting of edges of G and two half-edges, (one starting at x and one ending at y), such that every vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 along l_{xy} is in ξ_1 . Similarly, we can find a point $z \in C_1$ and $w \in C_2$, such that z and w are connected by a path l_{zw} , consisting of edges of G and two half-edges, (one starting at z and one ends at w), such that every vertex of \mathbb{Z}^2 along l_{zw} is in ξ_0 . Moreover, we can find a path $l_{zx} \subseteq C_1$ connecting z and x and $l_{wy} \subseteq C_2$ connecting w and y . Viewed as subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 , the four paths l_{xy}, l_{wy}, l_{zw} and l_{zx} are disjoint except for the endpoints. Therefore their union is a simple closed curve in \mathbb{R}^2 . Let $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be the bounded region enclosed by the curve; see Figure 9.

Let x_1 be the first vertex of G along l_{xy} starting from x ; and let z_1 be the first vertex in \mathbb{Z}^2 along l_{zw} starting from z . Let x_2 (resp. z_2) be the midpoint of the line segment $[x, x_1]$ (resp. $[z, z_1]$). Since $x \in C_1$ and $x_1 \in \xi_1$, the interface of C_1 contains x_2 . Similarly the interface of C_1 contains z_2 as well.

We claim that x_2 and z_2 are in the same component of the interface of C_1 . To see why this is true, consider the connected component γ of the interface of C_1 containing x_2 ; γ

is either a self-avoiding cycle or a doubly-infinite self-avoiding path. Therefore γ crosses $\partial R = \ell_{xy} \cup \ell_{zw} \cup \ell_{zx} \cup \ell_{wy}$ an even number of times. But the only other possible crossing of γ with ∂R is z_2 , therefore $z_2 \in \gamma$. Indeed, γ cannot cross C_1 or C_2 because interfaces and contours cannot cross; moreover, γ cannot cross ℓ_{xy} at a point other than x_2 because if that occurs, an edge of ℓ_{xy} joins two vertices in different clusters, which is impossible; similarly, γ cannot cross ℓ_{zw} at a point other than z_2 . By similar reasoning any other component of the interface of C_1 does not cross ∂R .

Recall that F_γ is the set of vertices whose ℓ^∞ distance to γ is $\frac{1}{4}$. By Lemma 2.3, all those vertices lie in the same cluster. Then x_1 and z_1 are in the same cluster of the constrained site configuration on \mathbb{Z}^2 . However $x_1 \in \xi_1$, $z_1 \in \xi_0$, and ξ_1 and ξ_0 are distinct clusters. This is a contradiction, since they lie in distinct clusters. \square

Lemma 6.4. *Let $\omega \in \Omega$. If there is exactly one infinite 0-cluster ξ_0 and exactly one infinite 1-cluster ξ_1 in ω , then the total number of infinite contours incident to both ξ_0 and ξ_1 is exactly one.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.2, there exists at least one infinite contour that is incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster in ω . By Lemma 6.3, the number of infinite contours incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster is at most one. Hence there exists exactly one infinite contour that is incident to both ξ_0 and ξ_1 . \square

7. UNCONSTRAINED PERCOLATION

In this section, we introduce certain combinatorial results on unconstrained percolation in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$.

Let $\rho \in \{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. Let $\psi_1(\rho) \in \Phi_1$ be the corresponding contour configuration in which an edge in \mathbb{L}_1 is present if and only if the two vertices whose Euclidean distances to the edge is 1 have different states. It is trivial to check that each vertex in $V(\mathbb{L}_1)$ has an even number of incident present edges in $\psi_1(\rho)$. The infinite clusters in ρ and infinite contours in Φ_1 are defined in the usual way. We say a contour in $\psi_1(\rho)$ is **incident** to a cluster in ρ , if their Euclidean distance is 1.

Let $\psi \in \Phi$. Recall that $\phi^{-1}(\psi) = \{\omega, \theta(\omega)\} \subset \Omega$, where $\theta(\omega) = 1 - \omega$. Now suppose that $\psi \in \Phi_1$, i.e., ψ has no dual contours. Then in ω , the four sites in $\{2m, 2m + 1\} \times \{2n + 1, 2n + 2\}$ all have the same state for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We can associate a dual site configuration $\gamma_2 = \gamma_2(\psi) \in \{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$ by setting $\gamma_2(2m + \frac{1}{2}, 2n + \frac{3}{2}) = \omega(2m, 2n)$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with probability $\frac{1}{2}$; and setting $\gamma_2(2m + \frac{1}{2}, 2n + \frac{3}{2}) = 1 - \omega(2m, 2n)$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with probability $\frac{1}{2}$. Each cluster of γ_2 corresponds via an obvious bijection with a cluster of ω . However, γ_2 is an *unconstrained configuration*, it may take any value in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$ for suitable $\psi \in \psi_1$. We will use some of our results about constrained percolation to reason about unconstrained configurations.

Proposition 7.1. *Let $\rho \in \{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. If in ρ , there is exactly one infinite 0-cluster and one infinite 1-cluster, then in $\psi_1(\rho)$, there is exactly one infinite contour incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite-1 cluster.*

Proof. Given the contour configuration $\psi_1(\rho)$ on \mathbb{L}_1 , $\phi^{-1}(\psi_1(\rho)) = \{\omega, \theta(\omega)\}$ consists of two constrained configuration in Ω whose corresponding contour configuration under the mapping ϕ is exactly $\psi_1(\rho)$.

By the discussions above, we see that either $\rho = \gamma_2(\psi_1(\rho))$ or $\rho = 1 - \gamma_2(\psi_1(\rho))$. In either case, in ω there is exactly one infinite 0-cluster and one infinite 1-cluster. By Lemma 6.4, in $\phi(\omega)$, there is a unique infinite contour incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster in ω ; hence in $\psi_1(\rho) = \phi(\omega)$, there is a unique infinite contour incident to both the infinite 0-cluster and the infinite 1-cluster in ρ . \square

8. NONEXISTENCE OF INFINITE CLUSTERS IN THE MARGINAL UNCONSTRAINED CONFIGURATION

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.3.

Let μ be a measure on Ω satisfying (A1)–(A4). Let ω be a constrained configuration in Ω with distribution μ . Let $\psi = \phi(\omega) \in \Phi$ be the corresponding contour configuration. Let $\psi_1 \subseteq \psi$ (resp. $\psi_2 \subseteq \psi$) be the configuration of primal (resp. dual) contours, i.e., the set of all edges of \mathbb{L}_1 (resp. \mathbb{L}_2) present in ϕ . Note that

$$\psi = \psi_1 \cup \psi_2, \quad \psi_1 \cap \psi_2 = \emptyset.$$

Let $\rho = \gamma_2(\psi_1) \in \{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. Let E_1 be the event that there are no infinite 1-clusters and no infinite 0-clusters in ρ . Then Theorem 1.3 follows from Lemma 8.3.

Lemma 8.1. *Let C_1, C_2 be two finite contours. If C_1 is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_2$, then*

I C_2 is in an unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_1$.

II each bounded component of C_1 is in a bounded component of C_2 .

Proof. II follows from the fact that each bounded component of C_2 is a simply-connected set. I follows from II in an obvious way. \square

Lemma 8.2. *Let C_1, C_2, C_3 be finite contours. If C_1 is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_2$, and C_2 is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_3$, then C_1 is in a bounded component of C_3 .*

Proof. The lemma follows from Lemma 8.1 II. \square

Lemma 8.3. $\mu(E_1) = 1$.

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, μ -a.s. there are neither infinite contours nor infinite clusters. Let \mathcal{D} be the event that there exist infinitely many finite contours C , such that the origin is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. Note that \mathcal{D} is a \mathbb{Z}^2 -translation-invariant event. By (A2), either $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 0$ or $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 1$.

We first assume that $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 1$. Let \mathcal{D}_1 (resp. \mathcal{D}_2) be the event that there exist infinitely many infinite primal (resp. dual) contours C , such that the origin is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. By (A1), $\mu(\mathcal{D}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{D}_2)$. Since $\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2 = \mathcal{D}$, we have

$$(12) \quad \mu(\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2) = 1.$$

By (A2), either $\mu(\mathcal{D}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{D}_2) = 1$ or $\mu(\mathcal{D}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{D}_2) = 0$. By (12), we have $\mu(\mathcal{D}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{D}_2) = 1$. Then in ρ , a.s. there are no infinite clusters. Hence in this case $\mu(E_1) = 1$.

Now we assume that $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 0$. Let \mathcal{C} be the collection of all finite contours. By Theorem 1.1, almost surely all the contours are in \mathcal{C} . For each $C \in \mathcal{C}$, $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$ has exactly one unbounded component, denoted by $h(C)$. Let $R = \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}} h(C)$.

First of all, R is connected by Proposition 3.5. Next we will see that R is nonempty and unbounded. Let \mathcal{C}' be the collection of all the finite contours C , such that the origin is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. Since $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 0$, we have $|\mathcal{C}'| < \infty$.

Assume that $\mathcal{C}' = \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}$, such that C_i is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_{i+1}$, for $1 \leq i \leq k-1$. Indeed, C_1, \dots, C_k can be found in the following way. Let ℓ_0 be a path from the origin to infinity. Let C_1 (resp. C_1, \dots, C_k) be the first (resp. second, \dots , k th) contour in \mathcal{C}' intersecting ℓ_0 . By Lemma 8.2, for any integers i, j satisfying $1 \leq i < j \leq k$, C_i is in a bounded component of C_j .

Let v_0 be a vertex in the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C_k$, such that v_0 is incident to C_k . Then we claim that $v_0 \in R$. Indeed, if v_0 is in a bounded component of a finite contour C , then obviously $C \neq C_k$. Then C_k is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$, since v_0 is incident to C_k , and v_0 is in a bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus C$. By Lemma 8.2, for $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, C_i is in a bounded component of C . Therefore $C \notin \{C_1, \dots, C_k\} = \mathcal{C}$. Hence the origin is in the bounded component of another finite contour C , by Lemma 8.1 II. Then $C \in \mathcal{C}$. The contradiction implies that $v_0 \in R$. Hence R is non-empty.

Let $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$ be the Riemann sphere. For each $C \in \mathcal{C}$, let $h_1(C)$ be the component including ∞ in $[\mathbb{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\}] \setminus C$. Then $\bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}} h_1(C) = R \cup \{\infty\}$, where $R \cup \{\infty\}$ is a subset of the Riemann sphere. By Proposition 3.5, $R \cup \{\infty\}$ is connected. Hence R is unbounded. By Lemma 2.4 μ -a.s. there exists an infinite cluster in the constrained configuration. This contradicts Theorem 1.1. Hence $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 1$ and $\mu(E_1) = 1$. \square

9. NON-SYMMETRIC CASE

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.5.

9.1. Proof of Theorem 1.5. By Theorem 1.4, when μ satisfies (Ak1), (Ak2), (A4), almost surely there exists at most one infinite primal contour. Let \mathcal{E}_1 be the event that there exists a unique infinite primal contour. To prove the theorem, it suffices to prove that $\mu(\mathcal{E}_1) = 0$.

Note that \mathcal{E}_1 is a $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ translation-invariant event. By (A2), we have either $\mu(\mathcal{E}_1) = 0$ or $\mu(\mathcal{E}_1) = 1$.

Assuming that $\mu(\mathcal{E}_1) = 1$, we will derive a contradiction. Let ϕ_1 (resp. ϕ_2) be the union of all primal (resp. dual) contours. Here we identify ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 with their embeddings into the plane.

Since $\mu(\mathcal{E}_1) = 1$, almost surely there is an unbounded component in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \phi_2$ including the infinite primal contour. Let \mathcal{A}_1 (resp. \mathcal{A}_0) be the event that there is an infinite “1”-cluster (resp. “0”-cluster) in ρ , where ρ is the induced configuration in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$ as defined in Section 7. By Lemma 2.4, and the bijection between infinite clusters in the constrained configuration and the unconstrained configuration as described in Section 7, we have

$$(13) \quad \lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_0) = 1,$$

where λ_1 is the induced measure on $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$ as defined before (A5). By symmetry we have $\lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_1) = \lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_0)$. By (A6), either $\lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_1) = \lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_0) = 1$, or $\lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_1) = \lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_0) = 0$. By (13), we have

$$\lambda_1(\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_0) = 1.$$

Namely, in the induced site configuration ρ in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$, almost surely there are infinite 1-clusters and infinite 0-clusters. By (A4), almost surely there is at most one infinite 1-cluster and at most one infinite 0-cluster in ρ ; by the result in [11]. Hence in ρ , almost surely there is exactly one infinite 1-cluster η_1 , and exactly one infinite 0-cluster η_0 . Using Proposition 7.1, the total number of infinite dual contours of ϕ_2 incident to both η_1 and η_0 in ρ is exactly one; denote it C_2 .

Let C_1 be the unique infinite primal contour. Since the vertex set of C_1 is a subset of either η_1 or η_0 , and C_2 is incident to both η_1 and η_0 , there is an infinite cluster in $\omega \in \Omega$ incident to both C_1 and C_2 .

Let \mathcal{B}_1 (resp. \mathcal{B}_0) be the event that there is an infinite 1-cluster (resp. 0-cluster) in ω incident to both C_1 and C_2 . Then

$$(14) \quad \mu(\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_0) = 1.$$

By (A4), we have $\mu(\mathcal{B}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{B}_0)$. By (A2), we have either $\mu(\mathcal{B}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{B}_0) = 1$, or $\mu(\mathcal{B}_1) = \mu(\mathcal{B}_0) = 0$. By (14), we have

$$\mu(\mathcal{B}_0 \cap \mathcal{B}_1) = 1.$$

But this is impossible by Lemma 6.3. Hence μ -a.s. there are no infinite primal contours when μ satisfies (Ak1),(Ak2),(A4),(A5). \square

10. CONTOURS AND CLUSTERS IN DIMER MODEL AND XOR ISING MODEL

In this section, we prove Theorems 1.6 to 1.11.

Recall from Section 1.4 in the introduction that we associate dimer configurations on the square-octagon lattice to each contour configuration on $\mathbb{L}_1 \cup \mathbb{L}_2$. Recall also that μ_D is the infinite-volume measure for dimer configurations on the square-octagon lattice obtained from weak limit of measures $\mu_{n,D}$ on tori, defined in (3). Let μ_D^* be the marginal distribution of Type-II edges under μ_D . In order to prove Theorem 1.6, we first prove a lemma concerning the ergodicity of μ_D^* .

Lemma 10.1. *For any given edge weights satisfying (B1), μ_D^* is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -ergodic.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{R} be the set of all events that are defined in terms of the states of finitely many Type-II edges and that do not depend on the states of Type-I edges. Let \mathcal{F}_2 be a σ -algebra on dimer configurations of G generated by \mathcal{R} . Let $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{R}$, and let T_x and T_y be translations by 2 units along horizontal and vertical directions, respectively. By Section 4.4. and 4.5 of [27], we have

$$(15) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_D(E_1 \cap T_i^n E_2) = \mu_D(E_1)\mu_D(E_2),$$

where $i \in \{x, y\}$.

The measure μ_D^* is strong mixing by (15), which implies that the measure is totally ergodic. In particular, it is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ -ergodic. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.6. As discussed before, there is a bijection that maps the restriction to Type-II edges of a dimer configuration on the square-octagon lattice, to a constrained percolation configuration in Ω . Each constrained percolation configuration in Ω induces a contour configuration in Φ . Therefore to prove the theorem, it suffices to prove that under

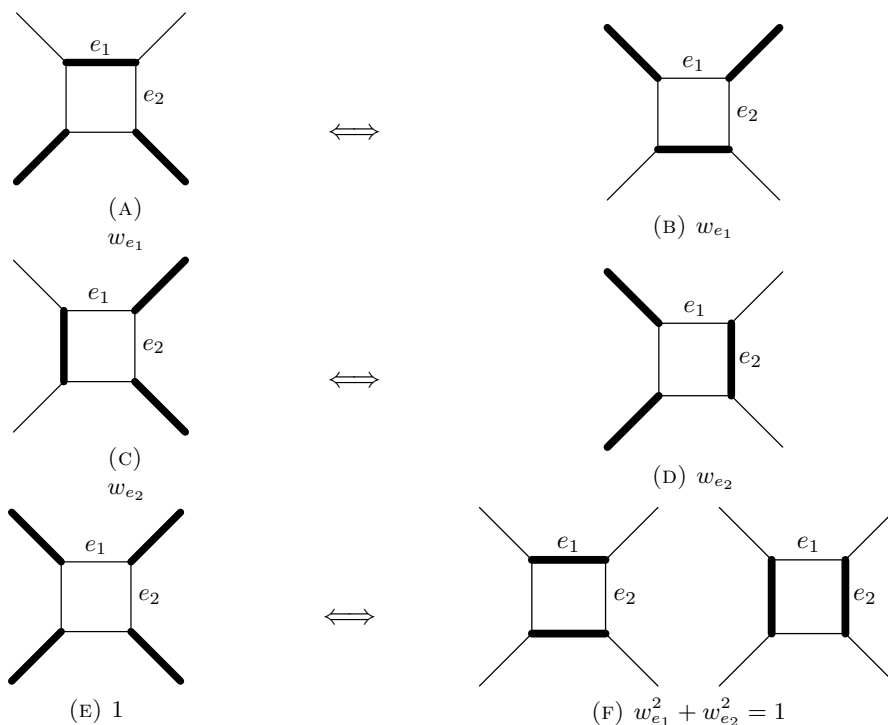


FIGURE 10. Switching configurations for all the four edges incident to the same square gives the same weight. Thick lines represent present edges in a dimer configuration; thin lines represent absent edges.

the induced measure μ_D^* on Ω , almost surely there are no infinite clusters. By Theorem 1.2, it suffices to check that μ_D^* of Ω satisfies Assumptions (A1)-(A4).

The translation-invariance assumptions (A1) follow from Assumptions (B1), (B4) on dimer weights. The ergodicity assumption (A2) follows from Lemma 10.1.

To check the symmetry assumption (A3), note that switching the states of all the four Type-II edges incident to the same square of the square-octagon lattice will give exactly the same weight; see Figure 10.

To check the finite-energy assumption (A4), consider an XOR Ising model with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 , in which each independent Ising model has coupling constants obtained from the edge weights of the dimer model on the square-octagon lattice by (4). It is proved in [10] that the configuration of contours of such an XOR Ising model has the same distribution as the configuration of primal contours of the constrained percolation on G . Changing a single spin of the XOR Ising model corresponds to changing the states of all the four edges of \mathbb{L}_1 whose dual edges are incident to the spin. The finite-energy assumption (A4) follows from the finite-energy property of the XOR Ising model, which in turn follows from the finite energy of the Ising model. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.8.

Part I: Without loss of generality, we consider a critical XOR Ising model with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}^2 . It is proved in [10] that the configuration of infinite “+” or “-” clusters of the XOR Ising model, have the same distribution as the configuration of

infinite components of $\mathbb{L}_2 \setminus \phi_1$, where ϕ_1 is the (random) union of primal contours of a constrained percolation configurations on G , and $\mathbb{L}_2 \setminus \phi_1$ is the subgraph obtained from \mathbb{L}_2 by removing all the edges of \mathbb{L}_2 crossed by ϕ_1 . We claim that for the critical XOR Ising model, the constrained percolation measure satisfies Assumptions (A1)-(A4). To see why that is true, first note that as explained in Section 1.4, given dimer edge weights on the square-octagon lattice satisfying (B1)-(B4), by (4) we can obtain coupling constants of each independent Ising model in the critical XOR Ising model. Moreover, the coupling constants of any critical Ising model can be obtained in such a way. By the bijection of dimer configurations restricted on Type-II edges and constrained percolation configurations on Ω , if the dimer edge weights satisfy Assumptions (B1)-(B4), then the induced measure on Ω satisfies (A1)-(A4); see also the proof of Theorem 1.6.

By Theorem 1.3, almost surely there are no infinite components in $G \setminus \phi_1$. We conclude that almost surely there are no infinite “+”-clusters, or infinite “-”-clusters in the critical XOR-Ising model.

Part II: It is proved in [10] that the configuration of contours of a critical XOR Ising model with spins located on \mathbb{L}_2 have the same distribution as the configuration primal contours of constrained percolation configurations on G , whose probability measures satisfies Assumptions (A1)-(A4). The Part II of the theorem follows from Part I of Theorem 1.2. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.9. Let ν be the distribution of contours for an non-critical XOR Ising model. As explained in Section 1.4, in the non-critical XOR Ising model, each independent Ising model has coupling constants which can be obtained by (4) from edge weights of the dimer model on the square-octagon lattice, where the dimer edge weights satisfy Assumptions (B1)-(B3). Using the bijection between dimer configurations on the square-octagon lattice restricted on Type-II edges and constrained percolation configurations on Ω , we infer that ν is the marginal distribution for primal contours of a probability measure on the space Ω of the constrained percolation configurations, such that the measure on Ω satisfies Assumptions (Ak1), (Ak2), (A4) with $k = 1$. Then the theorem follows from Theorem 1.4. \square

In order to prove Theorem 1.10, we first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 10.2. *The probability measure for any high temperature XOR Ising model on \mathbb{L}_1 is $2\mathbb{Z} \times 2\mathbb{Z}$ ergodic.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the probability measure for any high-temperature XOR Ising model is strong mixing. Since each XOR Ising spin is the product of two i.i.d. Ising spins, it suffices to show that the probability measure for any high-temperature Ising model is strong mixing; see Proposition A.1 of [3] for a proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Consider a low temperature XOR Ising model with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 , in which each independent Ising model on \mathbb{L}_2 has coupling constants J_h (resp. J_v) on horizontal (resp. vertical) edges of \mathbb{L}_2 , satisfying (7). We construct a dimer model on the square-octagon lattice (see Figure 5), whose edge weights satisfy the following conditions:

- I each Type-II edge has weight 1;
- II let e' be a Type-I edge parallel to an edge e of \mathbb{L}^2 , such that e' is also an edge of a square face crossed by e ; then the weight $w_{e'}$ of e' is given by (4);
- III let e' and e'' be two Type-I edges sharing a vertex; then the weights $w_{e'}$ and $w_{e''}$ on e and e'' satisfy

$$w_{e'}^2 + w_{e''}^2 = 1.$$

Given a dimer model on the square-octagon lattice, with edge weights as described above, we can construct another XOR Ising model whose spins are located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_1 as follows. Assume that each independent Ising model has coupling constant K_h (resp. K_v) on horizontal (resp. vertical) edges of \mathbb{L}_1 , such that for each edge f of \mathbb{L}_1 , let f' be a Type-I edge parallel to f , such that f' is also an edge of the square crossed by f ; then the coupling constant K_f on f and the edge weight $w_{f'}$ of f' satisfy

$$w_{f'} = \frac{2 \exp(-2K_f)}{1 + \exp(-4K_f)}.$$

Then we can check that K_h, K_v satisfy $F(K_h, K_v) > 1$, where F is defined by (5). Hence the XOR Ising model on \mathbb{L}_1 is in the high temperature state by (8).

Let μ be the probability measure of dimer configurations restricted on Type-II edges on the square-octagon lattice, with edge weights given as above, and obtained as the weak limit of probability measures on larger and larger tori. Then μ is a constrained percolation measure satisfying (A1), (A2), (A4). By Lemma 10.2, μ also satisfies (A5), since the induced configuration ρ on $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_1)}$, as given in before (A5), is exactly $\frac{\sigma_2 + 1}{2}$, where σ_2 is the high-temperature Ising spin located on $V(\mathbb{L}_2)$. Hence by Theorem 1.5, in the low-temperature XOR Ising model, almost surely there are no infinite contours. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.11. Without loss of generality, we consider an XOR Ising model with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_1 , with probability measure μ .

Consider a $4m \times 4m$ square of \mathbb{L}_1 centered at the origin, denoted by B_{4m} . Let $\mu_{1,4m}^+$, $\mu_{2,4m}^+$ be two independent high temperature Ising measures on B_{4m} , both of which has “+” boundary conditions and the coupling constant J_h (resp. J_v) on each horizontal (resp. vertical) edge, such that J_h, J_v satisfy the high temperature condition (8). Let $\mu_{4m}^{+,+}$ be the XOR Ising measure obtained from the product measure of $\mu_{1,4m}^+$ and $\mu_{2,4m}^+$. Let v be a vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 inside the box B_{4m} . Let E_v be the event that there exists a path in B_{4m} connecting 0 and v consisting of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 , such that every vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 along the path has the state “+” in the XOR Ising configuration.

Recall that for each vertex $u \in V(\mathbb{L}_1)$, the state of u in the XOR Ising model satisfy $\sigma_{XOR}(u) = \sigma_1(u)\sigma_2(u)$, where σ_1, σ_2 are spins in two independent Ising models, respectively. Conditional on any Ising configuration σ_1 on B_{4m} with “+” boundary conditions, the event E_v occurs if and only if there exists a path in B_{4m} connecting 0 and v , consisting of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 , such that every vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 along the path has the same state in σ_2 as its state in σ_1 .

Given the configuration σ_1 , we may modify coupling constants for edges of \mathbb{L}_1 as follows. Let $e \in E(\mathbb{L}_1)$. If e connects two vertices of \mathbb{L}_1 with the same state in σ_1 , then we preserve the coupling constant of e ; if e connects two vertices of \mathbb{L}_1 with the opposite states in σ_1 ,

then we change the coupling constants on e from J_e to $-J_e$. Let $\mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}$ be the probability measure for an Ising model on B_{4m} with coupling constants modified according to σ_1 as described above, and with “+” boundary conditions. Let F_v be the event that there exists a path connecting 0 and v in B_{4m} , consisting of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 , such that each vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 has the state “+” in an Ising model, then

$$(16) \quad \mu_{4m}^{+,+}(E_v|\sigma_1) = \mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}(F_v).$$

Consider another Ising model on \mathbb{L}_1 , with coupling constant 0 on all the edges, and external magnetic field h satisfying $0 < h < h_0$, where h_0 is given by (9). This is equivalent to an i.i.d Bernoulli percolation model on \mathbb{L}_1 , in which each vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 is open with probability $p = \frac{e^h}{e^h + e^{-h}}$. When $h < h_0$, we have $p < p_c$, and therefore this is a subcritical percolation model. Let H_v be the event that there exists a path connecting 0 and v , consisting of edges of \mathbb{L}_1 , such that every vertex of \mathbb{L}_1 along the path has state “+” in the Ising configuration. Let ν be the probability measure for such an Ising model. It is well known that

$$(17) \quad \nu(H_v) \leq C_1 e^{-C_2|v|},$$

where $C_1 > 0$, $C_2 > 0$ are constants independent of v , and $|v|$ is the ℓ^1 distance between 0 and v ; since the percolation is subcritical.

Next we show that if $2(J_h + J_v) < h$, then ν , restricted on B_{4m} , stochastically dominates $\mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}$. It suffices to prove the F.K.G lattice condition, i.e., let $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in \{\pm 1\}^{B_{4m}}$, then

$$(18) \quad \nu(\omega_1 \vee \omega_2) \mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}(\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2) \geq \nu(\omega_1) \mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}(\omega_2)$$

where $\omega_1 \vee \omega_2$ (resp. $\omega_1 \wedge \omega_2$) is the maximal (resp. minimal) of ω_1 and ω_2 . The condition (18) is easy to be checked by checking the contribution of every edge of \mathbb{L}_1 . Therefore, for the increasing events $F_v \subseteq H_v$, we have

$$(19) \quad \mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}(F_v) \leq \nu(F_v) \leq \nu(H_v).$$

By (16), (17), (19), we have

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu_{4m}^{+,+}(E_v) &= \sum_{\sigma_1 \in \{\pm 1\}^{B_{4m}}} \mu_{4m}^{+,+}(E_v|\sigma_1) \mu_{1,4m}^+(\sigma_1) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma_1 \in \{\pm 1\}^{B_{4m}}} \mu_{2,4m}^{\sigma_1,+}(F_v) \mu_{1,4m}^+(\sigma_1) \\ &\leq \nu(H_v) \leq C_1 e^{-C_2|v|}. \end{aligned}$$

Since (20) holds for any m , letting $m \rightarrow \infty$, we have

$$\mu(E_v) \leq C_1 e^{-C_2|v|}.$$

Then the mean cluster size χ satisfies

$$\chi = \sum_{v \in V(\mathbb{L}_1)} \mu(E_v) < \infty.$$

Then μ -a.s. there are no infinite “+”-clusters or infinite “-”-clusters. Using the same arguments as in Proposition 1 of [40], and applying Theorem 1.9, we infer that μ -a.s. there

is exactly one infinite contour for the high temperature XOR Ising model with coupling constants J_h, J_v satisfying the condition given in the theorem.

Consider the low temperature XOR Ising model with coupling constants J'_h, J'_v obtained from J_h, J_v by (9), (10), and with spins located on vertices of \mathbb{L}_2 . Since in the high temperature XOR Ising model, almost surely there are infinite contours; in the dual low temperature XOR Ising model, almost surely there are infinite clusters containing the infinite contour in the high XOR Ising model. According to the finite energy condition and translation invariance, there exists at most 1 infinite “+”-cluster and at most 1 infinite “-”-cluster. But if there is 1 infinite “+”-cluster and 1 infinite “-”-cluster, there exists an infinite contour, but this is a contradiction to Theorem 1.10. Hence we conclude that in such a low temperature XOR Ising model, almost surely the total number of infinite “+”-clusters and infinite “-” clusters is exactly 1. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.7. For any given edge weights satisfying (B1)–(B3), the distributions of the primal and dual contours separating present and absent Type-II clusters of the dimer model on the square octagon lattice are distributions of contours of two dual Ising models on \mathbb{L}_2 and \mathbb{L}_1 , respectively. Either both Ising models are critical - then by Theorem 1.8, almost surely there are no infinite contours; or one Ising model is in the high temperature state, and the other Ising model is in the low temperature state - then by Theorems 1.9 and 1.10, there exists at most one infinite contour almost surely. \square

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF LEMMA 4.1

Recall that each contour configuration of \mathbb{L}_1 induces two site configurations ρ and $1 - \rho$ in $\{0, 1\}^{V(\mathbb{L}_2)}$. An edge e of \mathbb{L}_2 joins two vertices in $V(\mathbb{L}_2)$ with different states if and only if e crosses a contour of \mathbb{L}_1 . Moreover, every site configuration of \mathbb{L}_2 induces in this way a unique contour configuration of \mathbb{L}_1 .

Denote the sets of dual sites $U := V(B_{3,3}^*) = \{-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\} \times \{-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}\} \subset V(\mathbb{L}_2)$ and $V := V(B_{1,1}^*) = \{-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\} \times \{-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\} \subset U$. Let E be the set of primal edges of \mathbb{L}_1 that cross some edge of $B_{3,3}^*$, (i.e. that separate two sites of U). Let $F = E(B_{2,2}) \subset E$ (i.e. the set of primal edges that are incident to at least one site in V).

To prove the lemma, suppose that we are given a dual site configuration ρ on $U \setminus V$, which induces a contour configuration ϕ on $E \setminus F$. We will extend ρ to a configuration ρ' on U , which induces a contour configuration ϕ' on E , in such a way that all present edges of ϕ' (including those of ϕ) lie in the same component.

In fact, our ϕ' will have an additional property. Let s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 be the vertices $(\pm 1, 0), (0, \pm 1)$ at the centers of the sides of $B_{2,2}$. We say that the contour configuration ϕ' has **property (S)** if it has a component C that contains all of s_1, \dots, s_4 . We will choose ϕ' to have property (S), regardless of which vertices s_i had incident present edges in the original configuration ϕ .

Let v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 be the primal vertices $(\pm 1, \pm 1)$ at the corners of the square $B_{2,2}$, enumerated in counterclockwise order. Each v_i has two incident edges in $E \setminus F$. We call v_i a **double corner** if both these edges are present in ϕ , and a **single corner** if exactly one of them is present. Provided ϕ' is chosen to satisfy property (S), any single

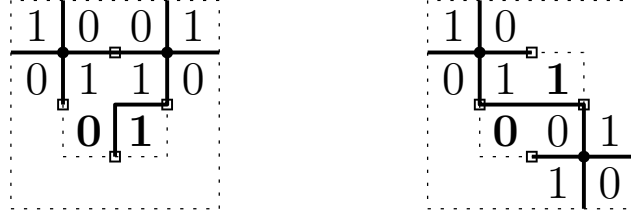


FIGURE 11. The two possible cases of two double corners of different parities. The sets of sites $V \subseteq U$ are enclosed by the two dotted squares. The vertices s_1, \dots, s_4 are marked with small squares. Double corners are marked with filled discs: the four states surrounding a double corner are given by the configuration ρ together with (21). The final step is to choose the two states shown in bold. Contours are shown as solid lines. The unlabelled sites can have arbitrary states.

corner v_i will automatically lie in the component C . Indeed, it has exactly two present incident edges in ϕ' , one of which joins it to some s_j .

Now let K be the number of double corners. Each v_i is surrounded by four vertices of U at Euclidean distance $\sqrt{2}$. Let w_i be the one that lies in V , and let u_i be the one opposite w_i , which is a corner of $B_{3,3}^*$. Suppose v_i is a double corner. Then we will always set

$$(21) \quad \rho'(w_i) = \rho(u_i)$$

This ensures that v_i has all four incident edges present in ϕ' . Provided (S) is satisfied, this double corner will therefore belong to C . If $K = 3$ or $K = 4$ then these incident edges themselves form a connected set that contains s_1, \dots, s_4 , so (S) is indeed satisfied and the lemma is proved in these cases.

Given ρ , define the **parity** of a double corner v_i to be $(-1)^{i+\rho(u_i)}$. If all double corners have the same parity, then we can choose ρ' to be one of the two checkerboard configurations $\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}$ or $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ on V in such a way that (21) is satisfied for every double corner. This ensures that the origin has four incident present edges, so (S) is satisfied, and the lemma is proved in this case. In particular, the cases $K = 0$ and $K = 1$ are covered.

The only remaining possibility is that $K = 2$, and the two double corners have different parities. Modulo symmetries, there are two cases, depending on whether the two double corners are adjacent or opposite around the square. In both cases, (21) determines ρ' at two vertices of V . We set the states of ρ' at the other two vertices of V to differ from each other. It turns out that condition (S) is then satisfied, as shown in Figure 11. This completes the proof.

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