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Stochastic equation of fragmentation and branching processes related to avalanches

Lucian Beznea¹, Madalina Deaconu², and Oana Lupaşcu³

Abstract. We give a stochastic model for the fragmentation phase of a snow avalanche. We construct a fragmentation-branching process related to the avalanches, on the set of all fragmentation sizes introduced by J. Bertoin. A fractal property of this process is emphasized. We also establish a specific stochastic equation of fragmentation. It turns out that specific branching Markov processes on finite configurations of particles with sizes bigger than a strictly positive threshold are convenient for describing the continuous time evolution of the number of the resulting fragments. The results are obtained by combining analytic and probabilistic potential theoretical tools.

Key words: Fragmentation kernel, avalanche, branching process, stochastic equation of fragmentation, space of fragmentation sizes

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 60J80, 60J45, 60J35, 60K35

1 Introduction

The snow avalanches were studied from different points of view. Deterministic avalanche models of Saint-Venant type, including numerical simulations, were investigated, e.g. [PuHu 07], [WaHuPu 04], [GrAn 09], [BouFe 08], [IoLu 15], and [IoLu 15a].

Fractal properties were also emphasized in a natural way, including probabilities. A fractal model for grain size distribution of a snow avalanche, by introducing the concept of aggregation probability, as a coagulation mechanism, is developed in [FaLoGr 03]. The fractal character of the snow has been studied in the paper [DeBiCh 12]. In [CaChFr 10] are investigated the scaling properties of snow density in a stochastic fractal framework, able to reproduce the local randomness of real microstructure.

There are several attempts to relay the rock avalanches to some fragmentation processes; cf. [DeBl 11], [DeBl 14], and [GrAn 09], however, the used fragmentation process is deterministic. In the articles [GaSaSc 93], [Lee 04], and [Za 95] a discrete time branching process is associated to an avalanche.

In this paper we give a stochastic model for the fragmentation phase of a snow avalanche. The continuous time evolution of the number of the resulting fragments is described by using

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specific branching Markov processes. More precisely, using a recent approach for the fragmentation processes developed in [BeDeLu 15], we construct a fragmentation-branching process related to the avalanches, on the set of all fragmentation sizes ($:=$ the set S^\downarrow of all decreasing numerical sequences bounded above from 1 and with limit 0; cf. [Ber 06]). A fractal property of this process is proved. We use analytic and probabilistic methods from the potential theory associated to semigroups and resolvents of kernels.

The description of our avalanche model is the following. We fix a rupture factor $r \in (0, 1)$, corresponding to an uniform proportionality of the fragments, constant in time. This specific property of an avalanche will be encoded in our given discontinuous fragmentation kernel. A Markov chain is induced in a natural way: the state space is $E = [0, 1]$, regarded as the space of all fragment sizes, from a point $x \in E$ it is possible to move to the point βx and $(1 - \beta)x$ with the respective probabilities β and $1 - \beta$, where $\beta := \frac{r}{1+r}$. It is an immediate observation that if we assume $\beta < \frac{1}{2}$ then the probability of occurring a bigger fragment is bigger than a smaller one. A time continuous Markov chain (actually, a continuous time random walk) is then canonically constructed, it is an analog of the Markov process constructed from a fragmentation equation associated to a continuous fragmentation kernel; see [BeDeLu 15] for details and other references.

In the next section we recall (for the reader convenience) some properties on the compound Poisson pure jump processes and we introduce the discontinuous fragmentation kernels for avalanches we need further to develop our stochastic model. We fix a sequence of thresholds $(d_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset (0, 1)$ strictly decreasing to zero. In Proposition 2.2 we establish compatibility properties between the continuous time Markov chains X^n , $n \geq 1$, constructed on each segment $[d_n, 1]$. In addition, every process X^n enables to solve a corresponding martingale problem, cf. assertion (ii) of Remark 2.1. Note that we cannot associate a stochastic differential equation of fragmentation with the method from [FouGi 03] and [BeDeLu 15], because in the present context the fragmentation kernel is discontinuous. However, in Section 3 we write down in Theorem 3.1 the corresponding stochastic equation of fragmentation, that is, having the solution equal in distribution with X^n . We use essentially the already mentioned existence of the solution of the martingale problem and the technique from [Jac 79] to derive a solution for the associated stochastic integro-differential equation, which will eventually lead to the claimed stochastic equation of fragmentation.

As for the case of the fragmentation equation, we are interested in studying the evolution in time of the number of fragments of the avalanche, having the same size. In Section 4, to handle such a problem, we first investigate the time evolution of fragments bigger than a given strictly positive threshold d_n . We consider an adequate kernel controlling the branching mechanism compatible with the discontinuous fragmentation kernel for the avalanches. We are able to follow the procedure stated in [BeDeLu 15]: first, we construct for each n a branching process on the finite configurations of E , greater than d_n , having X^n as base process (cf. Theorem 4.1; for a probabilistic description of this branching process see Remark 4.2), and then we project these processes on the set of all fragmentation sizes, in order to obtain the desired fragmentation process. We prove in Theorem 4.3 that this is actually a branching process with state space S^\downarrow and that starting from a sequence of fragmentation sizes $(x_k)_{k \geq 1} \in S^\downarrow$, it is possible to restrict the process to the sequences of sizes of the form $\beta^i (1 - \beta)^j x_k$, $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \geq 1$. This emphasizes that an avalanche has a fractal property, which is rather an infinite dimensional one, having its origin in the physical avalanche models studied in the papers mentioned in the first part of the Introduction; for more details see assertions (iii) and (iv) of the Final Remark of the paper.

2 Fragmentation kernels for avalanches

First order generators of jump processes. Let (E, dist) be a metric space, denote by $\mathcal{B}(E)$ the Borel σ -algebra of E , and by $p\mathcal{B}(E)$ (resp. $b\mathcal{B}(E)$, $bp\mathcal{B}(E)$) the set of all real-valued positive (resp. bounded, positive and bounded) $\mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable functions on E . We endow $b\mathcal{B}(E)$ with the sup norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ and denote by $C_l(E)$ the set of all bounded Lipschitz continuous real-valued functions on E .

Let N be a kernel on $(E, \mathcal{B}(E))$, $N \neq 0$. For all $x \in E$ we denote by N_x the measure on E induced by the kernel N ,

$$N_x(A) := N(1_A)(x) \text{ for all } A \in \mathcal{B}(E).$$

Suppose that

$$(2.1) \quad \int_E \text{dist}(x, y) N_x(dy) < \infty \text{ for all } x \in E$$

and define the *first order integral operator* \tilde{N} induced by N as

$$\tilde{N}f(x) := \int_E [f(y) - f(x)] N_x(dy) \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E) \quad \forall x \in E.$$

The operator \tilde{N} is well-defined on the space $C_l(E)$: the function $\tilde{N}f$ is a $\mathcal{B}(E)$ -measurable real-valued function for every $f \in C_l(E)$.

Recall that under various specific conditions (imposed on the kernel N , see [EthKu 86]) the linear operator \tilde{N} becomes the generator of a Markov process $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with càdlàg trajectories, such that N is the Lévy kernel of X , i.e.,

$$\mathbb{E}^x \sum_{s \leq t} f(X_{s-}, X_s) = \mathbb{E}^x \int_0^t \int_E f(X_s, y) N_{X_s}(dy) ds,$$

for all $x \in E$ and $f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E \times E)$, $f = 0$ on the diagonal of $E \times E$.

Examples. We present now several examples of such operators and processes, occurring in the study of the fragmentation phenomena and of the avalanches.

1. The case of a continuous fragmentation kernel. Consider a *fragmentation kernel* F , that is, a symmetric function $F : (0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, and recall that $F(x, y)$ represents the rate of fragmentation of a particle of size $x + y$ into two particles of sizes x and y . If F is a continuous function then there exists an associate stochastic differential equation, as it is obtained in [FouGi 03] and [BeDeLu 15]. More precisely, assume that the fragmentation kernel $F : (0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a continuous symmetric map. Moreover, F is supposed continuous from $[0, 1]^2$ to $\mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ and define the function

$$\psi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x y(x-y) F(y, x-y) dy & \text{for } x > 0, \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0, \end{cases}$$

which is supposed continuous on $[0, 1]$. The function $\psi(x)$ represents the *rate of loss of mass of particles of mass x* . With the notations from [FouGi 03] consider the operator \mathcal{F} defined as

$$\mathcal{F}f(x) = \int_0^x [f(x-y) - f(x)] \frac{x-y}{x} F(y, x-y) dy, \quad x \in [0, 1].$$

We write \mathcal{F} as a first order integral operator. Let $E = [0, 1]$ and consider the kernel N^F defined as

$$(2.2) \quad N^F f(x) := \int_0^x f(z) \frac{z}{x} F(x-z, z) dz, \quad x \in E.$$

The condition imposed to the function ψ implies that N^F satisfies the integrability condition (2.1) and one can see immediately that $\mathcal{F} = \widetilde{N^F}$ on $C_l(E)$, that is,

$$\mathcal{F}f(x) = \int_0^1 [f(z) - f(x)] N_x^F(dz) \quad \forall f \in C_l(E) \quad \forall x \in E.$$

Observe also that $N_0^F = 0$ and

$$(2.3) \quad N_x^F(dz) = \frac{z}{x} F(x-z, z) \mathbb{1}_{(0,x)}(z) dz, \quad \text{if } x > 0.$$

By Proposition 2.2 from [BeDeLu 15], using the existence and the uniqueness of the solution of the associated stochastic differential equation of fragmentation, under some mild conditions, $\widetilde{N^F}$ becomes the generator of a C_0 -semigroup of contractions on $\mathcal{C}(E)$ and consequently of a standard (Markov) process with state space E .

In general, we cannot associate such a stochastic differential equation of fragmentation because we do not assume that F is continuous. However, in Section 3 below we succeed to write down a stochastic equation of fragmentation, appropriate to the avalanches.

2. The case of a bounded kernel N . For the reader convenience we present now the classical situation of a bounded kernel (see, e.g., [EthKu 86], page 163), as we need to apply it to the fragmentations kernels for avalanches.

Assume that $N1 < \infty$ and denote by $\lambda(x)$ the total mass of the (finite) measure N_x , $x \in E$,

$$\lambda(x) := N1(x) \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

and consider the induced normalized Markovian kernel N^o ,

$$N^o = \frac{1}{\lambda} N.$$

Consequently we have

$$(2.4) \quad \widetilde{N}f(x) := \lambda(x) \int_E [f(y) - f(x)] N_x^o(dy) \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E).$$

Suppose that N is a bounded kernel. Then \widetilde{N} becomes a bounded linear operator on $b\mathcal{B}(E)$,

$$\widetilde{N} = N - \lambda I,$$

and it is the generator of a C_0 -semigroup $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on $b\mathcal{B}(E)$:

$$P_t := e^{t\tilde{N}}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

Each P_t is a Markovian kernel on E , more precisely, if we set

$$(2.5) \quad \lambda_o := \|N1\|_\infty \quad \text{and} \quad N' := \frac{1}{\lambda_o}N + \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_o}\right)I,$$

then $P_t f = e^{-t\lambda_o} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(\lambda_o t)^k}{k!} N'^k f$, where $N'^k := \underbrace{N' \circ \dots \circ N'}_{k \text{ times}}$. With the above notations we

have $\tilde{N} = \lambda_o \tilde{N}'$, that is

$$\tilde{N}f(x) = \lambda_o \int_E [f(y) - f(x)] N'_x(dy) \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E) \quad \forall x \in E.$$

(2.6) The operator \tilde{N} is the generator of a (continuous time) jump Markov process $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$. More precisely, if ν is a probability on E , we consider the time-homogeneous Markov chain $(Y(k))_{k \geq 0}$ in E , with initial distribution ν and transition function N' , that is $\mathbb{P}^\nu \circ Y^{-1}(0) = \nu$ and

$$\mathbb{E}^\nu[f(Y(k+1)) | Y(0), \dots, Y(k)] = N'f(Y(k)) \quad \forall k \geq 0 \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E).$$

Let further $(V_t)_{t \geq 1}$ be a Poisson process with parameter λ_o (i.e., $\mathbb{P}^\nu(V_t = k) = e^{-t\lambda_o} \frac{(\lambda_o t)^k}{k!}$, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t \geq 0$) which is independent from $(Y(k))_{k \geq 0}$. Then the process $(X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ defined as

$$X_t := Y(V_t), \quad t \geq 0,$$

is a càdlàg Markov process with state space E , transition function $(P_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and initial distribution ν .

3. The case of (discontinuous) fragmentation kernels for avalanches. Consider again a *fragmentation kernel* $F : (0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$. The following assumption is suggested by the so called *rupture properties*, emphasized in the deterministic modeling of the snow avalanches (cf. the papers mentioned in the Introduction).

(H₁) There exists a function $\Phi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ such that

$$F(x, y) = \Phi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \quad \text{for all } x, y > 0.$$

Since the fragmentation kernel F is assumed to be a symmetric function, we have

$$\Phi(z) = \Phi\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \quad \text{for all } z > 0.$$

Example of a fragmentation kernel satisfying (H₁). Fix a "ratio" r , $0 < r < 1$, and consider the fragmentation kernel $F^r : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, defined as

$$F^r(x, y) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(\delta_r(\frac{x}{y}) + \delta_{1/r}(\frac{x}{y})), & \text{if } x, y > 0, \\ 0 & \text{, if } xy = 0. \end{cases}$$

We have $F^r(x, y) = \Phi^r\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ for all $x, y > 0$, where $\Phi^r : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is defined as

$$\Phi^r(z) := \frac{1}{2}(\delta_r(z) + \delta_{1/r}(z)), \quad z > 0.$$

Clearly, the function Φ^r is not continuous. Let $(\Phi_n^r)_n$ be a sequence of continuous functions such that $(\Phi_n^r \cdot dx)_n$ is a sequence of probabilities on $(0, \infty)$, converging weakly to $\delta_r(dx)$. Let

$$\bar{F}_n^r(x, y) := \Phi_n^r\left(\frac{x}{y}\right), \quad x, y > 0.$$

The function \bar{F}_n^r is not symmetric, therefore we consider its symmetrization F_n^r ,

$$F_n^r(x, y) := \frac{1}{2}(\bar{F}_n^r(x, y) + \bar{F}_n^r(y, x)), \quad x, y > 0,$$

and let $N^{F_n^r}$ be the corresponding kernel given by (2.2). We have by (2.3)

$$N_x^{F_n^r}(dz) = \frac{z}{x} F_n^r(x - z, z) \mathbb{1}_{(0, x)}(z) dz, \quad x > 0.$$

From the above considerations one can see that for each $x > 0$ the sequence of measures $(N_x^{F_n^r})_n$ converges weakly to $\frac{(1-\beta)^2}{2}[\beta x \delta_{\beta x} + (1-\beta)x \delta_{(1-\beta)x}]$, where $\beta := \frac{r}{1+r}$.

Since the sequence of probabilities $(\Phi_n^{1/r} \cdot dx)_n$ is approximating $\delta_{1/r}(dx)$ on $(0, \infty)$, it follows that $(N_x^{F_n^{1/r}})_n$ converges weakly to $\frac{\beta^2}{2}[\beta x \delta_{\beta x} + (1-\beta)x \delta_{(1-\beta)x}]$. We conclude that the kernel N^{F^r} associated with F^r is given by the following linear combination of Dirac measures:

$$(2.7) \quad N_x^{F^r} := \lambda_o(\beta x \delta_{\beta x} + (1-\beta)x \delta_{(1-\beta)x}),$$

where $\lambda_o := \frac{\beta^2 + (1-\beta)^2}{4}$. In this case the kernel N^{F^r} is no more Markovian and has no density with respect to the Lebesgue measure.

Further on in this paper we take

$$E := [0, 1].$$

We fix now a sequence of thresholds for the fragmentation dimensions $(d_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset (0, 1)$ strictly decreasing to zero. For each $n \geq 1$ let

$$E_n := [d_n, 1] \text{ and } E'_n := [d_{n+1}, d_n), \quad E'_0 := E_1.$$

We assume that $d_1 < \beta$ and $d_{n+1}/d_n < \beta$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Let $n \geq 1$ be fixed. Then $E_n = \bigcup_{k=1}^n E'_{k-1}$. The kernel N^{F^r} from Example 3, given by (2.7), is used to define the kernel N_n^r on E_n as

$$N_n^r f = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{E'_{k-1}} N^{F^r}(f \mathbb{1}_{E'_{k-1}}) \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n).$$

Observe that, using (2.7),

$$(2.8) \quad \text{the measure } (N_n^r)_x \text{ is carried by } [d_{k+1}, x] \text{ for every } x \in E'_k,$$

and consider the corresponding Markovian kernel N_n^r , defined as in (2.5),

$$N_n^r f = \frac{1}{\lambda_o} N_n^r f + \left(1 - \frac{N_n^r 1}{\lambda_o}\right) f \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n).$$

Following the procedure from Example 2, we may associate a first order integral operator

$$\mathcal{F}_n^r f(x) := \widetilde{N}_n^r f(x) = \int_{E_n} [f(y) - f(x)] N_n^r(dy) \quad \forall f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n) \quad \forall x \in E_n.$$

By (2.6) the operator $\mathcal{F}_n^r = \lambda_o(N_n^r - I)$ is the generator of a (continuous time) jump Markov process $X^n = (X_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$, defined as

$$(2.9) \quad X_t^n := Y^n(V_t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Its transition function is $P_t^n := e^{\mathcal{F}_n^r t} = e^{-\lambda_o t} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(\lambda_o t)^k}{k!} (N_n^r)^k$ for all $t \geq 0$ and let $\mathcal{U}^n = (U_\alpha^n)_{\alpha > 0}$ be the resolvent associated to the process X^n , i.e., $U_\alpha^n = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} P_t^n dt$, $\alpha > 0$. Recall that $(Y^n(k))_{k \geq 0}$ is the time-homogeneous Markov chain with transition function N_n^r and $(V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a Poisson process with parameter λ_o . It is precisely the random walk described in Introduction.

Remark 2.1. (i) Consider the integral operator \mathcal{F}^r defined as

$$\mathcal{F}^r f(x) := \widetilde{N}^{\mathcal{F}^r} f(x) = \int_E [f(y) - f(x)] N^{\mathcal{F}^r}(dy) \quad f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E) \quad x \in E,$$

that is, we take the kernel $N^{\mathcal{F}^r}$ instead of N_n^r . Then by the procedure described above there exists a jump Markov process $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$, with state space E , having \mathcal{F}^r as generator, $X_t := Y(V_t)$, $t \geq 0$, where $(Y(k))_{k \geq 0}$ is the time-homogeneous Markov chain with transition function N^r , where the Markovian kernel N^r is obtained from N^r as in (2.5). In the next section we show that the process X is related to a stochastic equation of fragmentation, associated to F^r , the discontinuous fragmentation kernel for avalanches.

(ii) As in [BeDeLu 15], Proposition 5.2, we are able to solve the martingale problem associated to the bounded operator \mathcal{F}_n^r (resp. \mathcal{F}^r): for every $f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n)$ (resp. $f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E)$) and each probability ν on E_n (resp. $f \in bp\mathcal{B}(E)$), the process

$$f(X_t^n) - \int_0^t \mathcal{F}_n^r f(X_s^n) ds, \quad (\text{resp. } f(X_t) - \int_0^t \mathcal{F}^r f(X_s) ds), \quad t \geq 0,$$

is a martingale under $\mathbb{P}^\nu = \int \mathbb{P}^x \nu(dx)$, with respect to the filtration of X^n (resp. of X). In the Section 4 below X^n (defined by (2.9)), will become the base process of a branching Markov process on the finite configurations of E_n (see Theorem 4.1 below).

For every $x \in [0, 1]$ let

$$E_{\beta,x} := \{ \beta^i (1 - \beta)^j x : i, j \in \mathbb{N} \} \cup \{0\}$$

and for $n \geq 1$ let

$$E_{\beta,x,n} := E_{\beta,x} \cap E_n.$$

Proposition 2.2. *The following assertions hold for the conservative Markov process X^n with state space E_n , $n \geq 1$.*

(i) *If $t \geq s$ then a.s. $X_t^n \leq X_s^n$.*

(ii) *The sets $[d_n, x]$ and $[d_n, x)$ are absorbing subsets of E_n for every $x \in E_n$ with respect to the resolvent \mathcal{U}^n of X^n . In particular, E'_{n-1} is an absorbing subset of E_n .*

(iii) *If $x \in E_n$ then \mathbb{P}^x -a.s. $X_t^n \in E_{\beta, x, n}$ for all $t \geq 0$.*

(iv) *If $(P_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ is the transition function of X^n , then*

$$P_{t,x}^{n+1} = P_{t,x}^n \text{ for all } t \geq 0 \text{ and } x \in E_n.$$

Proof. (i) Assume that $s = 0$ and let $x \in E_n$. Then $X_0^n = x$ \mathbb{P}^x -a.s., so, we have to prove that $\mathbb{P}^x(X_t^n \in [d_n, x]) = 1$, or equivalently, that $P_t^n(\mathbb{1}_{(x,1]})(x) = 0$ for all t . Observe first that if $f = 0$ on $[d_n, x]$ then by (2.8), $N_n^r f = 0$ on $[0, x]$ and by induction we get $(N_n^r)^k f = 0$ on $[d_n, x]$ for all $k \geq 0$. Therefore $P_t^n f = e^{-\lambda_0 t} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(\lambda_0 t)^k}{k!} (N_n^r)^k f$ also vanishes on $[d_n, x]$ for all $t \geq 0$. The case $s > 0$ follows using the Markov property of X^n .

(ii) We argue as in the proof of Proposition 3.1 from [BeDeLu 15]. By the above considerations we have \mathbb{P}^x -a.s. $X_t^n \leq x$ for all $t \geq 0$ and therefore the entry time $D_{(x,1]}$ of the set $(x, 1]$ is infinite. Indeed, we have first $D_{(y,1]} = \infty$ \mathbb{P}^y -a.s. for all $y \in E_n$ and therefore, if $d_n \leq y < x$, then $[D_{(y,1]} = \infty] \subset [D_{(x,1]} = \infty]$, $\mathbb{P}^y([D_{(x,1]} = \infty]) = 1$. By (A.1.2) from [BeDeLu 15] we conclude that $[d_n, x]$ is absorbing. The set $[0, x]$ is also absorbing as a union of a sequence of absorbing sets, $[d_n, x) = \bigcup_k [d_n, d_n + (x - d_n - \frac{1}{k})^+]$.

(iii) It follows by induction from (2.7) that the probability measure $(N_n^r)^k_x$ is carried by $E_{\beta, x, n}$ for every $x \in E_n$ and $k \geq 0$. Hence $\mathbb{P}^x(X_t^n \in E_{\beta, x, n}) = P_t^n(\mathbb{1}_{E_{\beta, x, n}})(x) = 1$.

(iv) It is sufficient to show that for every $f \in \mathcal{B}(E_{n+1})$ and $k \geq 1$ we have on E_n $(N_{n+1}^r)^k f = (N_n^r)^k (f \mathbb{1}_{E_n})$. Indeed, one can see that $N_{n+1}^r f = N_{n+1}^r (f \mathbb{1}_{E_n}) = N_n^r (f \mathbb{1}_{E_n})$ on E_n and therefore, by induction, $(N_{n+1}^r)^k f = (N_{n+1}^r)^k (f \mathbb{1}_{E_n}) = (N_n^r)^k (f \mathbb{1}_{E_n})$ on E_n . \square

If X^n , $n \geq 1$, is the Markov process with state space E_n , given by (2.9), and having $(P_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ as transition function, constructed from the discontinuous fragmentation kernel F^r , then by Proposition 2.2, assertions (ii) and (iii), conditions (H_2) and (H_3) from [BeDeLu 15], Section 3, are fulfilled by the processes X^n .

3 The corresponding stochastic equation of fragmentation

To emphasize the stochastic equation of fragmentation which is related to our stochastic model for the avalanches, we rather consider for simplicity the kernel N^{F^r} on E instead of N_n^r , $n \geq 1$, and the associated pure jump process $X = (X_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with state space E , given in assertion (i) of Remark 2.1.

We state now the *stochastic equation of fragmentation for avalanches*:

$$(3.1) \quad X_t = X_0 - 2\lambda_0 \beta (1 - \beta) \int_0^t X_{\alpha-}^2 d\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_0^t \int_0^1 \int_0^\infty \left((1 - \beta) X_{\alpha-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\beta\lambda_o} < X_{\alpha-} \leq 1]} + \beta X_{\alpha-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\lambda_o} < X_{\alpha-} \leq \frac{s}{\beta\lambda_o}]} \right) p(d\alpha, du, ds) \\
& + \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \left((1 - \beta) X_{\alpha-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\beta\lambda_o} < X_{\alpha-} \leq 1]} + \beta X_{\alpha-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\lambda_o} < X_{\alpha-} \leq \frac{s}{\beta\lambda_o}]} \right) d\alpha ds,
\end{aligned}$$

where $p(d\alpha, du, ds)$ is a Poisson measure with intensity $q := \alpha du ds$.

The next theorem gives the claimed relation between the equation (3.1) and the process X .

Theorem 3.1. *The stochastic equation of fragmentation for avalanches (3.1), with the initial distribution δ_x , $x \in E$, has a weak solution which is equal in distribution with (X, \mathbb{P}^x) .*

Proof. Define the bounded kernel K on \mathbb{R} by

$$K_x = \begin{cases} \lambda_o x (\beta \delta_{(\beta-1)x} + (1 - \beta) \delta_{- \beta x}) & \text{if } x \in [0, 1], \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Using (2.7) one can see that

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{F}^r f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} [f(x+y) - f(x)] K_x(dy) \text{ for all } f \in bp\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ and } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where on left hand side the kernel N^{Fr} occurring in the definition of \mathcal{F}^r is extended from E to \mathbb{R} with zero on the complement of E . In particular, we have $Kf(x) = \int f(y-x) N_x^{Fr}(dy)$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. By a strait-forward procedure (see e.g., Lemma (2.2) of Chapter V from [BlGe 68]), applied to the measure N_x^{Fr} which is carried by $(0, x)$, we get for all $x, u, s \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$(3.3) \quad Kf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} du ds f(\tau(x, u, s)),$$

where

$$\tau(x, u, s) = \begin{cases} \inf\{v > 0 : N_x^{Fr}((0, v]) > s\} - x & \text{if } 0 \leq s, 0 \leq u \leq 1, x \in [0, 1], \\ 0 & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

with the convention $f(\infty) = 0$.

Let further $(\mathcal{K}, C_b^1(\mathbb{R}))$ be the operator defined as:

$$\mathcal{K}f(x) = b(x)f'(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}} [f(x+y) - f(x) - y \mathbb{1}_{\{|y| \leq 1\}} f'(x)] K_x(dy), \quad x \in \mathbb{R};$$

cf. [Jac 79], page 434. Taking $b(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} y K_x(dy) = 2\lambda_o \beta (\beta - 1) x^2$ if $x \in [0, 1]$ and $b(x) = 0$ elsewhere, we clearly have $\mathcal{F}^r = \mathcal{K}$.

We consider the following stochastic differential equation, applying a method from [Jac 79], page 479:

$$(3.4) \quad dX_t = 2\lambda_o \beta (\beta - 1) X_{t-}^2 dt + w_t dp_t - w_t \mathbb{1}_{\{|w_t| \leq 1\}} dq_t,$$

where w_t is a process that depends on X_t , such that $Kf(X_{t-}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} du ds f(w_t(\cdot, u, s)) \mathbb{1}_{\{w_t(\cdot, u, s) \neq 0\}}$. Note that in general, the existence of the process w_t follows by Theorem (14.53) from [Jac 79],

applied to the measure $duds$. However, the main observation here is that using (3.3), we can take $w_t(\cdot, u, s) = \tau(X_{t-}, u, s)$, or explicitly

$$w_t(\cdot, u, s) = \mathbb{1}_{[0 \leq u \leq 1]}(u) \mathbb{1}_{[0 \leq X_{t-} \leq 1]} \left((\beta - 1) X_{t-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\beta \lambda_0} < X_{t-}]} - \beta X_{t-} \mathbb{1}_{[\frac{s}{\lambda_0} < X_{t-} \leq \frac{s}{\beta \lambda_0}]} + \infty \mathbb{1}_{[X_{t-} \leq \frac{s}{\lambda_0}]} \right).$$

From the above considerations, the stochastic differential equation (3.4) may be rewritten in the form (3.1).

By assertion (ii) of Remark 2.1 we know that the martingale problem associated to the bounded operator \mathcal{F}^r has a solution. Consequently, Theorem (14.80) from [Jac 79], page 48, implies the existence of the solution of the stochastic differential equation (3.4). \square

4 Branching and fragmentation processes of an avalanche

For a Borel subset E of $[0, 1]$ define the *space of finite configurations of E* which is the following set \widehat{E} of finite positive measures on E :

$$\widehat{E} := \left\{ \sum_{k \leq k_0} \delta_{x_k} : k_0 \in \mathbb{N}^*, x_k \in E \text{ for all } 1 \leq k \leq k_0 \right\} \cup \{\mathbf{0}\},$$

where $\mathbf{0}$ denotes the zero measure. We identify \widehat{E} with the union of all symmetric m -th powers $E^{(m)}$ of E : $\widehat{E} = \bigcup_{m \geq 0} E^{(m)}$, where $E^{(0)} := \{\mathbf{0}\}$; see, e.g., [INW 68], [BeOp 11], [BeLu 15], and [Si 68]. The set \widehat{E} is endowed with the topology of disjoint union of topological spaces and the corresponding Borel σ -algebra $\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E})$.

If p_1, p_2 are two finite measures on \widehat{E} , then their convolution $p_1 * p_2$ is the finite measure on \widehat{E} defined for every $h \in p\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E})$ by

$$\int_{\widehat{E}} p_1 * p_2(d\nu) h(\nu) := \int_{\widehat{E}} p_1(d\nu_1) \int_{\widehat{E}} p_2(d\nu_2) h(\nu_1 + \nu_2).$$

If $\varphi \in p\mathcal{B}(E)$, define the *multiplicative function* $\widehat{\varphi} : \widehat{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ as

$$\widehat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} \prod_k \varphi(x_k), & \text{if } \mathbf{x} = (x_k)_{k \geq 1} \in \widehat{E}, \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}, \\ 1 & , \text{if } \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

Recall that a bounded kernel N on \widehat{E} is called *branching kernel* if

$$N_{\mu+\nu} = N_\mu * N_\nu \text{ for all } \mu, \nu \in \widehat{E},$$

where N_μ denotes the measure on \widehat{E} such that $\int g dN_\mu = Ng(\mu)$ for all $g \in p\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E})$. Note that if N is a branching kernel on \widehat{E} then $N_{\mathbf{0}} = \delta_{\mathbf{0}} \in M(\widehat{E})$. A right (Markov) process with state space \widehat{E} is called *branching process* provided that its transition function is formed by branching kernels. The probabilistic description of a branching process is the following: if we take two independent versions X and X' of the process, starting respectively from two measures μ and μ' , then $X + X'$ and the process starting from $\mu + \mu'$ are equal in distribution.

Branching processes on the finite configurations of E_n . For all $n \geq 1$ we define the Markovian kernel B^n from \widehat{E}_n to E_n as

$$(4.1) \quad B^n h(x) := \frac{1}{a(x)} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \sum_{E_{\beta, x} \ni y \leq x} \mathbb{1}_{E'_{k-1}}(x)_{d_k} h(y, y) y(x - y), \quad h \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n), \quad x \in E_n,$$

where for $d > d_n$ and $g \in bp\mathcal{B}([d, 1])$ we consider the function ${}_d g \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n)$, the extension of g to E_n with the value $g(d)$ on $[d_n, d)$,

$${}_d g(y) := g(d) \mathbb{1}_{[d_n, d)}(y) + g(y) \mathbb{1}_{[d, 1]}(y), \quad y \in E_n,$$

and $a(x) := \sum_{E_{\beta, x} \ni y \leq x} y(x - y) < \infty$ for all $x \in E_n$.

Observe that $\sup_{x \in E_n} B^n l_1(x) = 2$, where for a function $f \in p\mathcal{B}(E_n)$ we consider the mapping $l_f : \widehat{E}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined as $l_f(\mu) := \int f d\mu$, $\mu \in \widehat{E}_n$. Therefore we may apply Proposition 4.1 from [BeLu 15], to construct a transition function $(\widehat{P}_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ on \widehat{E}_n , induced by $(P_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$, the transition function of the Markov process X^n on E_n , given by (2.9), and by the kernel B^n . The existence of a branching process with state space \widehat{E}_n and transition function $(\widehat{P}_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ is given by the first assertion of the following theorem. It is a version of Proposition 5.1 from [BeDeLu 15].

If $x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$ and $\mathbf{x} = \delta_{x_1} + \dots + \delta_{x_k} \in \widehat{E}$, we put

$$E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}} := \bigcup_{j=1}^k E_{\beta, x_j}.$$

If $n \geq 1$ then let

$$E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n} := \bigcup_{j=1}^k E_{\beta, x_j, n}.$$

Theorem 4.1. *Let $n \geq 1$. Then the following assertions hold.*

(i) *There exists a branching standard (Markov) process $\widehat{X}^n = (\widehat{X}_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$, induced by $(P_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ and the kernel B^n , with state space \widehat{E}_n and having the transition function $(\widehat{P}_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$.*

(ii) *For every $\mathbf{x} \in \widehat{E}_n$, $\mathbf{y} \in \widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$, and $t \geq 0$ we have $\mathbb{P}^{\mathbf{y}}$ -a.s. $\widehat{X}_t^n \in \widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$.*

Proof. (i) We argue as in the proof of Proposition 5.1 from [BeDeLu 15]. Consider the vector space \mathcal{C}_n defined as

$$\mathcal{C}_n := \{f : [d_n, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f|_{E'_k} \in \mathcal{C}(E'_k) \text{ such that } \lim_{y \nearrow d_k} f(y) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for all } k = 0, \dots, n-1\}.$$

We claim that $(P_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ induces a C_0 -semigroup of contractions on \mathcal{C}_n . Indeed, we observe first that the Markovian kernel N_n^r becomes a bounded contraction operator on $\mathcal{C}(E_n)$ and consequently $P_t^n(\mathcal{C}_n) \subset \mathcal{C}_n$ for all $t \geq 0$. Also, for all $f \in \mathcal{C}_n$ we have $\lim_{t \searrow 0} P_t^n f = f$ uniformly on E'_k for each $k = 0, \dots, n-1$. Note that the kernels B^n have the following property

$$\text{if } \varphi \in p\mathcal{B}(E_n), \varphi \leq 1, \text{ then } B^n \widehat{\varphi} \in \mathcal{C}_n.$$

Now condition (*) from the proof of Proposition 5.1 from [BeDeLu 15] is verified by the vector space \mathcal{C}_n . So, there exists a standard process with state space \widehat{E}_n , having $(\widehat{P}_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ as transition function.

(ii) Let $\varphi := \mathbb{1}_{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}$ and observe that $\widehat{\varphi} = \mathbb{1}_{\widehat{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}}$. Since for $\mathbf{y} \in \widehat{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}$ we have $\widehat{E_{\beta, \mathbf{y}, n}} \subset \widehat{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}$, we only have to prove that $\widehat{P}_t^n \widehat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}) = 1$. By Proposition 4.1 from [BeLu 15] we have $\widehat{P}_t^n \widehat{\varphi} = \widehat{h}_t(\varphi)$, where $h_t(\varphi) =: h_t \in bp\mathcal{B}(E_n)$ is the unique solution of the integral equation on E_n

$$h_t(x) = e^{-t} P_t^n \varphi(x) + \int_0^t e^{-(t-u)} P_{t-u}^n B^n \widehat{h}_u(x) du, \quad t \geq 0, \quad x \in E_n.$$

It is sufficient to show that

$$(4.2) \quad h_t(\mathbb{1}_{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}) = 1 \text{ on } E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n} \text{ for every } x \in E_n.$$

Indeed, if $\mathbf{x} \in \widehat{E}_n$, $\mathbf{x} = \delta_{x_1} + \dots + \delta_{x_k}$, since the function $\varphi \mapsto h_t(\varphi)(x)$ is increasing, we have

$$\widehat{P}_t^n \widehat{\varphi}(\mathbf{x}) = \prod_{j=1}^k h_t(\varphi)(x_j) \geq \prod_{j=1}^k h_t(\mathbb{1}_{E_{\beta, x_j, n}})(x_j) = 1,$$

where the last equality holds by (4.2). To prove it let $x \in E_n$ and assume further that $\varphi := \mathbb{1}_{E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}}$. Recall that (cf. the proof of Proposition 4.1 from [BeLu 15]) h_t is the point-wise limit of the sequence $(h_t^m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ defined inductively as follows: $h_t^0 = e^{-t} P_t^n \varphi + \int_0^t e^{-(t-u)} P_{t-u}^n B^n \widehat{\varphi} du$, $h_t^{m+1} = e^{-t} P_t^n \varphi + \int_0^t e^{-(t-u)} P_{t-u}^n B^n \widehat{h}_u^m du$, $m \geq 0$. Assertion (iii) of Proposition 2.2 implies that $P_t^n \varphi = 1$ on $E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$ for all $t \geq 0$ and by (4.1) we also have $B^n \widehat{\varphi} = 1$ on $E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$. It follows that on $E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$ we have $h_t^0 = 1$ and by induction $h_t^m = 1$ for every $m \geq 0$. We conclude that (4.2) holds. \square

Remark 4.2. (i) *The branching process constructed in Theorem 4.1 on E_n has the following description: An initial particle starts at a point of E_n and moves according to the base process X^n , until a random time, when it splits randomly into two new particles, its direct descendants, placed in E_n . Each direct descendant starts from a position dictated by the "branching kernel" B^n and moves on according to two independent copies of X^n and so on.*

(ii) *In the above description the number of direct descendants is two since the kernel B^n from \widehat{E}_n to E_n , defined by (4.1), is actually carried by $E_n^{(2)}$. Accordingly, a binary fragmentation process will be involved.*

(iii) *In contrast with the situation from [Si 68], the starting position of a descendant may be different from the terminal position of the parent particle. This property is compatible with our aim to count with the branching processes the number of fragments of the avalanche, having the same size. So, since for our model a particle represents a size, then clearly the descendants, resulting after a splitting, should represent sizes which are smaller than (in particular, different from) the parent size.*

Branching processes on the space of fragmentation sizes. As in [BeDeLu 15], we intend to construct a process with state space the set S^\downarrow of all decreasing numerical sequences bounded above from 1 and with limit 0,

$$S^\downarrow := \{\mathbf{x} = (x_k)_{k \geq 1} \subseteq [0, 1] : (x_k)_{k \geq 1} \text{ decreasing, } \lim_k x_k = 0\}.$$

Recall that a sequence \mathbf{x} from S^\downarrow may be considered as "the sizes of the fragments resulting from the split of some block with unit size" (cf. [Ber 06], page 16). It is convenient to identify a sequence $\mathbf{x} = (x_k)_{k \geq 1}$ from S^\downarrow with the σ -finite measure $\mu_{\mathbf{x}}$ on $[0, 1]$, defined as

$$\mu_{\mathbf{x}} := \begin{cases} \sum_k \delta_{x_k} & , \text{ if } \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{0} & , \text{ if } \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases}$$

where the zero constant sequence $\mathbf{0}$ is identified with the zero measure, $\mu_{\mathbf{0}} = \mathbf{0}$.

Let further

$$S := \{\mathbf{x} = (x_k)_{k \geq 1} \in S^\downarrow : \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ such that } x_{k_0} > 0 \text{ and } x_k = 0 \text{ for all } k > k_0\}.$$

The mapping $\mathbf{x} \mapsto \mu_{\mathbf{x}}$ identifies S with $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \widehat{E}_n \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$. For $\mathbf{x} \in S^\downarrow$ we write $\mathbf{x} = \mu_{\mathbf{x}}$ where it is necessary to emphasize the identification of the sequence \mathbf{x} with the measure $\mu_{\mathbf{x}}$.

In order to consider branching kernels on S^\downarrow we need to have a convolution operation between finite measures on S^\downarrow . We first endow S^\downarrow with a semigroup structure: if $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in S^\downarrow$ then the sequence $\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \in S^\downarrow$ is by definition the decreasing rearrangement of the terms of the sequences \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} . The convolution may be now introduced as in the case of the space finite configurations: if p_1, p_2 are two finite measures on S^\downarrow , then their convolution $p_1 * p_2$ is the finite measure on S^\downarrow , defined for every $h \in p\mathcal{B}(S^\downarrow)$ by: $\int_{S^\downarrow} p_1 * p_2(d\nu)h(\nu) := \int_{S^\downarrow} p_1(d\nu_1) \int_{S^\downarrow} p_2(d\nu_2)h(\nu_1 + \nu_2)$. The branching kernels on S^\downarrow and the branching process with state space S^\downarrow are now defined analogously, and the probabilistic interpretation remains valid.

Define the mapping $\alpha_n : S^\downarrow \mapsto \widehat{E}_n$ as $\alpha_n(\mathbf{x}) := \mu_{\mathbf{x}}|_{E_n}$, $\mathbf{x} = \mu_{\mathbf{x}} \in S^\downarrow$. We have $\alpha_n(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$ and $\alpha_n|_{\widehat{E}_n} = \text{Id}_{\widehat{E}_n}$. Define also

$$S_\infty := \{(\mathbf{x}^n)_{n \geq 1} \in \prod_{n \geq 1} \widehat{E}_n : \mathbf{x}^n = \alpha_n(\mathbf{x}^m) \text{ for all } m > n \geq 1\}.$$

By Proposition 4.5 from [BeDeLu 15] we have:

(4.3) The mapping $i : S^\downarrow \longrightarrow S_\infty$, defined as $i(\mathbf{x}) := (\alpha_n(\mathbf{x}))_{n \geq 1}$, $\mathbf{x} \in S^\downarrow$, is a bijection.

Using assertion (iv) of Proposition 2.2, we may apply Proposition 4.6 from [BeDeLu 15] to get the following result:

(4.4) Let $\mathbf{x} \in S^\downarrow$ and $\mathbf{x}_n := \alpha_n(\mathbf{x}) \in \widehat{E}_n, n \geq 1$. If $t > 0$ then the sequence of probability measures $(\widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_n})_{n \geq 1}$ is projective with respect to $(\widehat{E}_n, \alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$, that is $\widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_{n+1}}^{n+1} \circ \alpha_n^{-1} = \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_n}^n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

By the identification of S^\downarrow with S_∞ , given in (4.3), the projective system of probabilities from (4.4) may be used to apply Bochner-Kolmogorov Theorem (see, e.g., [BeCi 14]) in order to induce a transition function on the space of all fragmentation sizes, as in Proposition 4.7 from [BeDeLu 15]:

(4.5) There exists a Markovian transition function $(\widehat{P}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on S^\downarrow such that for each $\mathbf{x} \in S^\downarrow$ and $n \geq 1$ we have $\widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}} \circ \alpha_n^{-1} = \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_n}^n$, where $\mathbf{x}_n := \alpha_n(\mathbf{x})$.

We can state now the result on the fragmentation-branching processes related to the avalanches, having as state space the set S^\downarrow of all fragmentation sizes, endowed with the topology induced by the identification from (4.3) with S_∞ (equipped with the product topology).

Theorem 4.3. *The following assertions hold.*

(i) There exists a branching right (Markov) process $\widehat{X} = (\widehat{X}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with state space S^\downarrow , having càdlàg trajectories and the transition function $(\widehat{P}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, given by (4.5).

(ii) If $x \in [0, 1]$, $\mathbf{y} \in S^\downarrow$, $\mathbf{y} \leq x$, and $t \geq 0$ we have $\widehat{X}_t \leq x$ $\mathbb{P}^{\mathbf{y}}$ -a.s., where if $\mathbf{y} = (y_k)_{k \geq 1}$, $\mathbf{y} \leq x$ means that $y_k \leq x$ for all $k \geq 1$.

(iii) For each $\mathbf{x} \in \widehat{E}$, the set $S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow := \{\mathbf{y} = (y_k)_{k \geq 1} \in S^\downarrow : y_k \in E_{\beta, \mathbf{x}} \text{ for all } k \geq 1\}$ is absorbing in S^\downarrow , that is, if $\mathbf{y} \in S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ then $\mathbb{P}^{\mathbf{y}}$ -a.s. $\widehat{X}_t \in S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ for all $t \geq 0$.

Proof. We prove that each kernel \widehat{P}_t , $t \geq 0$, is a branching kernel on S^\downarrow . Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in S^\downarrow$, we have to show that

$$\widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}}(g) = \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}} * \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{y}}(g) \text{ for all } g \in bp\mathcal{B}(S^\downarrow).$$

Since by (5.10) from [BeDeLu 15] we have $\mathcal{B}(S^\downarrow) = \sigma\left(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} \{f \circ \alpha_n : f \in bp\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E}_n)\}\right)$, we may assume that $g = f \circ \alpha_n$ for some $n \geq 1$, with $f \in bp\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E}_n)$ and using (4.5) it remains to prove that

$$(4.6) \quad \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_n + \mathbf{y}_n}^n(f) = \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{x}_n}^n * \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{y}_n}^n(f) \text{ for all } f \in bp\mathcal{B}(\widehat{E}_n),$$

where $\mathbf{x}_n := \alpha_n(\mathbf{x})$. Here we used the equality $\alpha_n(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \alpha_n(\mathbf{x}) + \alpha_n(\mathbf{y})$, where the second sum is the usual addition of measures from \widehat{E}_n . But the equality (4.6) is precisely the branching property of the kernel \widehat{P}_t^n on E_n , which clearly holds by Theorem 4.1.

The existence of the process \widehat{X} claimed in assertion (i) and assertion (ii) are consequences of [BeDeLu 15], Theorem 5.3 and Corollary 5.5 respectively. Note that a key argument in the proof of the path regularity is the existence of a compact Lyapunov function (a superharmonic function having compact level sets); see [BeLuOp 12] and also [BeRö 11] for some related results.

(iii) By the right continuity of the process \widehat{X} and since the set $S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ is closed, it is sufficient to show that for each $t \geq 0$ we have $\widehat{P}_t(\mathbb{1}_{S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow})(\mathbf{y}) = 1$ for every $\mathbf{y} \in S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$. We have: $\mathbf{y} \in S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ if and only if $\alpha_n(\mathbf{y}) \in \widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$ for all $n \geq 1$. On the other hand by assertion (ii) of Theorem 4.1 we get $\widehat{P}_t^n(\mathbb{1}_{\widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}})(\mathbf{y}_n) = 1$ provided that \mathbf{y}_n belongs to $\widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$. Using again (4.5), we conclude that

$$\widehat{P}_t(\mathbb{1}_{S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow})(\mathbf{y}) = \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{y}}\left(\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \alpha_n^{-1}(\widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n})\right) = \lim_n \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{y}}(\alpha_n^{-1}(\widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n})) = \lim_n \widehat{P}_{t, \mathbf{y}_n}^n(\widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}) = 1,$$

where $\mathbf{y}_n = \alpha_n(\mathbf{y}) \in \widehat{E}_{\beta, \mathbf{x}, n}$. □

Final remark. (i) Recall that at the origin of the equation (3.1), the stochastic equation of fragmentation for avalanches, is the discontinuous fragmentation kernel F^r . This equation should be compared with the stochastic differential equations of fragmentation with continuous fragmentation kernels from [FouGi 03] and equation (2.4) from [BeDeLu 15].

(ii) The statement of assertion (i) of Theorem 4.3 is valid, with the same proof, for the fragmentation process constructed starting with a fragmentation equation (with a continuous fragmentation kernel). More precisely, the right (Markov) process, given by Theorem 5.3 from [BeDeLu 15], is in addition a branching process with state space S^\downarrow . This is similar to the branching property proved for the fragmentation chains in Proposition 2.1 from [Ber 06].

(iii) Since by assertion (iii) of Theorem 4.3 the set $S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ is absorbing, it is possible to restrict the fragmentation-branching process \widehat{X} to this set; for the restriction procedure see, e.g., (12.30) in [Sh 88] and Appendix A.1 in [BeDeLu 15].

(iv) Assertion (iii) of Theorem 4.3 emphasizes the fractal property of an avalanche, claimed in the Introduction and closed to its real physical properties: if we regard the fragmentation-branching process on the set $S_{\beta, \mathbf{x}}^\downarrow$ (which is possible by restriction, according to the previous assertion (iii)), then independent to the sequence of sizes \mathbf{x} of the initial fragments, from the moment when the avalanche started, and remaining constant in time, the ratio between the resulting fragments are all powers of β .

(v) In a future paper we intend to give a probabilistic numerical approach to the avalanches, based on the results from this paper, and using appropriate stochastic equations of fragmentation.

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