

A Lévy-derived process seen from its supremum and max-stable processes

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Abstract

We consider a process Z on the real line composed from a Lévy process and its exponentially tilted version killed with arbitrary rates and give an expression for the joint law of the supremum \bar{Z} , its time T , and the process $Z(T + \cdot) - \bar{Z}$. This expression is in terms of the laws of the original and the tilted Lévy processes conditioned to stay negative and positive respectively. The result is used to derive a new representation of stationary particle systems driven by Lévy processes. In particular, this implies that a max-stable process arising from Lévy processes admits a mixed moving maxima representation with spectral functions given by the conditioned Lévy processes.

Keywords: conditionally positive process; Itô’s excursion theory; mixed moving maxima representation; stationary particle system; Kuznetsov measure.

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1 Introduction

Let $X = (X(t))_{t \geq 0}$ be a general Lévy process, but not a compound Poisson process, and assume that X drifts to $-\infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is well-known that such a process splits at its unique supremum into two independent parts, where the post-supremum process has the law of X conditioned to stay negative and the defective pre-supremum process (look backwards and down from the supremum) has the law of X conditioned to stay positive, see [4, 9, 16, 11]. We note that when X drifts to $-\infty$ the term ‘conditioned to stay positive’ has certain ambiguity [22], and so we avoid using it in this case in the following. It turns out that a similar representation holds true if the process X is suitably extended to the real line. This leads to an important application to Lévy driven particle systems.

Consider the Laplace exponent $\psi(\theta) = \log \mathbb{E}e^{\theta X(1)}$ and assume that $\psi(\nu) = 0$ for some $\nu > 0$. Let X^ν be an independent Lévy process with Laplace exponent $\psi(\theta + \nu)$ called the *associated* or *exponentially tilted* process. It is well-known that X drifts to $-\infty$ and X^ν drifts to $+\infty$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$. Define a càdlàg process Z on the real line by

$$Z(t) = \mathbf{1}_{\{t \geq 0\}}X(t) - \mathbf{1}_{\{t < 0\}}X^\nu((-t)-), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.1)$$

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and denote by \bar{Z} the supremum of the process Z and by T the time at which the supremum occurs. In this paper we give an expression for the joint law of the process Z shifted with its supremum point into the origin, together with the supremum point, that is we specify the measure

$$\mathbb{P}((Z(T + s) - \bar{Z})_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \in B, T \in dt, \bar{Z} \in dx). \tag{1.2}$$

In fact, this law is closely related to the law of a process Y obtained as the process Z ‘conditioned to stay negative’, see (2.4). The problem of multiple possible definitions of a conditioned process does not arise in our case, because $Z(t) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$. Our result is formulated in a more general framework, where the only assumptions are: the Laplace exponent $\psi(\nu)$ is finite for some $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ and the Lévy processes X and X^ν are killed with arbitrary exponential rates.

In the case $\psi(\nu) = 0$, the process $-X^\nu$ can be seen as the process X reversed in time with respect to its invariant measure $\pi(dx) = e^{-\nu x} dx$, since for any $t > 0$ and Borel subsets $C, D \subset \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\int_C \mathbb{P}(x + X(t) \in D) \pi(dx) = \int_D \mathbb{P}(y - X^\nu(t) \in C) \pi(dy). \tag{1.3}$$

Let $\{U_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a Poisson point process (PPP) on \mathbb{R} with intensity measure $\pi(dx)$ and let $Z_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$, be independent copies of the process Z , also independent of $\{U_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$. The above implies that the Poisson point process

$$\Psi_1 = \{U_i + Z_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

of particles started at the U_i ’s and moving along the trajectories of X for $t \geq 0$ and $-X^\nu$ for $t < 0$, respectively, is stationary.

The process η of pointwise maxima of the system Ψ_1

$$\eta(t) = \max_{i \in \mathbb{N}} U_i + Z_i(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{1.4}$$

is well-known in extreme value theory. It follows from [8, 33, 17] that η is stationary, has càdlàg paths and is max-stable. The latter means that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and independent copies η_1, \dots, η_n of η , the process $\max_{i=1, \dots, n} \eta_i - \log n$ has the same distribution as η (cf., [21]). For instance, if $B(t), t \in \mathbb{R}$, is a standard Brownian motion and $X(t) = B(t) - t/2, t \geq 0$, then $Z(t) = B(t) - |t|/2, t \in \mathbb{R}$, and η coincides with the original definition of the Brown-Resnick process in [7]. Its extension to Gaussian random fields in [24] has become a standard model in extreme value statistics for assessing the risk of rare meteorological events.

It was asked in [33] whether for a general Lévy processes X the max-stable process η possesses a stochastic representation as a mixed moving maxima process

$$\max_{i \in \mathbb{N}} V_i + F_i(t - T_i), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{1.5}$$

for some Poisson point process $\{(F_i, T_i, V_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ on $\mathcal{D} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ with intensity measure $C_0 \mathbb{P}_F(d\omega) dt e^{-\nu v} dv$, where $C_0 > 0$ is a constant. Here \mathcal{D} is the space of càdlàg functions on the real line, and \mathbb{P}_F is the law of a stochastic process on the real line called the spectral process. The existence of such a representation is important as it implies that the process is mixing and can be efficiently simulated. For the original Brown-Resnick process, that is $Z(t) = B(t) - |t|/2$, the answer is positive. Indeed, [24] prove the existence and [19] show that the spectral functions in this case are given by 3-dimensional (drifted) Bessel processes.

Applying the new expression for the joint law of (1.2) given in Corollary 2.3, we show that for a general Lévy processes X there is a stochastic representation of η as a mixed moving maxima process. More importantly, we derive the explicit distribution \mathbb{P}_F of the spectral processes F_i in (1.5). It turns out that \mathbb{P}_F is the law of Y , that is, the process Z conditioned to stay negative. Finally, we believe that the identity relating the laws of Z and Y may have a theoretical interest on its own.

In Section 2 we give necessary preliminaries and state the two main theorems, that is, the identity relating the law of (1.2) with Y , and the mixed moving maxima representation of η . The proof of the former is postponed to Section 3 where we use Itô's excursion theory and the recent result from [10] to analyze the process Z seen from its supremum. As a side result we relate the excursion measures of the tilted process to the ones of the original process in Proposition 3.6. Finally, Section 4 discusses possible approaches to simulation of the process η based on its mixed moving maxima representation.

2 Main results

2.1 Two Lévy processes

Let us first fix some notation. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space equipped with a filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$, satisfying the usual conditions. Let also $X = (X(t))_{t \geq 0}$, be a Lévy process on this filtered probability space with characteristic triplet (a, σ, Π) , that is

$$\psi(\theta) = \log \mathbb{E} e^{\theta X(1)} = a\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\theta^2 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{\theta x} - 1 - \theta x \mathbf{1}_{\{|x| < 1\}}) \Pi(dx), \quad (2.1)$$

where $\sigma^2 \geq 0$ and Π are the variance of the Brownian component and the Lévy measure, respectively. The so-called Laplace exponent $\psi(\theta)$ is finite for $\theta \in i\mathbb{R}$, but may be infinite for some $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$. For details on Lévy processes we refer the reader to [5, 27]. Throughout this work we assume that X is neither a process with monotone paths, nor is it a Compound Poisson Process (CPP), but see also Remark 2.4.

Pick $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\psi(\nu) < \infty$ which is equivalent to $\int_{|x| > 1} e^{\nu x} \Pi(dx) < \infty$ according to [27, Thm. 3.6]. One can see that $\psi(\theta) < \infty$ for all $\theta \in [0, \nu]$ if $\nu > 0$ and $\theta \in [\nu, 0]$ if $\nu < 0$. Moreover, one can define an exponentially tilted measure with respect to ν , also known as the Esscher transform:

$$\left. \frac{d\mathbb{P}^\nu}{d\mathbb{P}} \right|_{\mathcal{F}_t} = e^{\nu X(t) - \psi(\nu)t}, t \geq 0.$$

It is known that X under \mathbb{P}^ν is a Lévy process, say X^ν , with Laplace exponent $\psi^\nu(\theta) = \psi(\theta + \nu) - \psi(\nu)$, which implies that $\sigma^\nu = \sigma$ and $\Pi^\nu(dx) = e^{\nu x} \Pi(dx)$, see e.g. [27]. Furthermore, X has paths of bounded variation on compacts if and only if so does X^ν , in which case (2.1) can be written as

$$\psi(\theta) = \hat{a}\theta + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (e^{\theta x} - 1) \Pi(dx),$$

where $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{R}$ is the linear drift, and then $\hat{a}^\nu = \hat{a}$. This furthermore shows that X^ν is neither a process with monotone paths, nor is it a CPP.

The case $\nu > 0$, $\psi(\nu) = 0$, will be of special interest. In this case $\mathbb{E}X(1) < 0$ and $\mathbb{E}^\nu X(1) > 0$, which follows from the convexity of $\psi(\theta)$ on $[0, \nu]$, see e.g. [27, Ch. 3]. This implies that X drifts to $-\infty$ and X^ν drifts to $+\infty$.

In addition, we will allow for defective (or killed) processes. We say that X and X^ν are killed at rates $q > 0$ and $p > 0$ if they are sent to an additional 'cemetery' state ∂ at the times e_q and e_p respectively, where e_q denotes an exponentially distributed random variable of rate q independent of everything else. We let ζ and ζ^ν be the life times of X and X^ν respectively.

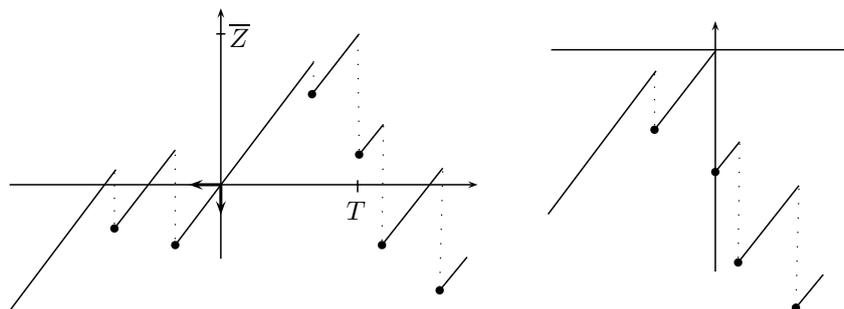
2.2 Two processes on the real line

Consider two independent Lévy processes X and X^ν killed at rates $q > 0$ and $p > 0$ (with respective life times ζ and ζ^ν) as defined in Section 2.1. Define a càdlàg process Z on the real line:

$$Z(t) = \mathbf{1}_{\{t \geq 0\}}X(t) - \mathbf{1}_{\{t < 0\}}X^\nu((-t)-)$$

for $t \in [-\zeta^\nu, \zeta)$ and put $Z(t) = \partial$ otherwise. The left hand side of Figure 1 illustrates the construction of Z . Roughly speaking, the process $Z(t), t \leq 0$ seen with respect to ‘small’ axis is X^ν , which may help to better understand various relations in the following. We

Figure 1: Schematic sample paths of Z and Y .



remark that for $0 \leq s \leq t$, given that $\zeta^\nu > t$, it holds that $Z(-t+s) - Z(-t)$ has the same distribution as $X^\nu(s)$. Furthermore, if X has no positive (negative) jumps then Z has no positive (negative) jumps either. For simplicity of notation we assume that $\partial \vee x = x$ and $\partial \wedge x = x$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Define the overall supremum and its time

$$\bar{Z} = \sup_{t \in [-\zeta^\nu, \zeta)} \{Z(t)\}, \quad T = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{R} : Z(t) \vee Z(t-) = \bar{Z}\}. \quad (2.2)$$

It turns out that the law of the process Z can be described by another process Y which we now define. Letting

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X} &= \sup_{t \in [0, \zeta)} \{X(t)\}, & \bar{T} &= \inf\{t \geq 0 : X(t) \vee X(t-) = \bar{X}\}, \\ \underline{X}^\nu &= \inf_{t \in [0, \zeta^\nu)} \{X^\nu(t)\}, & \underline{T}^\nu &= \inf\{t \geq 0 : X^\nu(t) \wedge X^\nu(t-) = \underline{X}^\nu\} \end{aligned}$$

be the supremum of X and its time, and the infimum of X^ν and its time, we define two post extremal processes:

$$\begin{aligned} X^\downarrow(t) &= X(\bar{T} + t) - \bar{X}, \quad t \in [0, \zeta - \bar{T}) \\ X^{\nu\uparrow}(t) &= X^\nu(\underline{T}^\nu + t) - \underline{X}^\nu, \quad t \in [0, \zeta^\nu - \underline{T}^\nu), \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

and assign $X^\downarrow(t) = \partial$ and $X^{\nu\uparrow}(t) = \partial$ otherwise. It is well-known, see [4, 11], that X^\downarrow and $X^{\nu\uparrow}$ are time-homogeneous (sub-)Markov processes, such that when started away from zero their laws coincide with the laws of X and X^ν started at the corresponding levels and conditioned to stay negative and positive, respectively, explaining the notations and terminology. For completeness and with almost no additional work, we provide this statement in a rigorous form in Lemma 3.4.

Finally, we define another càdlàg process on the real line:

$$Y(t) = \mathbf{1}_{\{t \geq 0\}}X^\downarrow(t) - \mathbf{1}_{\{t < 0\}}X^{\nu\uparrow}((-t)-) \quad (2.4)$$

for $t \in [-(\zeta^\nu - \underline{T}^\nu), \zeta - \bar{T}]$ and put $Y(t) = \partial$ otherwise, see the right hand side of Figure 1. Roughly speaking, we find the time of supremum of $Z(t)$ for $t \geq 0$ and for $t \leq 0$, delete the path in between these times and shift these supremum points into $(0, 0)$. Interestingly, the law of the processes $Z(t)$ can be easily recovered from the law of the process $Y(t)$ as shown in Theorem 2.1.

2.3 An identity relating the laws

Take a Lévy process X (neither a CPP, nor a process with monotone paths) with the Laplace exponent $\psi(\theta)$, and a number $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\psi(\nu) < \infty$. Consider the processes Z and Y on the real line as they are defined in Section 2.2. Recall that the left part of Z is killed with rate $p > 0$ and the right part with rate $q > 0$ (ψ refers to the original non-killed process, i.e. $\psi(0) = 0$). Consider the set of càdlàg paths on the real line with values in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\partial\}$ with Skorohod's topology, and let \mathcal{B} be the corresponding Borel σ -algebra. The following result relates the laws of Z and Y .

Theorem 2.1. *Assume that $p, q > 0, \psi(\nu) < \infty$. Then for any $B \in \mathcal{B}, t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \geq 0$ it holds that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}((Z(T + s) - \bar{Z})_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \in B, T \in dt, \bar{Z} \in dx) \\ &= C e^{-\nu x + (\psi(\nu) + p - q)t} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, -Y(-t) \in dx) dt, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$C = \frac{q \underline{k}(p + \psi(\nu), \nu)}{\underline{k}(q, 0)} = \frac{p \bar{k}(q, 0)}{\bar{k}(p + \psi(\nu), -\nu)} > 0 \tag{2.5}$$

and $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ are the bivariate Laplace exponents of the ascending and descending ladder processes respectively, corresponding to X (without killing).

The bivariate Laplace exponents $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ are discussed in detail in Section 3.1, see also [27, Ch. 6.4] and [5, Ch. VI.1]. We only note at this point that these exponents are unique up to a scaling constant (coming from the scaling of local times), which clearly can be arbitrary in the above result.

It is important to realize that $Y(-t)$ takes values in $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\partial\}$. Let us illustrate this with a simple calculation providing a check of our expression for C . Taking $\nu = 0$, B the full set, and integrating over $x \in \mathbb{R}$ we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(T \in dt) = C e^{(p-q)t} \mathbb{P}(Y(-t) \neq \partial) dt.$$

Observe that the event $\{Y(-t) \neq \partial\}$ corresponds to $\{|t| < \zeta - \bar{T}\}$ for $t < 0$ and to $\{t < \zeta^0 - \underline{T}^0\}$ for $t > 0$; the superscript $\nu = 0$ refers to the copy of X killed with rate $p > 0$. Hence integrating over $t \in \mathbb{R}$ yields

$$C^{-1} = \mathbb{E} \int_0^{\zeta - \bar{T}} e^{(q-p)t} dt + \mathbb{E} \int_0^{\zeta^0 - \underline{T}^0} e^{(p-q)t} dt = \frac{1}{q-p} \mathbb{E} e^{(q-p)(\zeta - \bar{T})} + \frac{1}{p-q} \mathbb{E} e^{(p-q)(\zeta^0 - \underline{T}^0)}.$$

Using the Wiener-Hopf factorization, see e.g. [27, Thm. 6.16], we obtain

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{q-p} \frac{\underline{k}(q, 0)}{\underline{k}(p, 0)} + \frac{1}{p-q} \frac{\bar{k}(p, 0)}{\bar{k}(q, 0)}.$$

Strictly speaking, we have also relied here on analytic continuation. Finally, using the relation $\underline{k}(q, 0)/\underline{k}(p, 0) = q\bar{k}(p, 0)/(p\bar{k}(q, 0))$, see Section 3.1, we obtain (2.5) with $\nu = 0$.

Let us also present a representation of the law of X as seen from its supremum in terms of the law of Y , which somewhat resembles Theorem 2.1. It may be interesting to note that the left hand side (lhs) of the equality in Proposition 2.2 does not depend on p . The proofs of Theorem 2.1 and Proposition 2.2 are given in Section 3.2.

Proposition 2.2. Assume that $p, q > 0, \psi(\nu) < \infty$. Then for any $B \in \mathcal{B}$, and $t, x \geq 0$ it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}((X(\bar{T} + s) - \bar{X})_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \in B, \bar{T} \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) \\ &= \frac{1}{p} C e^{-\nu x + (\psi(\nu) + p - q)t} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, l \in dt, -Y(-l) \in dx), \end{aligned}$$

where $l = -\inf\{t : Y(t) \neq \partial\}$ is the life time of $X^{\nu \uparrow}$.

Finally, the following corollary of Theorem 2.1 considers non-defective processes, that is, $p = q = 0$, when $\nu > 0$ and $\psi(\nu) = 0$. Recall from Section 2.1 that this implies that X drifts to $-\infty$ and X^ν drifts to $+\infty$, and hence $T \in \mathbb{R}$ a.s.

Corollary 2.3. Assume that $p = q = 0$ and $\psi(\nu) = 0$ for some $\nu > 0$. Then for any $B \in \mathcal{B}, t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \geq 0$ it holds that

$$\mathbb{P}((Z(T + s) - \bar{Z})_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \in B, T \in dt, \bar{Z} \in dx) = C_0 e^{-\nu x} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, -Y(-t) \in dx) dt, \quad (2.6)$$

where

$$C_0 = \frac{\underline{k}(0, \nu)}{\underline{k}'(0, 0)} = \frac{\bar{k}(0, 0) \underline{k}(0, \nu)}{\bar{k}(1, 0) \underline{k}(1, 0)} > 0, \quad (2.7)$$

where the derivative $\underline{k}'(0, 0)$ is with respect to the first argument.

The only non-trivial part of its proof concerns the identification of C_0 , which is done in Section 3.1. Again, the scaling of \underline{k} and \bar{k} is arbitrary. It is noted that a similar result holds true for any $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\psi(\nu)$ is finite, under additional requirement that $\psi'(0) < 0$ and $\psi'(\nu) > 0$.

Remark 2.4. One would expect that similar results hold true for random walks, which then can be extended to CPPs as well. On the one side analysis of random walks is less technical, but on the other side one will have to distinguish between strict and weak ascending ladder times, left-most and right-most supremum times, as well as random walks conditioned to stay positive and conditioned to stay non-negative.

2.4 Examples

The bivariate Laplace exponents $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ can be given explicitly in a number of cases, some of which we consider below. In all of these cases we compute the constants C and C_0 . Recall that the process Y is constructed from the conditioned processes X^\downarrow and $X^{\nu \uparrow}$, see (2.4). The conditioned Lévy processes can be obtained in various possible ways, which we summarize in Section 4.

2.4.1 Spectrally-negative process

Suppose X is a spectrally-negative process, and so $\psi(\theta)$ exists for all $\theta \geq 0 \wedge \nu$. Let $\Phi(q)$ be the right inverse of $\psi(\theta)$, i.e., $\Phi(q)$ is the right-most solution of $\psi(\theta) = q$. According to [27, Sec. 6.5.2] we may take

$$\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta) = \Phi(\alpha) + \beta, \quad \underline{k}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\alpha - \psi(\beta)}{\Phi(\alpha) - \beta} \quad (2.8)$$

for $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$, and so one easily obtains from either representation in (2.5) that

$$C = \frac{p\Phi(q)}{\Phi(p + \psi(\nu)) - \nu}$$

if $p + \psi(\nu) \geq 0$. The latter assumption may be dropped, because (2.8) can be analytically continued to $\alpha > \psi(\nu)$, see also (3.4). Note also that the denominator in the expression of C is always positive.

Under the condition of Corollary 2.3 we have $\Phi(0) = \nu$. By continuity we obtain $\underline{k}(0, \nu) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \nu} \frac{-\psi(\beta)}{\nu - \beta} = \psi'(\nu)$ and then from either representation in (2.7) we get

$$C_0 = \nu\psi'(\nu). \tag{2.9}$$

2.4.2 Spectrally-positive process

Suppose X is a spectrally-positive process then $\tilde{X} = -X$ is spectrally-negative, and we can take $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta) = \tilde{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta) = \tilde{\tilde{k}}(\alpha, \beta)$. So according to (2.5) and (2.8) written for the process \tilde{X} we get

$$C = \frac{q\tilde{\Phi}(p + \psi(\nu)) + \nu}{\tilde{\Phi}(q)},$$

where $\tilde{\Phi}$ is the (right) inverse of $\tilde{\psi}(\theta) = \psi(-\theta)$.

Under the condition of Corollary 2.3 we have $\tilde{\Phi}(0) = 0$ and so we obtain from (2.7) that

$$C_0 = -\psi'(0)\nu = -\nu EX(1). \tag{2.10}$$

2.4.3 Brownian motion

Clearly, the above formulas should coincide if X is both spectrally-negative and spectrally-positive process, that is, X is a Brownian motion with drift. For simplicity we only consider the constant C_0 , i.e., equations (2.9) and (2.10).

In this case, $\psi(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\theta^2 + \mu\theta$ with $\sigma > 0$ and $\mu < 0$. Hence $\nu = -2\mu/\sigma^2$ and then $\psi'(\nu) = \sigma^2\nu + \mu = -\mu = -\psi'(0)$, which shows that indeed the above formulas coincide and result in

$$C_0 = -\mu\nu = \frac{2\mu^2}{\sigma^2}.$$

So choosing $\sigma = 1$ and $\mu = -1/2$ we get $C_0 = 1/2$ confirming the result in [19].

2.4.4 More general examples

There are examples of Lévy processes with both positive and negative jumps with explicit bivariate exponents $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$. A rather general process of this type is given by an independent sum of an arbitrary spectrally-negative Lévy process and a CPP with positive jumps characterized by a rational transform, see [28] and [1] for the particular case of positive jumps having so-called phase type distributions. Taking the negative of such a process we may also allow for arbitrary positive jumps and finite intensity negative jumps characterized by a rational transform. Here we only mention that the resulting expressions are in terms of roots of certain equations.

In general the bivariate Laplace exponents $\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$, and hence the constants C and C_0 , can be computed (at least theoretically) using a Spitzer-type identity, see e.g. [27, Thm. 6.16]. This would require triple integration, assuming that one inverts the transform to obtain the distribution of $X(t)$. Under certain conditions it is sufficient to perform a single integration in the complex domain, see [26, Thm. 7].

2.5 Stationary particles systems and mixed moving maxima processes

Let X be a Lévy process whose Laplace exponent fulfills $\psi(\nu) = 0$ for a $\nu > 0$, and fix $p = q = 0$. Suppose that X^ν and Z are defined as above. Let further $\{U_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a Poisson point process on \mathbb{R} with intensity measure $\pi(dx)$ and let $Z_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ be independent copies of the process Z , also independent of $\{U_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$. We consider the system

$$\Psi_1 = \{U_i + Z_i, i \in \mathbb{N}\} \tag{2.11}$$

of particles started at the U_i 's and moving along the trajectories of X for $t \geq 0$ and $-X^\nu$ for $t < 0$, respectively. Then Ψ_1 is a Poisson point process on the space \mathcal{D} of càdlàg functions on \mathbb{R} . It follows from the duality of X and $-X^\nu$ with respect to the measure $\pi(dx) = e^{-\nu x} dx$, see (1.3), that the system Ψ_1 is stationary (or translation invariant), in the sense that for any $u \in \mathbb{R}$, the shifted system $\{U_i + Z_i(\cdot + u), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ has the same distribution as Ψ_1 . This kind of systems has been analyzed in [23] in the case that the particles move along Gaussian trajectories.

In the definition of Ψ_1 , the point $t = 0$ is an exceptional point at which each single particle changes from the trajectory of $-X^\nu$ to the trajectory of X . Stationarity of Ψ_1 shows that, in fact, $t = 0$ is not special. Furthermore, we will show using Corollary 2.3 that the particle system Ψ_1 can be equivalently represented by a system Ψ_2 , generated by scattering the starting time points of the particles uniformly over the real line and letting them move along the trajectories of processes distributed as Y in (2.4). This also provides an alternative proof that the particle system is stationary.

As mentioned in the introduction, the pointwise maximum in (1.4) of the particles in Ψ_1 is a stationary, max-stable process that generalizes the Brown-Resnick process in [7]. From both a theoretical and a practical point of view, an important question is whether such a process has a stochastic representation as a mixed moving maxima process as defined in (1.5). It implies that the process is mixing (cf., [33, 14]) and can be efficiently simulated if the law of the spectral processes \mathbb{P}_F is known (cf. Section 4 for details). The equivalent representation of Ψ_1 in terms of the conditioned process Y in the theorem below directly yields a mixed moving maxima representation of η . We thus give an affirmative answer to the open question of [33] on the existence of such a representation and, moreover, we provide the law of the spectral processes.

Theorem 2.5. *Assume that $p = q = 0$ and $\psi(\nu) < \infty$ for some $\nu > 0$. Let $\{(Y_i, T_i, V_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ be a PPP on $\mathcal{D} \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ with intensity measure $C_0 \mathbb{P}_Y(d\omega) dt e^{-\nu v} dv$, where \mathbb{P}_Y is the law of the process in (2.4) and $C_0 > 0$ is given by (2.7). Then, Ψ_1 has the same distribution as the Poisson point process*

$$\Psi_2 = \{V_i + Y_i(\cdot - T_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

on \mathcal{D} . Furthermore, the process η in (1.4) possesses the mixed moving maxima representation

$$(\eta(t))_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \stackrel{d}{=} \left(\max_{i \in \mathbb{N}} V_i + Y_i(t - T_i) \right)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}. \tag{2.12}$$

Remark 2.6. The constant C_0 in the above theorem has an alternative representation

$$C_0^{-1} = \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(\nu Y(t)) dt \right].$$

This follows either directly from (2.6) or from a computation of $-\log \mathbb{P}(\eta(0) \leq x)$ using void probabilities of the PPP Ψ_1 on the one side and the PPP Ψ_2 on the other:

$$\nu^{-1} e^{-\nu x} = -\log \mathbb{P}(\eta(0) \leq x) = \nu^{-1} e^{-\nu x} C_0 \mathbb{E} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}} \exp(\nu Y(t)) dt \right].$$

Proof. We first introduce some notation. For two measurable spaces (S_1, \mathcal{S}_1) and (S_2, \mathcal{S}_2) , a measurable function $m : S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ and a measure κ on S_1 , denote by $m_* \kappa$ the pushforward measure of κ under m , i.e., $m_* \kappa(E) = \kappa(m^{-1}(E))$, for all $E \in \mathcal{S}_2$. Further, let \mathcal{D}^* be the Borel subset of \mathcal{D} of functions that drift to $-\infty$, that is, $\mathcal{D}^* = \{\omega \in \mathcal{D} : \lim_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \omega(t) = -\infty\}$, and note that $\mathbb{P}(Z \in \mathcal{D}^*) = 1$. For $\omega \in \mathcal{D}^*$ let

$$\bar{\omega} = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \omega(t), \quad g_\omega = \inf\{t \in \mathbb{R} : \omega(t) \vee \omega(t-) = \bar{\omega}\}.$$

Let Γ be the Poisson point process $\{(U_i, Z_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{D}^*$ with intensity measure $\gamma(du \, d\omega) = e^{-\nu u} du \mathbb{P}_Z(d\omega)$. We define the mapping f by

$$f : \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{D}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^* \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \quad (x, \omega) \mapsto (\omega(g_\omega + \cdot) - \bar{\omega}, g_\omega, x + \bar{\omega}).$$

It is straightforward to check that f is measurable. Moreover, it induces a Poisson point process $f_*\Gamma = \{f(U_i, Z_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ on $\mathcal{D}^* \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ which has intensity measure $f_*\gamma$ by a general mapping theorem (cf., [25]). In fact, for Borel sets $B \subset \mathcal{D}^*$, $I, E \subset \mathbb{R}$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} f_*\gamma(B \times I \times E) &= \int_{f^{-1}(B \times I \times E)} \gamma(du \, d\omega) & (2.13) \\ &= \int_{u \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-\nu u} \int_{t \in I} \int_{y \in E} \mathbb{P}((Z(T+s) - \bar{Z})_{s \in \mathbb{R}} \in B, T \in dt, u + \bar{Z} \in dy) \, du \\ &= C_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\nu u} \int_I \int_E e^{-\nu(y-u)} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, u - Y(-t) \in dy) \, dt \, du \\ &= C_0 \int_I \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_E e^{-\nu y} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, u - Y(-t) \in dy) \, du \, dt \end{aligned}$$

where the second last equation is a direct consequence of the identity (2.6). For fixed $B \subset \mathcal{D}^*$, define the measure ρ_B by $\rho_B(D) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, u - Y(-t) \in D) \, du$, for all Borel sets $D \subset \mathbb{R}$, and note that

$$\rho_B(D) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbf{1}_{\{u \in D-y\}} du \mathbb{P}(Y \in B, -Y(-t) \in dy) = \mathbb{P}(Y \in B) \int_D du.$$

Thus, ρ_B is a multiple of Lebesgue measure and we obtain together with (2.13)

$$f_*\gamma(B \times I \times E) = C_0 \mathbb{P}(Y \in B) \int_I dt \int_E e^{-\nu y} dy.$$

In other words, the intensity measure of $f_*\Gamma$ factorizes and equals the intensity measure of $\{(Y_i, T_i, V_i), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Finally, let h be the measurable mapping

$$h : \mathcal{D}^* \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^*, \quad (\omega, t, y) \mapsto y + \omega(\cdot - t),$$

so that $h(f(x, \omega)) = x + \omega(\cdot)$. The induced PPP $h_*(f_*\Gamma) = \{h(f(U_i, Z_i)), i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is thus nothing else than Ψ_1 . Furthermore, it has the same intensity measure as Ψ_2 according to the construction of Ψ_2 . Taking pointwise maxima within the two point processes yields the mixed moving maxima representation (2.12). \square

2.6 Particles with births and deaths

In parallel to this work, [18] considered stationary Lévy driven particle systems, where particles can die and be born. Assuming that

$$\psi(\nu) + p - q = 0,$$

where $p \geq 0$ and $q \geq 0$ are the killing rates of X^ν and X respectively, we observe that the processes X and $-X^\nu$ are in duality relative to $\pi(dx)$, see (1.3). Following Mitro [29] one can construct a Kuznetsov measure \mathbb{Q} , see e.g. [12, Ch. XIX], with a stationary entrance rule $\pi(dx)$ and a transition semigroup corresponding to X killed at rate q . Now a stationary Lévy driven particle system with births and deaths is obtained by considering a Poisson point process with intensity given by the above Kuznetsov measure. In this system births and deaths of particles occur according to the intensities $p dt \pi(dx)$ and $q dt \pi(dx)$ respectively, see [18] for more details.

Interestingly, the problem of providing a mixed moving maxima representation is much simpler for a max stable process derived from a particle system with births and deaths. It is necessary to consider one ‘special’ point of a trajectory, and in the case of a finite life time one may choose the time of birth (or death) instead of the time of the maximum as the ‘special’ point. In this way the need for the law of a trajectory as seen from its maximum can be avoided when $p > 0$ or $q > 0$. Nevertheless, we can generalize Theorem 2.5 by expressing the associated Kuznetsov measure Q in terms of the law of Y :

$$\begin{aligned} Q(d\omega) &= p \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\nu y} \mathbb{P}(y + X(\cdot - t) \in d\omega) dy dt \\ &= C \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\nu y} \mathbb{P}(y + Y(\cdot - t) \in d\omega) dy dt, \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

where $X(t) = \partial$ for $t < 0$. Note that the first expression is based on the birth time as a ‘special’ point, and hence it is only valid when $p > 0$, whereas the second expression is true in general (when $p = 0$ or $q = 0$ we must have $\nu > 0$; if $\nu < 0$ then we consider a similar representation using points of infima).

Observe that for $p = q = 0$ the second identity in (2.14) is just a restatement of Theorem 2.5 based on Corollary 2.3. In general, the proof is based on Theorem 2.1 together with Proposition 2.2, where the latter is needed because some particles, which are alive at time $t > 0$, are born at positive times. Furthermore, when $p > 0$, instead of viewing the system from time $t = 0$, we may regard it as a system of particles born with intensity $p dt \pi(dx)$ as expressed by the first identity of (2.14). Using this perspective the second identity of (2.14) follows from Proposition 2.2 alone. The respective calculations are similar to those in the proof of Theorem 2.5 and hence are omitted.

Finally, we note that the Kuznetsov measure described above also appears in the study of real self-similar Markov processes, see e.g. [20, 6, 13], which may lead to further applications of our result.

2.7 Relation to the result of Barczy and Bertoin [2]

Assume that $p = q = 0$, $\psi(\nu) = 0$ for some $\nu > 0$ and consider the process $X + x$ for $x < 0$ conditioned on $\{\bar{X} + x > 0\}$. Under a minor additional integrability assumption it is shown in [2, Thm. 2] that this process, when time shifted so that $\bar{T} = 0$, weakly converges to the process $Y + e_\nu$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$, where e_ν is an independent exponential variable of rate ν . Thus the process Y arises in two different ways: from this limiting procedure, and from a stationary particle system described in the previous section. Let us provide some explanation of this intriguing observation. We keep our discussion rather informal and emphasize on the intuitive understanding of the connection between the two set-ups; rigorous proofs along the following lines seem to be hard to implement.

Let us use the limiting result from [2] to explain the mixed moving maxima representation of Theorem 2.5; one could also go the other way around. By Cramér’s estimate we know that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{X} + x > 0)$ is approximately $e^{\nu x} \tilde{C}$ for large negative x , where $\tilde{C} = \bar{k}(0, 0) / (\nu \bar{k}'(0, -\nu))$ and the derivative is with respect to the second argument, see e.g. [27, Thm. 7.6]. Thus intensity of particles starting in x at $t = 0$ (for large negative x) and going above 0 is $\tilde{C} dx$ (approximately). Moreover, one can show that $\bar{T}/|x|$ conditioned on $\{\bar{X} + x > 0\}$ converges to $1/\mathbb{E}X^\nu(1)$ as $x \rightarrow -\infty$; again we pretend that $\bar{T} = |x|/\mathbb{E}X^\nu(1)$ for large negative x . Thus the times of positive maxima should spread uniformly with intensity $\tilde{C} \mathbb{E}X^\nu(1) dt$ for large t . Finally, we see that the points (Y_i, T_i, V_i) must have intensity measure $\tilde{C} \mathbb{E}X^\nu(1) \mathbb{P}_Y(d\omega) dt \nu e^{-\nu v} dv$ (for $v > 0$ and large $t > 0$), because the conditional limit of the shifted X is $Y + e_\nu$ according to [2]. Extension to $v \in \mathbb{R}$ can be achieved by using other reference levels than 0, whereas stationarity of the particle system generalizes this ‘result’ to all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let us finally check that $\nu\tilde{C}\mathbb{E}X^\nu(1) = \bar{k}(0,0)\psi'(\nu)/\bar{k}'(0,-\nu)$ indeed coincides with C_0 . According to the Wiener-Hopf factorization there is an identity

$$-\psi(\theta) = \bar{k}(0, -\theta)\underline{k}(0, \theta)$$

for a certain range of $\theta \in \mathbb{C}$ including $\theta = \nu$ (when \bar{k} and \underline{k} are scaled so that $\bar{k}(1, 0) = \underline{k}(1, 0) = 1$, see also Section 3.1). Now express $\bar{k}(0, -\theta)$ and differentiate it at $\theta = \nu$ to obtain

$$\bar{k}'(0, -\nu) = \psi'(\nu)/\underline{k}(0, \nu),$$

which then readily shows the equality of the above constants.

3 Proofs

Throughout this section we write X_t instead of $X(t)$ and similarly for other processes which leads to somewhat cleaner expressions.

3.1 Bivariate Laplace exponents

Consider a (non-defective) Lévy process X as in Section 2.1. Define the running supremum and infimum processes:

$$\bar{X}_t = \sup_{s \in [0, t]} X_s, \quad \underline{X}_t = \inf_{s \in [0, t]} X_s,$$

as well as all time supremum and infimum: $\bar{X} = \bar{X}_\infty, \underline{X} = \underline{X}_\infty$. Let \bar{L} be the local time of the strong Markov process $\bar{X}_t - X_t$ at 0 and let \bar{n} be the measure of its excursions away from 0, see e.g. [5, Ch. 4]. Recall that \bar{L} is defined in a unique way up to a scaling constant. Let also

$$\bar{k}(\alpha, \beta) = -\log \mathbb{E}(e^{-\alpha\bar{L}_1^{-1} - \beta\bar{H}_1}; \bar{L}_1^{-1} < \infty) \tag{3.1}$$

be the Laplace exponent of a bivariate ascending ladder process (\bar{L}^{-1}, \bar{H}) , where $\bar{L}_t^{-1} = \inf\{s : \bar{L}_s > t\}$ and $\bar{H}_t = X_{\bar{L}_t^{-1}}$. We also write $\underline{L}, \underline{n}$ and $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ for the analogous objects constructed from $-X$, i.e., we consider the strong Markov process $X_t - \underline{X}_t$ (note also that $\underline{H}_t = -X_{\underline{L}_t^{-1}} \geq 0$ is a non-decreasing process).

Following [10] we assume in the rest of this work that the local times are normalized so that

$$\bar{k}(1, 0) = \underline{k}(1, 0) = 1, \tag{3.2}$$

which implies, see e.g. [10], that

$$\bar{k}(p, 0)\underline{k}(p, 0) = p, \forall p \geq 0. \tag{3.3}$$

Let also $\bar{d} \geq 0$ and $\underline{d} \geq 0$ be the linear drifts of the subordinators \bar{L}_t^{-1} and \underline{L}_t^{-1} . We are ready to give a proof of Corollary 2.3.

Proof of Corollary 2.3. Consider the result of Theorem 2.1 and let $p, q \downarrow 0$. Let us compute C_0 as the limit of C in (2.5). Note that $\{\bar{L}_1^{-1} < \infty\} = \{\bar{L}_\infty > 1\}$, which can not happen a.s. when $\mathbb{E}X(1) < 0$. Hence from (3.1) we find that $\bar{k}(0, 0) > 0$ and similarly we conclude that $\underline{k}(0, 0) = 0$. Using (3.3) we write $C = \bar{k}(q, 0)\underline{k}(p + \psi(\nu), \nu)$ which results in $C_0 = \bar{k}(0, 0)\underline{k}(0, \nu)$. For arbitrary scaled \underline{k}, \bar{k} we first scale them so that (3.2) holds, which results in the second representation of C_0 in (2.7). Now the first representation of C_0 in (2.7) is obvious. \square

We will require the following expressions for the Laplace exponents $\underline{k}^\nu, \bar{k}^\nu$ of the ladder processes corresponding to X^ν , see also [3] and [27, Ch. 7.2].

Lemma 3.1. For $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ it holds that

$$\underline{k}^\nu(\alpha, \beta) = \underline{k}(\alpha + \psi(\nu), \beta + \nu), \quad \bar{k}^\nu(\alpha, \beta) = \bar{k}(\alpha + \psi(\nu), \beta - \nu). \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. The first equation follows immediately from the definition of $\underline{k}(\alpha, \beta)$ given by (3.1). That is,

$$\underline{k}^\nu(\alpha, \beta) = -\log \mathbb{E}(e^{\nu X_{\underline{L}_1^{-1}} - \psi(\nu) \underline{L}_1^{-1}} e^{-\alpha \underline{L}_1^{-1} + \beta X_{\underline{L}_1^{-1}}}; \underline{L}_1^{-1} < \infty) = \underline{k}(\alpha + \psi(\nu), \beta + \nu),$$

and similarly for the second equation, where we have used the fact that the inverse local times are stopping times, see [27, Lem. 6.9]. \square

Moreover, we will need the following representation of the Wiener-Hopf factors

$$\mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu) \bar{T}_{e_p} + \nu \bar{X}_{e_p}} = \frac{\bar{k}(p, 0)}{\bar{k}^\nu(p, 0)}, \quad \mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu) \underline{T}_{e_p} + \nu \underline{X}_{e_p}} = \frac{\underline{k}(p, 0)}{\underline{k}^\nu(p, 0)}, \quad (3.5)$$

where \bar{T}_{e_p} and \underline{T}_{e_p} are the time of supremum and the time of infimum respectively, see [27, Thm. 6.16] and (3.4). This requires an additional commentary, because strictly speaking the first identity holds for $\psi(\nu) \geq 0, \nu \leq 0$, and the second for $\psi(\nu) \geq 0, \nu \geq 0$. Nevertheless these identities can be continued analytically to include arbitrary ν and $\psi(\nu)$ if we can show that the left sides are finite. For this write

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu) e_p + \nu X_{e_p}} \geq \mathbb{E}(e^{-\psi(\nu) e_p + \nu X_{e_p}}; \bar{T}_{e_p} < 1, \bar{X}_{e_p} < 1) \\ &= \mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu)(e_p - \bar{T}_{e_p}) + \nu(X_{e_p} - \bar{X}_{e_p})} \mathbb{E}(e^{-\psi(\nu) \bar{T}_{e_p} + \nu \bar{X}_{e_p}}; \bar{T}_{e_p} < 1, \bar{X}_{e_p} < 1) \end{aligned}$$

and recall that $e_p - \bar{T}_{e_p}$ has the law of \underline{T}_{e_p} , and $X_{e_p} - \bar{X}_{e_p}$ the law of \underline{X}_{e_p} , see [27, Thm. 6.16]. This shows that $\mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu) \underline{T}_{e_p} + \nu \underline{X}_{e_p}} < \infty$ and the other factor can be handled in a similar way. Now we also see that

$$\frac{\bar{k}(p, 0)}{\bar{k}^\nu(p, 0)} \frac{\underline{k}(p, 0)}{\underline{k}^\nu(p, 0)} = \mathbb{E}e^{-\psi(\nu) e_p + \nu X_{e_p}} = 1$$

yielding

$$\bar{k}^\nu(p, 0) \underline{k}^\nu(p, 0) = p, \forall p > 0, \quad (3.6)$$

in view of (3.3).

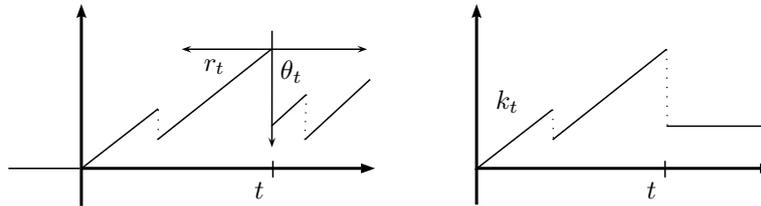
3.2 Excursion theory and splitting

In this section we adopt a very convenient notation of [16, 10] and rely on Thm. 5 in [10]. We let $\Omega = \mathcal{D}$ be the space of càdlàg paths $\omega : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with lifetime $\zeta(\omega) = \inf\{t \geq 0 : \omega_t = \omega_s, \forall s \geq t\}$. The space Ω is equipped with the Skorohod's topology, and the usual completed filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is generated by the coordinate process $X_t(\omega) = \omega(t)$. We denote by \mathbb{P}_q and \mathbb{P}_q^ν the laws of Lévy processes X and X^ν killed at rate $q > 0$. Similarly, \mathbb{P}_q^\downarrow and \mathbb{P}_q^\uparrow denote the laws of X^\downarrow and X^\uparrow , which are the post-supremum and post-infimum processes of the killed X , see (2.3). Furthermore, $\mathbb{P}_q^{\nu\uparrow}$ is used with the obvious meaning. Note that in this setup instead of assigning ∂ at the killing time we keep the process constant. This setup will be sufficient to prove Theorem 2.1.

Let ω^0 be a path identically equal to 0, and define three operators on \mathcal{D} :

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_t(\omega) &= (\omega_t \vee \omega_{t-} - \omega_{t+u})_{u \geq 0}, \\ k_t(\omega) &= (\omega_u \mathbf{1}_{\{u < t\}} + \omega_t \mathbf{1}_{\{u \geq t\}})_{u \geq 0}, \\ r_t(\omega) &= (\omega_t \vee \omega_{t-} - \omega_{(t-u)-} \mathbf{1}_{\{u < t\}})_{u \geq 0}, \end{aligned}$$

Figure 2: Operators θ_s, k_s, r_s acting on ω .



see Figure 2, as well as the usual shift operator: $s_t(\omega) = (\omega_{t+u} - \omega_t)_{u \geq 0}$.

In the following we let F, K be two bounded Borel functions on \mathcal{D} and put $g = \inf\{s \geq 0 : X_s \vee X_{s-} = \bar{X}\}$. First, we note that

$$\mathbb{E}_p^\uparrow(F) = \mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g), \quad \mathbb{E}_p^\downarrow(\tilde{K}) = \mathbb{E}_p(K \circ \theta_g) \quad (3.7)$$

with $\tilde{K}(\omega) = K(-\omega)$, where the second follows directly from the definition of X^\downarrow , and the first from the definition of X^\uparrow for a time-reversed process $X \circ r_{e_p}$, which has the same law as the process $X \circ k_{e_p}$, see [5, Lem. II.2].

The following result is well-known, see e.g. [5, Lem. VI.6] and note that if there is a jump up at g then it is necessarily the case (i) of this Lemma, and if there is a jump down at g then it is the case (ii); otherwise there is no difference.

Theorem 3.2. For $p > 0$ it holds that

$$\mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g \cdot K \circ \theta_g) = \mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g) \mathbb{E}_p(K \circ \theta_g),$$

that is, the pre- and post-supremum processes are independent.

The following result expresses the law of pre- and post-supremum processes via excursion measures, see [10, Thm. 5]. One can either extract the following identity directly from the proof of [10, Thm. 5], or integrate the result of [10, Thm. 5] multiplied by pe^{-p} and change the order of integration.

Theorem 3.3 (Chaumont). For $p > 0$ it holds that

$$p\mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g \cdot K \circ \theta_g) = (\underline{n}(F \circ k_{e_p}, e_p < \zeta) + p\underline{d}F(\omega^0)) (\bar{n}(K \circ k_{e_p}, e_p < \zeta) + p\bar{d}K(\omega^0)).$$

It is noted that $F(\omega^0)$ and $K(\omega^0)$ correspond to the events $\{g = 0\}$ and $\{g = e_p\}$ respectively. Furthermore, according to [10] at least one of \underline{d} and \bar{d} is 0 and

$$\underline{k}(p, 0) = \underline{n}(e_p < \zeta) + p\underline{d}, \quad \bar{k}(p, 0) = \bar{n}(e_p < \zeta) + p\bar{d}.$$

So picking $K = 1$ and using (3.3) we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g) = (\underline{n}(F \circ k_{e_p}, e_p < \zeta) + p\underline{d}F(\omega^0)) / \underline{k}(p, 0) \quad (3.8)$$

and similarly for the other term $\mathbb{E}_p(K \circ \theta_g)$, which combined with Theorem 3.3 and (3.3) proves Theorem 3.2. Note also that (3.8) equals to $\mathbb{E}_p^\uparrow(F)$ according to (3.7) and hence it specifies the law of the conditioned process in terms of the excursion measure.

Let us show that X^\uparrow is a time-homogeneous Markov process, such that when started in $x > 0$ its law coincides with the law of X started in x and conditioned to stay above 0, see also [4, 11].

Lemma 3.4. For $x > 0$ it holds that

$$\mathbb{E}_p^\uparrow(F \circ k_t \cdot K \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) = \mathbb{E}_p^\uparrow(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p(K | \underline{X} > -x), \quad (3.9)$$

which furthermore can be expressed as

$$\underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < e_p, t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \underline{k}(p, 0).$$

Proof. According to (3.7) and (3.8) the lhs of (3.9) is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{n}((F \circ k_t \cdot K \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \circ k_{e_p}, e_p < \zeta) / \underline{k}(p, 0) \\ & = \underline{n}(F \circ k_t \cdot K \circ k_{e_p-t} \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < e_p < \zeta) / \underline{k}(p, 0), \end{aligned}$$

where the term containing ω^0 results in 0, because $x > 0$. Recall that $\underline{n}(\cdot | t < \zeta)$ is the law of the first excursion from the minimum of length larger than t , see [5, Ch. IV]. The standard application of the strong Markov property of X at the first time when its excursion from the minimum exceeds length t yields the following identity:

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{n}(F \circ k_t \cdot K \circ k_{e_p-t} \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < e_p < \zeta | t < \zeta) \\ & = \underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < e_p | t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p(K, \underline{X} > -x), \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{X} > -x$ in the second term signifies that the excursion length exceeds e_p . Here we also used the memoryless property of the exponential distribution. This finally yields

$$\underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < e_p, t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \underline{k}(p, 0)$$

for the lhs of (3.9). Plugging $K = 1$ we obtain an expression for $\mathbb{E}_p^\uparrow(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta)$, which then immediately leads to the result. \square

The following identity for the pre-supremum process and $t > 0$ will be important:

$$\mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) = pe^{-pt} \underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) dt / \underline{k}(p, 0). \quad (3.10)$$

To see it observe that the lhs is

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_p((F \mathbf{1}_{\{X_\zeta \in dx, \zeta \in dt\}}) \circ r_g) = \underline{n}((F \mathbf{1}_{\{X_\zeta \in dx, \zeta \in dt\}}) \circ k_{e_p}, e_p < \zeta) / \underline{k}(p, 0) \\ & = \underline{n}(F \circ k_{e_p}, X_{e_p} \in dx, e_p \in dt, t < \zeta) / \underline{k}(p, 0), \end{aligned}$$

where the second step follows from (3.8), because $t > 0$. The final expression is clearly the right hand side (rhs) of (3.10).

Remark 3.5. Recall that $\underline{n}/\underline{k}$ does not depend on the scaling of the local time process [5, Ch. IV], and hence (3.10) holds irrespective of the assumption (3.2), and in particular it holds under measure change. The same is true with respect to Lemma 3.4.

The following result, extending (3.8) in [3], expresses the excursion measures under measure change.

Proposition 3.6. Let \bar{n}^ν and \underline{n}^ν be the excursion measures associated to X under the measure \mathbb{P}^ν . Then for $t > 0$ it holds that

$$\underline{n}^\nu(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) = e^{\nu x - \psi(\nu)t} \underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta), \quad (3.11)$$

$$\bar{n}^\nu(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) = e^{-\nu x - \psi(\nu)t} \bar{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta). \quad (3.12)$$

Proof. By the definition of \mathbb{P}^ν we have

A Lévy-derived process seen from its supremum

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_p^\nu(F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) &= \mathbb{E}_p(e^{\nu X_\zeta - \zeta \psi(\nu)} F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) \\ &= \mathbb{E}_p e^{\nu(X_\zeta - \bar{X}) - \psi(\nu)(\zeta - g)} \mathbb{E}_p(e^{\nu \bar{X} - \psi(\nu)g} F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) \\ &= \frac{k(p, 0)}{\underline{k}^\nu(p, 0)} e^{\nu x - \psi(\nu)t} \mathbb{E}_p(F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx), \end{aligned}$$

where we use Theorem 3.2 (splitting at the supremum) in the second step, and (3.5) in the third. Combining this with (3.10) we obtain

$$\underline{n}^\nu(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) dt = e^{\nu x - \psi(\nu)t} \underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) dt,$$

which proves (3.11) for Lebesgue almost all t . Extension to all t can be done as in the proof of Thm. 5 of [10].

The equation (3.12) follows immediately from (3.11) by considering the process $-X$ and changing measure according to $-\nu$. Note that $(-X)^{-\nu}$ is just $-X^\nu$ and hence the lhs of (3.11) corresponds to the measure \bar{n}^ν . Finally, the first term on the rhs of (3.11) becomes $e^{-\nu x - \psi(-\nu)t}$, which completes the proof. \square

We are now ready to give the proof of our main result.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. First suppose that $t > 0$. According to splitting at the supremum of X , see Theorem 3.2, the post-supremum process $(Z_{T+s} - \bar{Z})_{s \geq 0}$ given $T > 0$ is independent of the rest (including the supremum and its time) and has the law of $(Y_s)_{s \geq 0}$. So we are only concerned with the pre-supremum process and the supremum with its time. It is only required to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_q(F \circ r_g, g \in dt, \bar{X} \in dx) \mathbb{E}_p^\nu(K, \underline{X} > -x) \\ = f(x, t) \mathbb{E}_p^{\nu \uparrow}(F \circ k_t \cdot K \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) dt, \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

where $f(x, t) = C e^{-\nu x + (\psi(\nu) + p - q)t}$ and $\mathbb{P}_p^{\nu \uparrow}$ is the law of the pre-supremum process of Y . Here we split the sample path of the pre-supremum process at time t and apply functional F to the first part and functional K to the second. See also the lhs of Figure 3, where the additional axes show a convenient perspective on the sample path and its splitting.

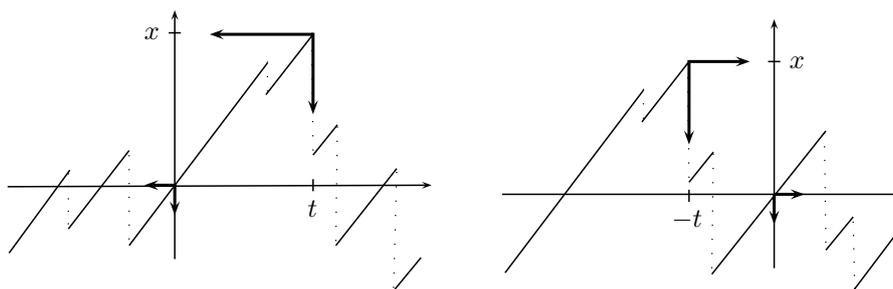


Figure 3: Schematic sample paths of Z : the cases $T > 0$ and $T < 0$.

According to (3.10) the lhs of (3.13) equals

$$q e^{-qt} \underline{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p^\nu(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \underline{k}(q, 0) dt.$$

According to Lemma 3.4 (the Markov property of X^\uparrow) the rhs of (3.13) reduces to

$$f(x, t) e^{-pt} \underline{n}^\nu(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \mathbb{E}_p^\nu(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \underline{k}^\nu(p, 0) dt,$$

see also Remark 3.5. Using Proposition 3.6 we see that these expressions indeed coincide when $C = q\bar{k}^\nu(p, 0)/\underline{k}(q, 0)$, which is the left expression of C in (2.5) according to (3.4).

Next suppose that $t < 0$. One can repeat the above arguments adjusting for the splitting at the infimum of X^ν . Instead of going this way and introducing additional notation, we simply consider the process $-X$ and change measure according to $-\nu$: $(-X)^{-\nu}$ is just $-X^\nu$, see also the second part of the proof of Proposition 3.6. It is then required to prove for $t > 0$ that

$$\tilde{\mathbb{E}}_p^{-\nu}(F \circ r_g, \bar{X} \in dx, g \in dt) \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_q(K, \underline{X} > -x) = f(x, -t) \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_q^\dagger(F \circ k_t, K \circ s_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) dt,$$

where X under $\tilde{\mathbb{E}}$ is the law of $-X$ under \mathbb{E} , see the rhs of Figure 3. Similarly to the above derivation, the lhs equals

$$p e^{-pt} \bar{n}^\nu(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_q(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \bar{k}^\nu(p, 0) dt$$

and the rhs equals to

$$f(x, -t) e^{-qt} \bar{n}(F \circ k_t, X_t \in dx, t < \zeta) \tilde{\mathbb{E}}_q(K, \underline{X} > -x) / \bar{k}(q, 0) dt.$$

Again using Proposition 3.6 we find that both sides are equal when $C = p\bar{k}(q, 0)/\bar{k}^\nu(p, 0)$, which is the right expression of C in (2.5) according to (3.4). Note that both expressions for C coincide due to (3.6).

It is only left to observe that T does not have a point mass at 0. Indeed, either 0 is regular for $(0, \infty)$ relative to X , or 0 is regular for $(-\infty, 0)$ relative to X and hence relative to X^ν , see also the definition of Z in Section 2.2. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.2. This result easily follows from splitting and certain identities stated above. More concretely, for $t > 0$ we use (3.10), its counterpart for the post-infimum process applied to X^ν , and the relation between the measures \underline{n} and \bar{n}^ν stated in (3.11).

For $t = 0$ we only need to show that $\mathbb{P}(\bar{T} = 0) = \mathbb{P}(l = 0)C/p$. Observe that according to Theorem 3.3 we have $\mathbb{P}(\bar{T} = 0) = \underline{d}\bar{k}(q, 0)$ and also $\mathbb{P}(l = 0) = \underline{d}^\nu \bar{k}^\nu(p, 0)$. So it is left to note that $\underline{d} = \underline{d}^\nu$, which can be seen from e.g. (3.5) by letting $p \rightarrow \infty$. \square

4 Conditioned processes

Simulation of the process η in (1.4) based on the particle system Ψ_1 in (2.11) by simply sampling the U_i 's top down and adding to each of them a realization Z_i of the process Z is problematic. As Z drifts to $-\infty$ almost surely, stationarity will only be attained locally around $t = 0$ for finite sample sizes. The equivalent mixed moving maxima representation based on Ψ_2 derived in Theorem 2.5 offers an appealing alternative sampling method (see also [32]): Simulation of the points (V_i, T_i) of the Poisson point process with intensity $C_0 dt e^{-\nu v} dv$ is straightforward. To each of these points, a realization Y_i of the conditioned process Y has to be sampled. This is more subtle since the densities of this process are unknown in most cases. Below, we will therefore briefly list several possibilities from the literature to obtain sample paths of a Lévy process conditioned to stay positive (negative) and hence of Y .

The advantage of this procedure is that the maxima T_i are scattered uniformly over the real line and thus global stationarity is attained considerably faster than under simulation based on Ψ_1 (see Section 3 in [19] for the case of Brownian motion). For Brown-Resnick processes which correspond to Gaussian particle systems, [30] used a similar method. There, the respective constant C_0 is not known in closed form and its computation is expensive. Thanks to formula (2.7), in our case this is unnecessary.

As mentioned above, simulation of the conditioned process Y is non-trivial. Note that Y in Theorem 2.5 is composed from $-(-X)^\uparrow$ and $(X^\nu)^\uparrow$, where both $-X$ and X^ν drift to $+\infty$. Hence for simplicity of notation we assume that X is a Lévy process (not a CPP) drifting to $+\infty$, and discuss some alternative ways known in the literature to obtain the conditionally positive process X^\uparrow .

1. *Post-infimum process*: as a first option we consider our definition of X^\uparrow as the post-infimum process, see (2.3).
2. *Conditioned process*: the process X^\uparrow on $[t, \infty)$ given $X^\uparrow(t) = x$ equals in law to the process X started in x and conditioned to stay positive, see Lemma 3.4. Moreover, [11, Thm. 2] shows that X^\uparrow can be approximated by the conditioned process started in $x \downarrow 0$. If 0 is irregular for $(0, \infty)$ then this approximation holds for strictly positive times only, because in such a case $X^\uparrow(0)$ is not necessarily 0. The distribution of the initial value of X^\uparrow can be found in [9] when X has no negative jumps.
3. *Excursions from the maximum*: [15] extending [34] showed that X^\uparrow can be obtained by time-reversing excursions of X from the maximum and sticking them together. It is assumed here that 0 is regular for $(-\infty, 0)$.
4. *Excursions from the minimum*: X^\uparrow on $[0, t]$ can be simulated from the excursion measure \underline{n} as specified by Lemma 3.4. Another representation of a similar type is given in [35, Thm. 7]
5. *Path segments in $[0, \infty)$* : [4] showed that X^\uparrow can be obtained by sticking together path segments of X in the positive half-line together with an appropriate correction according to the behavior of X at 0.
6. *Williams' representation*: we recall this representation for a process with no positive jumps as it is given in [5, Thm. 18 and Cor. 19], and refer to [16, Thm. 4.1, Thm. 4.2] for the general case. It holds that X^\uparrow up to its last time below x , say σ_x^\uparrow , has the same law as X time-reversed at its first passage over x . Moreover, the evolution of X^\uparrow after σ_x^\uparrow is independent from the past and has the law of X^\uparrow .
7. *Pitman's representation*: for a process with no positive jumps [5, Thm. 20] constructs X^\uparrow from X by subtracting twice the continuous part of the infimum of X and by discarding the jumps of X across its previous infimum. This results in a 3-dimensional Bessel process in the case of a Brownian motion with drift, [31].

Exact simulation of X^\uparrow is a challenging topic which, to our knowledge, has not been considered in the applied literature yet. The choice of a suitable representation may depend on various factors such as the Lévy measure under consideration.

In order to avoid some possible confusion with the term ‘conditioned to stay positive’, it is noted that one can ‘condition’ X (started in $x > 0$) to stay positive even when X does not drift to $+\infty$, i.e., when $\mathbb{P}_x(\underline{X} > 0) = 0$. In this case there are various natural ways to do so, which lead to different laws. For example, [22] shows that under Cramér’s condition the following two limits result in different laws:

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_x(A|s < \tau_0^-), \qquad \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_x(A|\tau_y^+ < \tau_0^-),$$

where τ_0^- and τ_y^+ are the first passage times below 0 and above y , respectively, and A is an event in \mathcal{F}_t for some $t > 0$. Finally, we note that these ambiguities disappear when X drifts to $+\infty$ as required by Corollary 2.3.

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