

**ERRATUM:
CONVERGENCE TO FRACTIONAL KINETICS FOR RANDOM WALKS
ASSOCIATED WITH UNBOUNDED CONDUCTANCES**

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ABSTRACT. This erratum corrects two mistakes that are contained in the paper [BČ10].

The paper [BČ10] contains two rather important mistakes; we are grateful to the anonymous referee of the follow-up paper [Čer10] for pointing them out.

The first mistake concerns the topology used in two main theorems of the paper. Due to measurability issues, see [Bil68, Chapter 18], it is not possible to define the distribution of the processes X_n on the Skorokhod space endowed with the uniform topology, and therefore the usual J_1 -topology should be used. The correct statement of Theorem 1.2 follows. Theorem 1.3 should be corrected accordingly.

Theorem 1.2. *Assume that $d \geq 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[\mu_e \geq u] = C_1 u^{-\alpha}(1 + o(1)), \quad u \rightarrow \infty,$$

for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $C_1 \in (0, \infty)$, and that $\mathbb{P}[\mu_e > \underline{c}] = 1$ for some $\underline{c} \in (0, \infty)$. Let

$$X_n(t) = n^{-1}X(tn^{2/\alpha}), \quad t \in [0, \infty), n \in \mathbb{N},$$

be the rescaled CSRW. Then there exists a constant $\mathcal{C} \in (0, \infty)$ such that \mathbb{P} -a.s., under P_0^μ , the sequence of processes X_n converges in law to a multiple of the fractional-kinetics process $\mathcal{C} \text{FK}_{d,\alpha}$ on D^d equipped with the Skorokhod J_1 -topology.

The change of the topology does not influence the proof of the theorem appearing at the end of Section 8 (ignoring the obvious replacements of the uniform by the J_1 -topology). A suitable continuity of the composition map in the J_1 -topology is proved in [Whi02, Theorem 13.2.2].

The second mistake appears in the coarse-graining construction of Section 6. The proof of Proposition 6.7 is not complete and in fact the result may not be true. Therefore it is necessary to weaken the statement of Proposition 6.7 as follows.

Proposition 6.7. *Let $T, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_g > 0$. Define $s_n(i) = s_n(i, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_s^{-1}, \varepsilon_s^{-1})$ and let \mathcal{F}_i^n be the σ -algebra generated by $(Y_s, s \leq t_n(i))$. Then, there is a constant $\kappa > 0$ independent of $\varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_g$ and T , such that \mathbb{P} -a.s. for all n large enough, for all $i \leq \varepsilon_g^{-2}T$, and for all intervals $A = (0, a]$ with $a \in (0, \infty)$*

$$|P_0^\mu[s_n(i) = 0 | \mathcal{F}_i^n] - (1 - c_{\varepsilon_s} \varepsilon_g^2)| \leq \kappa c_{\varepsilon_s}^2 \varepsilon_g^4, \quad (1)$$

$$|P_0^\mu[s_n(i) \in A | \mathcal{F}_i^n] - \varepsilon_g^2 \nu_{\varepsilon_s}(A)| \leq \kappa \nu_{\varepsilon_s}(A) c_{\varepsilon_s} \varepsilon_g^4, \quad (2)$$

where

$$c_{\varepsilon_s} = \mathcal{C}_Y^{-2} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \alpha v u^{-\alpha-1} du F_C(dv),$$

and ν_{ε_s} is the measure on $(0, \infty)$ given by

$$\nu_{\varepsilon_s}(dx) = \mathcal{C}_Y^{-2} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \frac{v}{2u} \exp\left\{-\frac{xv}{2u}\right\} \alpha v u^{-\alpha-1} du F_C(dv) dx.$$

The proof of this proposition is then as in the original paper. The error terms of (1), (2) not appearing there are explained as follows. With one exception, all the errors in the proof of Proposition 6.7 can be made arbitrarily small with respect to ε_g^2 by choosing ε_o , ε_m , ε_s small and n large. The only exception is the error coming from the estimate on the probability that more than two edges from $E_n(\varepsilon_s)$ are visited. This probability can be bounded by the right-hand side of (1) as follows from the paragraph after (6.45). The error term in (2) then corresponds to the event that the first visited edge of $E_n(\varepsilon_s)$ gives (after the normalisation) a contribution belonging to $A = (0, a]$, and then another edge from $E_n(\varepsilon_s)$ is visited.

Proposition 6.7 is used on two places in the original paper. First, in the proof of Lemma 6.8 which should be restated as follows.

Lemma 6.8. *For all $\varepsilon_g, \varepsilon_s > 0$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell > 0$, $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_\ell \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $i_1 < \dots < i_\ell \leq T\varepsilon_g^{-2}$, \mathbb{P} -a.s., for all n large enough*

$$E_0^\mu \left[\exp \left\{ - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} [\lambda_j s_n(i_j) + \xi_j \cdot r_n(i_j)] \right\} \right] = \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \left[1 + \varepsilon_g^2 \left(\frac{|\xi_j|^2}{2d} - c_{\varepsilon_s} + G(\lambda_j) \right) \right] + \mathcal{R},$$

where

$$G(\lambda) = G^{\varepsilon_s}(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} \nu_{\varepsilon_s}(dx) = \mathcal{C}_Y^{-2} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \int_{\varepsilon_s}^{\varepsilon_s^{-1}} \frac{\alpha v^2 u^{-\alpha-1}}{v + 2u\lambda} du F_C(dv).$$

and the reminder term \mathcal{R} satisfies for all small ε_g and finite constants $c(\xi_j, \lambda_j)$

$$|\mathcal{R}| \leq \varepsilon_g^3 (1 + c_{\varepsilon_s}^2) \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} c(\xi_j, \lambda_j).$$

The straightforward modifications that are necessary to prove this lemma from the modified Proposition 6.7 are given in [Čer10, Lemma 4.8].

The second application of Proposition 6.7 appears under (8.3) in the proof of Theorem 2.1. The proposition is used there to prove that the process $\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \varepsilon_g^{-2} \rfloor} s_n(i)$ converges as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\varepsilon_g \rightarrow 0$ to a compound Poisson process with intensity measure ν_{ε_s} . This statement however follows directly from the corrected Lemma 6.8 and the computation appearing in (8.7), (8.8): It is sufficient to set $\xi = 0$ and observe that $c_{\varepsilon_s} - G(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda x}) \nu_{\varepsilon_s}(dx)$ which is the Laplace exponent of such compound Poisson process.

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