

CONVERGENCE OF AN ALGORITHM SIMULATING LOEWNER CURVES

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Abstract. The development of Schramm–Loewner evolution (SLE) as the scaling limits of discrete models from statistical physics makes direct simulation of SLE an important task. The most common method, suggested by Marshall and Rohde [MR05], is to sample Brownian motion at discrete times, interpolate appropriately in between and solve explicitly the Loewner equation with this approximation. This algorithm always produces piecewise smooth non self-intersecting curves whereas SLE_κ has been proven to be simple for $\kappa \in [0, 4]$, self-touching for $\kappa \in (4, 8)$ and space-filling for $\kappa \geq 8$. In this paper we show that this sequence of curves converges to SLE_κ for all $\kappa \neq 8$ by giving a condition on deterministic driving functions to ensure the sup-norm convergence of simulated curves when we use this algorithm.

1. Introduction

The Loewner equation uses a real valued function, the Loewner driving term, to describe a family of decreasing simply connected domains in the complex plane. It was first introduced by Loewner as part of an attempt to solve the Bieberbach conjecture. This conjecture was completely solved by de Branges with the Loewner equation as one of the key tools [dB85]. Schramm rediscovered the Loewner equation when he was studying the scaling limits of discrete models. In this context, he introduced the Schramm–Loewner evolution (SLE_κ , $\kappa \geq 0$), a random growth process in the plane [Sch00]. This process is obtained from the Loewner equation with a random driving term which is $\sqrt{\kappa}$ times a standard Brownian motion. By the work of Lawler, Schramm, Sheffield, Smirnov, Werner and others, SLE arises as a scaling limit of various discrete models from statistical physics [LSW04], [SS05], [SS09], [Smi01], [Smi10]. It is therefore very desirable to generate pictures of SLE_κ directly to help understand the discrete random paths from those models. For examples, it was suggested from the simulation that for almost surely every Brownian sample, the SLE_κ process is continuous in κ . This was partially proved in [JVRW14].

We are primarily interested in the case when the driving function corresponds to a growing curve. There are so far two methods to directly simulate the SLE curves from the Loewner equation. The first method uses the fact that the Loewner equation is a first order ODE, and hence one can numerically solve the equation, for example using Euler’s method. Some of the first simulations of the SLE curve were obtained by Beffara using this method. It produces a good approximation to the SLE_κ hull (not the path) for $\kappa > 4$. One disadvantage is that it does not show the curve corresponding to the driving function but only a neighborhood of it, see Section

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2.2. We note that SLE_κ is a random curve for all $\kappa \geq 0$, see [RS05] and [LSW04]. This approach has not been often used, and we do not discuss its convergence here.

The second method for simulating SLE was suggested by Marshall and Rohde [MR05]. The algorithm discretizes the driving function and square-root-interpolates it. As a result the algorithm approximates SLE maps by composing many basic conformal maps, which are easy to compute. The algorithm was described and implemented in [Ken07], [Ken09] as well as in many other works. Schramm was skeptical at first that the pictures generated from this algorithm well-present the SLE curves, according to Rohde [Roh]. The curves simulated from the algorithm are piecewise smooth and simple, see Figure 1, whereas SLE_κ is a random fractal curve which is simple for $\kappa \in [0, 4]$, self-touching for $\kappa \in (4, 8)$ and plane-filling for $\kappa \geq 8$. In this paper, we will prove:

Theorem 1.1. *For $\kappa \neq 8$, let γ^n be the sequence of curves simulated from the second algorithm. Then under the half plane parametrization, on every finite interval $[0, T]$ with $T > 0$, the sequence γ^n almost surely converges to SLE_κ in the sup-norm.*

See Corollary 4.1. for a more precise statement of the convergence. It is known that, for all κ , the sequence γ^n converges to SLE in the context of Carathéodory convergence [Law05] and Cauchy transforms of probability measures [Bau03]. However these types of convergence relate to Loewner chains rather than curves, see [Law05, Chapter 4] and respectively [Bau03] for details. For $\kappa \leq 4$, when one views curves as compact sets, the sequence γ^n converges almost surely to SLE_κ in Hausdorff metric [BJK, Section 7]. A general principle is to set up a theorem for the deterministic Loewner equation and then translate the result into the SLE context. Theorem 1.1 will follow from a more general theorem for deterministic curves. In particular, we will show that there is a class of driving functions for which the sup-norm convergence of approximation curves occurs, see Theorem 2.2 for the details of the statement. It is shown in [MR05], [Lin05] and [LR12] that driving functions whose Hölder-1/2 norms are less than 4 generate simple curves and that the Hilbert space filling curve is generated by a Hölder-1/2 function. Our Theorem 2.2 is also applied to these driving functions.

Corollary 1.2. *Consider the driving function that generates the Hilbert space filling curve or that has Hölder-1/2 norm strictly smaller than 4. Then the sequence of curves simulated from the algorithm for this driving function converges uniformly.*

We note that Theorem 2.2 also provides a convergence rate of the simulation. The key is to estimate how the curve changes when we modify the driving function since the driving functions of simulated curves converge uniformly. There are two key estimates in the proof of Theorem 2.2. One is the boundary behavior of a conformal map and the other is the perturbation of a Loewner chain when there is a small change of its driving function. The latter is a Gronwall-type estimate which appears in [JV12] and [JVRW14]. The two estimates are both related to the growth of the derivative of conformal maps near the boundary which will become part of the assumptions of the main theorem 2.2.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we begin by reviewing the Loewner equation; we then state our main result and prove some preliminary lemmas. In Section 2.2, we describe the first and second algorithms simulating the Loewner equation. Then the main theorem is proved in Section 3. The applications will be

discussed in Section 4 when we derive a convergence rate and discuss several variants of the algorithm.

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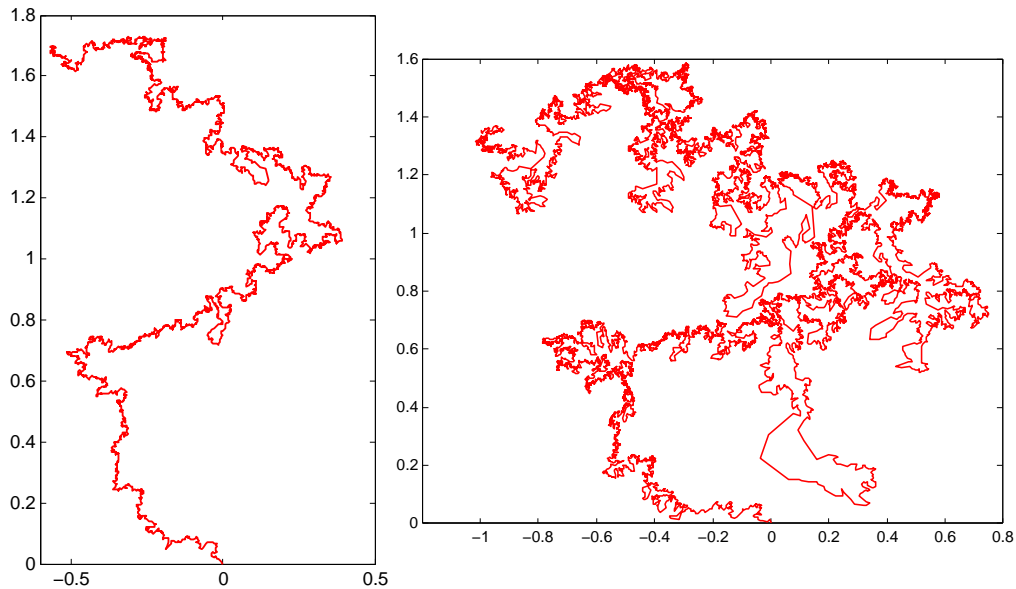


Figure 1. Simulations of $SLE_{8/3}$ (left) and SLE_6 (right) from the same Brownian motion sample with 12800 points.

2. Loewner equation, algorithms, main result

2.1. Loewner equation. There are many versions of the Loewner equation. In this paper we focus on the (downward) chordal Loewner equation in the upper half plane \mathbf{H} :

$$(1) \quad \partial_t g_t(z) = \frac{2}{g_t(z) - \lambda(t)}$$

with the initial condition $g_0(z) = z$ for every $z \in \mathbf{H}$, where $\lambda(t)$ is a real-valued continuous function defined for $t \geq 0$. Sometimes we write λ_t for $\lambda(t)$. The family of $(g_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is called the *Loewner chain*. The term “upward” is the same as “forward” in the literature. We use this terminology since it indicates the upward pointing vector field of the ODE (1).

For each point $z \in \mathbf{H}$, the solution of (1): $t \mapsto g_t(z)$ is uniquely defined up to $T_z = \inf\{t \geq 0 : g_t(z) = \lambda(t)\}$. As t increases, the set $K_t = \{z \in \mathbf{H} : T_z \leq t\}$, called the *hull*, grows. It is known that for each $t \geq 0$, g_t is the unique conformal map from $H_t := \mathbf{H} \setminus K_t \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ satisfying the *hydrodynamic normalization* at ∞ ,

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} [g_t(z) - z] = 0.$$

It is usually easier to work with the *upward Loewner equation*:

$$(2) \quad \partial_t h_t(z) = \frac{-2}{h_t(z) - \xi(t)}, \quad h_0(z) = z,$$

for $z \in \mathbf{H}$ and a real-valued continuous function $\xi(t)$.

It is not hard to show that if g_t , $0 \leq t \leq T$ is the solution to (1) with a driving function λ and h_t is the solution to (2) with $\xi(t) = \lambda(T - t)$, then

$$h_T(z) = g_T^{-1}(z).$$

We are interested in the case when the Loewner chain (g_t) is generated by a curve γ , i.e., H_t is the unbounded component of $\mathbf{H} \setminus \gamma([0, t])$. It follows from [RS05, Theorem 4.1] that this is equivalent to the existence and the continuity in $t > 0$ of

$$\beta(t) := \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} g_t^{-1}(\lambda(t) + iy).$$

2.2. Algorithms simulating Loewner equations. Let us briefly discuss the first algorithm mentioned in the introduction. This idea to simulate K_t is to determine whether a point z in the upper half plane \mathbf{H} satisfies $T_z \leq t$. One cannot examine all the points in \mathbf{H} ; so if $T_z \leq t$ one declares that a certain neighborhood of z is in K_t . To calculate the blow-up time T_z one needs to run equation (1) until $g_t(z)$ hits $\lambda(t)$. However, there is no general method to solve (1) with given driving function. There are a few cases one can solve explicitly, see [KNK04]. As a result, if γ is the simple curve corresponding to λ then the simulation of $\gamma([0, t]) = K_t$ is a neighborhood of the actual $\gamma([0, t])$. This is hard to see how the curve γ grows.

We now discuss the second algorithm to simulate Loewner curves. It first appeared in [MR05]. The algorithm has also been described in [Ken07], [Ken09], where modifications and fast implementations are discussed. One advantage of this algorithm is that it always produces simple curves. For the rest of the paper, this is the algorithm we consider, unless otherwise stated.

The algorithm is based on two observations. First, fix $s > 0$, and let (\tilde{g}_t) be the solution of the Loewner equation with driving function $\tilde{\lambda}(t) = \lambda(s + t)$, $t \geq 0$. This solution can be obtained by $g_{s+t} \circ g_s^{-1}$. Indeed

$$\partial_t g_{s+t} \circ g_s^{-1}(z) = \frac{2}{g_{s+t} \circ g_s^{-1}(z) - \lambda(s + t)} = \frac{2}{g_{s+t} \circ g_s^{-1}(z) - \tilde{\lambda}(t)},$$

and $g_s \circ g_s^{-1}(z) = z$. By the uniqueness of solution of the equation (1), $\tilde{g}_t(z) = g_{s+t} \circ g_s^{-1}(z)$. If we let \tilde{K}_t be the hull associated with \tilde{g}_t then

$$\mathbf{H} \cap g_s(K_{s+t}) = \tilde{K}_t \quad \text{and} \quad K_{s+t} = K_s \cup g_s^{-1}(\tilde{K}_t).$$

So in order to compute K_{s+t} , one can compute K_s and g_s^{-1} , by using the information of λ on $[0, s]$, and compute \tilde{K}_t by using λ on $[s, s + t]$.

The second observation is that when λ is of the form $c\sqrt{t} + d$, for some real constants c and d , one can solve for K_t explicitly. In this case, K_t is a segment in the upper half plane starting at $d \in \mathbf{R}$ that makes an angle $\alpha\pi$ with the positive real axis where

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{\sqrt{16 + c^2}},$$

and $g_t^{-1}(z + \lambda(t)) = (z + 2\sqrt{t}\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}})^{1-\alpha} (z - 2\sqrt{t}\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}})^\alpha + d$. See [KNK04] for a proof.

We now fix a step $n \geq 1$. Let $t_k = \frac{k}{n}$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$. So $t_0 = 0, t_1, \dots, t_n = 1$ determine a partition of $[0, 1]$. We will solve the Loewner equation with driving functions $\lambda(t + t_k)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{n}$. By the remarks above, one should approximate these driving functions by $c\sqrt{t} + d$ so that one can solve explicitly the Loewner

equation. More specifically, we approximate λ by λ^n such that they attain the same values at t_k 's and that λ^n is a scaling and translation of \sqrt{t} on $[t_k, t_{k+1}]$ from $\lambda(t_k)$ to $\lambda(t_{k+1})$. Hence the function λ^n is defined as follows:

$$\lambda^n(t) = \sqrt{n}(\lambda(t_{k+1}) - \lambda(t_k))\sqrt{t - t_k} + \lambda(t_k) \text{ on } [t_k, t_{k+1}].$$

This driving function always produces a simple curve $\gamma^n: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \cup \{\lambda(0)\}$.

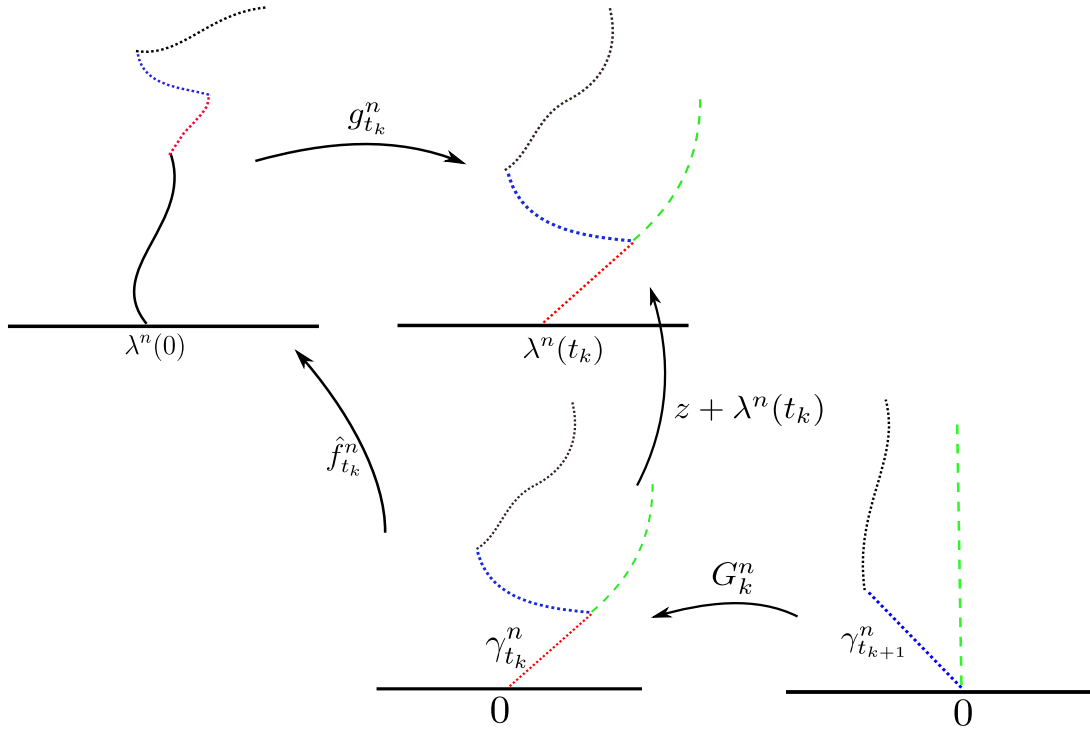


Figure 2. At each step k , we compute G_k^n , $\hat{f}_{t_k}^n$ and $\gamma_{t_k}^n$. The k -th sub-arc of the simulation curve γ^n is the image of $\gamma_{t_k}^n$ under $\hat{f}_{t_k}^n$.

Denote by $(g_t^n)_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$ the Loewner chain corresponding to λ^n . Let f_t^n be the inverse function of g_t^n and $\hat{f}_t^n(z) = f_t^n(z + \lambda^n(t))$. Define

$$G_k^n = (\hat{f}_{t_k}^n)^{-1} \circ \hat{f}_{t_{k+1}}^n,$$

so that

$$\hat{f}_{t_k}^n = G_{k-1}^n \circ G_{k-2}^n \circ \dots \circ G_0^n.$$

For each $t \in [0, 1]$, let γ_t^n be the image of γ^n under $g_t^n - \lambda^n(t)$, i.e.,

$$(3) \quad \gamma_t^n(s) = g_t^n(\gamma^n(t+s)) - \lambda^n(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma^n(t+s) = \hat{f}_t^n(\gamma_t^n(s)) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq s \leq 1-t.$$

We have chosen λ^n so that $\gamma_{t_k}^n([0, \frac{1}{n}])$ is a segment starting at 0 and that G_k^n has an explicit formula:

$$G_k^n(z) = \left(z + 2\sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{n\alpha}} \right)^{1-\alpha} \left(z - 2\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{n(1-\alpha)}} \right)^\alpha,$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{n}(\lambda(t_{k+1}) - \lambda(t_k))}{\sqrt{16 + n(\lambda(t_{k+1}) - \lambda(t_k))^2}} \in (0, 1).$$

(See Figure 2 for a visualization of the map G_k^n .)

Therefore in order to compute $\gamma^n([0, 1])$, we find $\gamma_{t_k}^n([0, \frac{1}{n}])$, $\hat{f}_{t_k}^n$, and then

$$(4) \quad \gamma^n(t) = \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(\gamma_{t_k}^n(t - t_k)) \text{ for } t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), 0 \leq k \leq n - 1.$$

Notice that λ^n converges uniformly to λ on $[0, 1]$ since

$$\sup_{t \in [0, 1]} |\lambda^n(t) - \lambda(t)| \leq 2 \sup_{s, t \in [0, 1], |t-s| \leq \frac{1}{n}} |\lambda(t) - \lambda(s)|.$$

We mention without proof a geometric property of G_k^n which we will use later.

Lemma 2.1. *Consider the conformal map $G(z) = (z + a)^{1-\alpha}(z - b)^\alpha$ from \mathbf{H} to \mathbf{H} minus a slit starting at 0, where $a, b > 0$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $\alpha a = (1 - \alpha)b$. The point 0 is mapped to the tip of the slit. Then the imaginary part of $G(iy)$ is increasing on $(0, \infty)$. In particular, the image of iy has a larger imaginary part than that of the tip of the slit.*

The dashed line of Figure 2 illustrates this proposition.

2.3. Main results. We shall consider driving functions which have the same regularity as Brownian motion. And without loss of generality, we will prove the convergence in Theorem 1.1 only on interval $[0, 1]$. A *subpower function* ϕ is a non decreasing function from $[0, \infty)$ to $[0, \infty)$ satisfying:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{-\nu} \phi(x) = 0 \text{ for all } \nu > 0.$$

If ϕ_1, ϕ_2 are subpower functions then so are $c\phi_1, \phi_1^c$ and $\max(\phi_1, \phi_2)$ for every $c > 0$.

The function λ is called *weakly Hölder-1/2* if there exists a subpower function φ such that

$$(5) \quad \text{osc}(\lambda; \delta) := \sup\{|\lambda(t) - \lambda(s)| : s, t \in [0, 1], |t - s| \leq \delta\} \leq \sqrt{\delta} \varphi(1/\delta) \text{ for all } \delta > 0.$$

It follows from Levy’s theorem that the sample paths of Brownian motion are almost surely weakly Hölder-1/2 with subpower function $\varphi(x) = c\sqrt{\log(x)}$, $c > \sqrt{2}$, see [RY99, Theorem I.2.7].

It is known that if λ is weakly Hölder-1/2 and if there exist $c_0 > 0$, $y_0 > 0$ and $0 < \beta < 1$ so that

$$(6) \quad |\hat{f}'_t(iy)| \leq c_0 y^{-\beta} \text{ for all } 0 < y \leq y_0, t \in [0, 1],$$

where $\hat{f}_t(\cdot) = g_t^{-1}(\lambda(t) + \cdot)$, then $(g_t)_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$ is generated by a curve, see [JVL11, Section 3]. This is one of the main ideas to show the existence of SLE curves for $\kappa \neq 8$ [RS05]. We note that the Loewner chain of SLE_8 does not satisfy (6), see [JVL11, Theorem 1.1].

Our main theorem shows that under these hypotheses the algorithm gives the sup-norm convergence of the simulation curves.

Theorem 2.2. *Suppose λ is a weakly Hölder-1/2 driving function with a subpower function φ and suppose the condition (6) is satisfied. Then the curve γ generated from the Loewner equation can be approximated by the algorithm; that is, there exists a subpower function $\tilde{\varphi}$ such that for all $n \geq \frac{1}{y_0^2}$ and $t \in [0, 1]$,*

$$(7) \quad |\gamma^n(t) - \gamma(t)| \leq \frac{\tilde{\varphi}(n)}{n^{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}})}},$$

where γ^n is the curve generated from the algorithm which is explained in Section 2.2. The function $\tilde{\varphi}$ depends only on φ, c_0 and β .

A related question is the following: under what additional assumptions, does the uniform convergence of driving functions imply convergence of corresponding curves? *A priori* the convergence of curves occurs in the sense of Carathéodory convergence, see [Law05], and in the sense of Cauchy transform of probability measures, see [Bau03] for definitions and details. As said in the introduction, these types of convergence do not involve the curves. In [BJK, Section 7], it is shown that if two driving functions generating simple curves are close in the sup-norm and if one function has the condition (6) then the two generated curves are close in Hausdorff distance. One really wants to see two curves are close in the sup-norm. Lind, Marshall and Rohde [LMR10] show that if the driving functions have Hölder-1/2 norm less than 4, then the curves converge uniformly. However, the Brownian motion is a.s. not Hölder-1/2. In [SS12], the authors study sufficient conditions to have uniform convergence of bidirectional paths (the curves and their time-reversals). The paper by Johansson-Viklund [JV12] uses the tip structure modulus to get another criterion for uniform convergence of curves.

In the rest of this paper, C stands for absolute constant and ϕ for general subpower functions; c and φ stand for constants and subpower functions that may depend on the assumptions of Theorem 2.2. They can change line by line and are indexed when necessary to avoid confusion.

Since we are interested in the same type of driving functions as those in [JVL11, Section 3], there are several results from their paper we will use and state here for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 2.3. [JVL11, Lemma 3.4] *Let K be a hull. There exists a constant $C < \infty$ such that*

$$\text{hcap}(K) \leq C \text{diam}(K) \text{height}(K).$$

Lemma 2.4. [Won14, Lemma 3.1] *Suppose γ is the curve generated by a driving function $\lambda(t)$ in (1). Then for all $z \in \gamma([0, t])$,*

$$|\text{Re } z| \leq \sup_{0 \leq s \leq r \leq t} |\lambda(r) - \lambda(s)|$$

and

$$\text{Im } z \leq 2\sqrt{t}.$$

Lemma 2.5. [JVL11, Proposition 3.8] *Let (g_t) be the Loewner chain corresponding to $\lambda(t)$ satisfying (5) and (6). Then there exists a subpower function φ_1 such that if $0 \leq t \leq t + s \leq 1$ and $s \in [0, y^2]$*

$$|\gamma(t + s) - \gamma(t)| \leq \varphi_1(1/y)[v(t + s, y) + v(t, y)],$$

where

$$v(t, y) = \int_0^y |\hat{f}'_t(ir)| dr \leq \frac{c_0}{1 - \beta} y^{1-\beta}, \quad 0 < y < y_0,$$

and that

$$(8) \quad |\gamma(t + s) - \gamma(t)| \leq \varphi_1(1/y) \frac{2}{1 - \beta} y^{1-\beta} \text{ for } 0 \leq s \leq y^2 \leq y_0^2.$$

Most of the time we will deal with the behavior of conformal maps near the real and imaginary axes. For every subpower function ϕ , constant $c > 0$ and $n \in \mathbf{N}$, define

$$A_{n,c,\phi} = \left\{ x + iy \in \mathbf{H} : |x| \leq \frac{\phi(n)}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ and } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\phi(n)} \leq y \leq \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}.$$

Lemma 2.6. *There exist constants $\alpha > 0$ and $c' > 0$ such that if z_1 and z_2 are inside the box $A_{n,c,\phi}$, and f is a conformal map on \mathbf{H} then*

$$(9) \quad |f'(z_1)| \leq c' \phi(n)^\alpha |f'(i \operatorname{Im} z_1)|$$

and

$$d_{\mathbf{H},\text{hyp}}(z_1, z_2) \leq c' \log \phi(n) + c'.$$

The constants α and c' depend only on c , not on ϕ or n . The notation $d_{\mathbf{H},\text{hyp}}(z_1, z_2)$ means the hyperbolic distance between z_1 and z_2 in a simply connected domain H , see [Pom92, Section 4.6].

Proof. The proof is similar to [JVL11, Lemma 3.2]. □

Lemma 2.7. [Pom92, Corollary 1.5] (*half plane version*) *If f is a conformal map of \mathbf{H} into \mathbf{C} and if $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{H}$, then*

$$|f(z_1) - f(z_2)| \leq 2 |(\operatorname{Im} z_1) f'(z_1)| \exp(4d_{\mathbf{H},\text{hyp}}(z_1, z_2)).$$

3. Proof of main theorem 2.2

3.1. Heuristic argument. Let γ_t be the image of γ under $g_t - \lambda(t)$, i.e.,

$$\gamma_t(s) = g_t(\gamma(t + s)) - \lambda(t) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(t + s) = \hat{f}_t(\gamma_t(s)).$$

We want to estimate

$$(10) \quad |\gamma(t_{k+1}) - \gamma^n(t_{k+1})| = |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)| \leq |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w)| + |\hat{f}_{t_k}(w) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)|,$$

where $z = \gamma_{t_k}(\frac{1}{n})$ and $w = \gamma_{t_k}^n(\frac{1}{n})$.

First, z and w are the tips of two curves generated respectively by two driving functions defined on $[0, \frac{1}{n}]$. It follows from Lemma 2.4 that $\operatorname{Im} z$ and $\operatorname{Im} w \leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$.

For the first term in the RHS of (10), it follows from Lemma 2.7 that

$$|\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w)| \leq 2 |(\operatorname{Im} z) \hat{f}'_{t_k}(z)| \exp(4d_{\mathbf{H},\text{hyp}}(z, w)).$$

Notice that z and w trivially have positive imaginary parts.

If we can show that z and w are in the same box $A_{n,c,\phi}$, then by Lemma 2.6 and the hypothesis (6) of \hat{f}'_{t_k} on $i\mathbf{R}^+$, we obtain similar inequalities for $|\hat{f}'_{t_k}(z)|$ and $|\hat{f}'_{t_k}(w)|$. It follows that

$$2 \operatorname{Im} z |\hat{f}'_{t_k}(z)| \exp(4d_{\mathbf{H},\text{hyp}}(z, w)) \lesssim (\operatorname{Im} z)^{1-\beta} \phi(n) \lesssim \frac{\phi(n)}{(\sqrt{n})^{1-\beta}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

where the notation $f \lesssim g$ means that $f \leq Cg$ for some constant $C > 0$.

Since w is a tip of a straight line generated by a nice driving function, we can show w is in a box $A_{n,c,\phi}$, see (13). However, $z = \gamma_{t_k}(\frac{1}{n})$, in the case of SLE, has continuous density on the strip $\{x + iy : x \in \mathbf{R}, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$. So there might not exist a controllable-sized box $A_{n,c,\phi}$ that contains z . However Lemma 3.2 shows the existence of a point in $\gamma_{t_k}([0, \frac{1}{n}]) \cap A_{n,c,\phi}$, and we will use this point instead of $\gamma_{t_k}(\frac{1}{n})$. Then we use the uniform continuity of γ to get back to (10).

For the second term in the RHS of (10), notice that

$$\hat{f}_{t_k}(w) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w) = f_{t_k}(w + \lambda(t_k)) - f_{t_k}^n(w + \lambda(t_k)).$$

This expression is a perturbation evaluated at the same point of two solutions of the upward Loewner equation (1) with two driving functions $t \mapsto \lambda(t_k - \cdot)$ and $t \mapsto \lambda^n(t_k - \cdot)$.

We will use the following lemma from [JVRW14] and the fact that λ and λ^n are close on $[0, t_k]$ and that $|f'_{t_k}(w + \lambda(t_k))|$ is well-controlled.

Lemma 3.1. [JVRW14, Lemma 2.3] *Let $0 < T < \infty$. Suppose that for $t \in [0, T]$, $f_t^{(1)}$ and $f_t^{(2)}$ satisfy the upward Loewner equation (2) with $W_t^{(1)}$ and $W_t^{(2)}$, respectively, as driving terms. Suppose that*

$$\varepsilon = \sup_{s \in [0, T]} |W_s^{(1)} - W_s^{(2)}|.$$

Then if $u = x + iy \in \mathbf{H}$, then

$$|f_T^{(1)}(u) - f_T^{(2)}(u)| \leq \varepsilon \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \frac{I_{T,y} |(f_T^{(1)})'(u)|}{y} \log \frac{I_{T,y} |(f_T^{(2)})'(u)|}{y} \right]^{1/2} + \log \log \frac{I_{T,y}}{y} \right\},$$

where $I_{T,y} = \sqrt{4T + y^2}$.

Thus if $|(f_T^{(1)})'(u)| \leq cy^{-\beta}$, then

$$|f_T^{(1)}(u) - f_T^{(2)}(u)| \lesssim \varepsilon y^{-\sqrt{(1+\beta)/2}} \log(I_{T,y}/y).$$

If one can show furthermore

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{\phi(n)}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ and } y = \text{Im } u = \text{Im } w \geq \frac{1}{\phi(n)\sqrt{n}},$$

then

$$|f_T^{(1)}(u) - f_T^{(2)}(u)| \lesssim \frac{\phi(n)^{c''}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}})}} \rightarrow 0.$$

From here, we only have an estimate for $|\gamma(t) - \gamma^n(t)|$ when $t = t_{k+1}$. To have an estimate on the whole interval we notice that

$$\gamma^n([t_{k+1}, t_{k+2}]) = \hat{f}_{t_k}^n \left(\gamma_{t_k}^n \left[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n} \right] \right) = G_k^n \left(\gamma_{t_{k+1}}^n \left[0, \frac{1}{n} \right] \right).$$

It follows from a property of G_k^n (Lemma 2.1), that every point in $\gamma_{t_k}^n([\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}])$ is in a box $A_{n,c,\phi}$ and hence we can apply the same argument for (10) with $\gamma^n(t_{k+1})$ being replaced by any $\gamma^n(t)$, $t_{k+1} \leq t \leq t_{k+2}$.

Now we will go into the details of the proof.

3.2. Proof of Theorem 2.2. Fix an arbitrary interval $I = [t_k, t_{k+2}]$, $0 \leq k \leq n - 2$. Denote $\gamma_k = \gamma_{t_k}$, $\gamma_k^n = \gamma_{t_k}^n$.

We will estimate $|\gamma(s + t_k) - \gamma^n(r + t_k)|$ for all $r \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$ and with a specific s chosen later. Combining with the uniform continuity of γ , we will have an estimate for

$$|\gamma(r + t_k) - \gamma^n(r + t_k)| \text{ with all } r \in \left[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n} \right].$$

From now on, we will choose n so that $\frac{1}{n} \leq y_0^2$ and fix $r \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$. Denote $z = \gamma_k(s)$ and $w = \gamma_k^n(r)$. By the triangle inequality,

$$(11) \quad |\gamma(s+t_k) - \gamma^n(r+t_k)| = |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)| \leq |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w)| + |\hat{f}_{t_k}(w) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)|.$$

The first term in the RHS of (11). It follows from Lemma 2.7 that

$$(12) \quad |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w)| \leq (2 \operatorname{Im} z) |\hat{f}'_{t_k}(z)| \exp(4d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(z, w)).$$

The next lemma shows the existence of a point in $\gamma_k([0, \frac{2}{n}]) \cap A_{n,c,\phi}$.

Lemma 3.2. *There exists a subpower function ϕ depending only on φ , c_0 and β of Theorem 2.2 such that for $n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq n - 1$, there exists $s \in [0, \frac{2}{n}]$ such that $\gamma_k(s) \in A_{n,2\sqrt{2},\phi}$.*

Proof. Since $\eta := \gamma_k([0, \frac{2}{n}])$ is the curve generated by the Loewner equation (1) with driving function $\lambda(t_k + \cdot) - \lambda(t_k)$ on $[0, \frac{2}{n}]$ and since λ is weakly Hölder-1/2, it follows from Lemma 2.4 that

$$|\operatorname{Re} \gamma_k(s)| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) =: \frac{\varphi_2(n)}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Im} \gamma_k(s) \leq \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

for all $s \in [0, \frac{2}{n}]$.

This implies

$$\operatorname{diam}(\eta) \leq \operatorname{height}(\eta) + \operatorname{width}(\eta) \leq \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{2\varphi_2(n)}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\varphi_3(n)}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

It follows from Lemma 2.3 that

$$\frac{2}{n} = \operatorname{hcap}(\eta) \leq C \operatorname{diam}(\eta) \operatorname{height}(\eta),$$

so,

$$\operatorname{height}(\eta) \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}\varphi_4(n)}.$$

The lemma follows by choosing a highest point and letting $\phi := \varphi_5 := \max(\varphi_4, \varphi_2)$. □

With this specific point $\gamma_k(s)$, we can use the inequality (9) in Lemma 2.6. To have a bound for $\exp(4d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(z, w))$ one needs to show that $w = \gamma_k^n(r)$ is also in $A_{n,2\sqrt{2},\varphi_5}$. By the same argument as in the above lemma, since $\gamma_k^n([0, \frac{1}{n}])$ and $\gamma_{k+1}^n([0, \frac{1}{n}])$ are line segments,

$$(13) \quad \gamma_k^n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{k+1}^n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \in A_{n,2\sqrt{2},\varphi_5}.$$

Lemma 3.3. *There exists a subpower function ϕ depending only on φ , c_0 and β such that for all n, k and $r \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$, $\gamma_k^n(r)$ is in the box $A_{n,2\sqrt{2},\phi}$.*

Proof. Notice that $\gamma_k^n(r)$ is the tip of the Loewner curve generated by the driving function $t \mapsto \lambda^n(t+t_k) - \lambda^n(t_k)$, $t \in [0, r]$. It follows from Lemma 2.4 that

$$(14) \quad |\operatorname{Re} \gamma_k^n(r)| \leq \sup\{|\lambda^n(t+t_k) - \lambda^n(t_k)|, t \in [0, r]\} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} \varphi\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = \frac{\varphi_2(n)}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

and

$$\operatorname{Im} \gamma_k^n(r) \leq 2\sqrt{r} \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}.$$

Now the rest of the proof is to find a lower bound for $\text{Im } \gamma_k^n(r)$. Fix $r \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$. Let $x + iy := \gamma_{k+1}^n(r - \frac{1}{n})$, $G := (\hat{f}_{t_k}^n)^{-1} \circ \hat{f}_{t_{k+1}}^n$.

Since $\gamma_{k+1}^n([0, \frac{1}{n}])$ is a line segment with the tip $\gamma_{k+1}^n(1/n)$ in $A_{n, 2\sqrt{2}, \varphi_5}$, by Lemma 2.6,

$$d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(x + iy, iy) \leq C \log \varphi_5(n) + C$$

and

$$d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(x + iy, iy) = d_{\mathbf{H} \setminus \gamma_k^n[0, \frac{1}{n}], \text{hyp}}(\gamma_k^n(r), G(iy)) \geq d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(\gamma_k^n(r), G(iy)).$$

It follows from (13) and Lemma 2.1 that

$$\text{Im } \gamma_k^n(r) \geq \frac{\text{Im } G(iy)}{C \varphi_5(n)^C} \geq \frac{\text{Im } \gamma_k^n(1/n)}{C \varphi_5(n)^C} \geq \frac{1}{C \sqrt{n} \varphi_5(n)^{C+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \varphi_6(n)}.$$

So $\gamma_k^n(r)$ and $\gamma_k(s)$ are both in $A_{n, 2\sqrt{2}, \varphi_7}$ with $\varphi_7 = \max(\varphi_5, \varphi_6)$. □

We now apply Lemma 2.6 and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w)| &\leq (2 \text{Im } z) |\hat{f}'_{t_k}(z)| \exp(4d_{\mathbf{H}, \text{hyp}}(z, w)) \\ &\leq C(\text{Im } z) \varphi_7(n)^\alpha |\hat{f}'_{t_k}(i \text{Im } z)| \exp(C \log \varphi_7(n) + C) \\ &\leq (\text{Im } z)^{1-\beta} C c_0 \varphi_7(n)^\alpha \exp(C \log \varphi_7(n) + C) \\ (15) \quad &\leq \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^{1-\beta} C c_0 \varphi_7(n)^\alpha \exp(C \log \varphi_7(n) + C) = \frac{\varphi_8(n)}{\sqrt{n}^{1-\beta}}. \end{aligned}$$

The second term in the RHS of (11). Let $u = x + iy := w + \lambda(t_k)$. Since $\lambda(t_k) = \lambda^n(t_k)$,

$$\hat{f}_{t_k}(w) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w) = f_{t_k}(u) - f_{t_k}^n(u).$$

Applying Lemma 3.1, we get

$$|f_{t_k}(u) - f_{t_k}^n(u)| \leq \varepsilon \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \frac{I_{t_k, y} |f'_{t_k}(u)|}{y} \log \frac{I_{t_k, y} |(f_{t_k}^n)'(u)|}{y} \right]^{1/2} + \log \log \frac{I_{t_k, y}}{y} \right\},$$

where $I_{t_k, y} = \sqrt{4t_k + y^2}$ and $\varepsilon = \sup_{t \in [0, t_k]} |\lambda(t) - \lambda^n(t)| \leq \frac{2\varphi(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$.

$$\text{Since } y = \text{Im } u = \text{Im } w \in \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \varphi_7(n)}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n}} \right],$$

$$\frac{I_{t_k, y}}{y} \leq 2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{n} \varphi_7(n).$$

Since $f'_{t_k}(u) = \hat{f}'_{t_k}(w)$,

$$|f'_{t_k}(u)| \leq \frac{c_0}{y^\beta} \leq c_0 \varphi_7(n)^\beta \sqrt{n}^{-\beta}.$$

Also

$$|(f_{t_k}^n)'(u)| \leq C(y^{-1} + 1) \leq 2C \varphi_7(n) \sqrt{n},$$

where the first inequality holds for all hydrodynamic normalized conformal map of \mathbf{H} .

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\hat{f}_{t_k}(w) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)| &\leq \frac{2\varphi(n)}{\sqrt{n}} \exp \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}} \log(c\varphi_7(n)\sqrt{n}) + \log \log 2\sqrt{2n}\varphi_7(n) \right\} \\
 (16) \qquad \qquad \qquad &=: \frac{\varphi_9(n)}{\sqrt{n}^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

End of the proof of Theorem 2.2. It follows from (11), (15) and (16) that

$$|\gamma(s + t_k) - \gamma^n(r + t_k)| \leq \frac{\varphi_8(n)}{\sqrt{n}^{1-\beta}} + \frac{\varphi_9(n)}{(\sqrt{n})^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}} =: \frac{\varphi_{10}(n)}{(\sqrt{n})^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}}$$

for all $r \in [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$.

Using the uniform continuity (8) of γ , we obtain

$$|\gamma(r) - \gamma^n(r)| \leq \frac{\varphi_{11}(n)}{(\sqrt{n})^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}}$$

for all $r \in [t_{k+1}, t_{k+2}]$ and $0 \leq k \leq n - 2$, hence for all $r \in [0, 1]$. □

Proof of Corollary 1.2. It was shown in [MR05], [Lin05] and [LR12] that the unbounded complements of the hulls generated by the driving function are John domains. Therefore, it follows from [Pom92, Chapter 5] that the condition (6) is satisfied. □

4. Applications

4.1. Variants of the algorithm. *Variant 1.* The conclusion of Theorem 2.2 still holds for every λ^n that satisfies:

$$(17) \qquad \qquad \qquad |\lambda^n(t_k) - \lambda(t_k)| \leq \frac{\varphi(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

and

$$(18) \qquad \lambda^n(t) = \sqrt{n}(\lambda^n(t_k) - \lambda^n(t_k))\sqrt{t - t_k} + \lambda^n(t_k) \quad \text{on } [t_k, t_{k+1}].$$

Indeed, the main inequality (11) changes slightly

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\gamma(s + t_k) - \gamma^n(r + t_k)| &= |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}^n(w)| \\
 &\leq |\hat{f}_{t_k}(z) - \hat{f}_{t_k}(w + \lambda^n(t_k) - \lambda(t_k))| \\
 (19) \qquad \qquad \qquad &+ |f_{t_k}(w + \lambda^n(t_k)) - f_{t_k}^n(w + \lambda^n(t_k))|.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can see that z and $w + \lambda^n(t_k) - \lambda(t_k)$ are still in the same box $A_{n,c,\phi}$. Hence the same argument follows.

Variant 2. Lemma 2.1 and the property (13) and hence Lemma 3.3, are still true if instead of square-root-interpolating λ^n on $[t_k, t_{k+1}]$, we consider any function interpolating between $\lambda^n(t_k)$ and $\lambda^n(t_{k+1})$ such that when we run the Loewner equation for $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{n}$, the resulting $\gamma_{t_k}^n$ has non decreasing imaginary part on $[0, \frac{1}{n}]$.

In particular, with the same assumption as in Theorem 2.2, if γ^n is the curve generated by linear-interpolating λ^n

$$\lambda^n(t) = \lambda^n(t_k) + n(\lambda^n(t_{k+1}) - \lambda^n(t_k))(t - t_k) \quad \text{on } [t_k, t_{k+1}]$$

the the same conclusion holds (see [KNK04] for a discussion of linear driving functions).

Variante 3. Instead of using tilted slits on each small interval one can use vertical slits [Ken09]. In this case, λ^n is a step function:

$$\lambda^n(t) = \lambda(t_k) \text{ for } t \in [t_k, t_{k+1})$$

and

$$\gamma_{t_k}^n(t) = \lambda(t_k) + 2i\sqrt{t} \text{ on } \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

However γ^n defined by (4) is not a curve. We can do as follows. We compute γ^n at discrete points $t = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n$. Then connect them with a straight line in that order. As plotted in [Ken09], it is almost impossible to distinguish this curve and the one from the (main) algorithm. Indeed, the same proof of Theorem 2.2 is carried over for this algorithm and the same conclusion of this theorem holds.

4.2. Speed of convergence to SLE_κ . We can estimate the speed of convergence of the algorithm to $\eta_\kappa = SLE_\kappa$ with $\kappa \neq 8$.

Recall that from the driving function $\lambda(t) = \sqrt{\kappa}B_t$, we can define its square-interpolating approximation function

$$\lambda^n(t) = \sqrt{n}(\lambda((k+1)/n) - \lambda(k/n))\sqrt{t - k/n} + \lambda(k/n) \text{ on } [k/n, (k+1)/n],$$

with $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, and $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Let γ^n be the curve generated from Loewner equation with the driving function λ^n .

Corollary 4.1. *There exist constants $c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 > 0$ depending on κ such that*

$$\mathbf{P} \left(\|\eta_\kappa - \gamma^m\|_{[0,1],\infty} \leq \frac{c_1(\log m)^{c_2}}{\sqrt{m^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}}} \text{ for all } m \geq n \right) \geq 1 - \frac{c_3}{n^{c_4}}.$$

In other words, this corollary implies the almost sure convergence in Theorem 1.1.

We will apply Theorem 2.2 to the case $\lambda(t) = \sqrt{\kappa}B_t$. It follows from [LL10, Theorem 3.2.4] that there exist constants c_1 (depending only on κ) and c_2 such that

$$(20) \quad \mathbf{P} \left\{ \text{osc}(\lambda; \frac{1}{m}) \geq c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\log m}{m}} \text{ for all } m \geq n \right\} \leq \frac{c_2}{n^2}.$$

Notice that in Theorem 2.2, if $\varphi(n) = \sqrt{\log n}$ in (5), then by going through the proof, one sees that the subpower functions are changed by adding, multiplying and exponentiating constants. Hence the subpower function in (7) is of the form $c(\log n)^{c'}$ for some constants c and c' .

It follows from [JVL11, Proposition 4.2] that there exist constants $\beta' \in (0, 1)$, c_3 and $c_4 > 0$ depending on κ such that

$$\sum_{m=n}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{2^{2m}} \mathbf{P} \left\{ |f'_{(j-1)2^{-2m}}(i2^{-m})| \geq 2^{\beta'm} \right\} \leq \frac{c_3}{2^{nc_4}}.$$

By applying the union bound, it follows that

$$\mathbf{P} \left\{ |f'_{(j-1)2^{-2m}}(i2^{-m})| \leq 2^{\beta'm} \text{ for all } 1 \leq j \leq 2^{2m}, m \geq n \right\} \geq 1 - \frac{c_3}{2^{nc_4}}.$$

Thus there exist $c_5 > 0$ and $\beta \in (\beta', 1)$ such that

$$\mathbf{P} \left\{ |\hat{f}'_t(iy)| \leq \frac{c_5}{y^\beta} \text{ for all } 0 \leq y \leq 2^{-n}, t \in [0, 1] \right\} \geq 1 - \frac{c_3}{2^{nc_4}},$$

or

$$(21) \quad \mathbf{P} \left\{ |\hat{f}'_t(iy)| \leq \frac{c_5}{y^\beta} \text{ for all } 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, t \in [0, 1] \right\} \geq 1 - \frac{c_3}{n^{c_4/2}}.$$

Combining (20), (21) and Theorem 2.2, we get

$$\mathbf{P} \left\{ \|\eta_\kappa - \gamma^m\|_{[0,1],\infty} \leq \frac{c_6(\log m)^{c_7}}{\sqrt{m}^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}} \text{ for all } m \geq n \right\} \geq 1 - \left(\frac{c_2}{n^2} + \frac{c_3}{n^{c_4/2}} \right)$$

which proves Corollary 4.1. □

4.3. Random walk algorithm to simulate SLE curves. This algorithm [Ken09, Section 2] is based on the Donsker’s invariance theorem: a scaling of simple random walk converges in distribution to the Brownian motion.

For fix $\kappa \geq 0$. We choose $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ such that

$$\kappa = \frac{4(1 - 2a)^2}{a(1 - a)}.$$

Let $f_1(z) = (z + 1 - a)^{1-a}(z - a)^a$, $f_2(z) = (z + a)^a(z - (1 - a))^{1-a}$. For every $i \geq 1$, choose $\phi_i = f_1$ or $\phi_i = f_2$ with equal probability. Then we compute inductively $F_n = F_{n-1} \circ \phi_n$ with $F_0 = \text{id}$. The map F_n is conformal from \mathbf{H} to \mathbf{H} minus a slit curve. After rescaling and translating so that this slit curve has the half plane capacity 1, we get a simple curve γ^n . More explicitly, γ^n is generated by λ^n whose formula is

$$\lambda^n(t_k) = \sqrt{\kappa} \frac{S_k}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ for all } t_k,$$

and

$$\lambda^n(t) = \sqrt{n}(\lambda^n(t_{k+1}) - \lambda^n(t_k))\sqrt{t - t_k} + \lambda^n(t_k) \text{ on } [t_k, t_{k+1}],$$

where $S_k = X_1 + \dots + X_k$, X_i 's are iid and $\mathbf{P}(X_i = 1) = \mathbf{P}(X_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$.

By Donsker’s invariance theorem, $\lambda^n \xrightarrow{d} \sqrt{\kappa}B|_{[0,1]}$ on $C([0, 1], \|\cdot\|_\infty)$. So $\mathbf{H} \setminus \gamma^n([0, 1]) \xrightarrow{d} \mathbf{H} \setminus \eta_\kappa([0, 1])$ in the context of Carathéodory kernel convergence [Law05] and Cauchy transforms of probability measures [Bau03]. Kennedy [Ken09] raised a question whether γ^n converges in distribution to η_κ .

We now show that γ^n converges in distribution to η_κ under the sup-norm of $C([0, 1])$ when $\kappa \neq 8$. Indeed, it follows from [LL10, Theorem 7.1.1] that for each n , we can couple λ^n and the Brownian motion in the same probability space such that

$$(22) \quad \mathbf{P} \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j \leq n} |\lambda^n(t_j) - \sqrt{\kappa}B_{t_j}| \geq \frac{C\sqrt{\kappa} \log n}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} \leq Cn^{-3}$$

for some universal constant $C > 0$.

Hence from (20), (21), (22) and the discussion of Variant 1, there exist constants c_8 and c_9 depending on κ such that

$$\mathbf{P} \left\{ \|\gamma^n - \eta_\kappa\|_{[0,1],\infty} \leq \frac{c_8(\log n)^{c_9}}{\sqrt{n}^{1-\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{2}}}} \right\} \geq 1 - \frac{c_2}{n^2} - \frac{c_3}{n^{c_4/2}} - \frac{C}{n^3}.$$

This implies that γ^n converges in distribution to $\eta_\kappa = \text{SLE}_\kappa$.

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