

SOME PROBABILISTIC PROPERTIES OF FRACTIONAL POINT PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT. In this article, the first hitting times of generalized Poisson processes $N^f(t)$, related to Bernstein functions f are studied. For the space-fractional Poisson processes, $N^\alpha(t)$, $t > 0$ (corresponding to $f = x^\alpha$), the hitting probabilities $P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\}$ are explicitly obtained and analyzed. The processes $N^f(t)$ are time-changed Poisson processes $N(H^f(t))$ with subordinators $H^f(t)$ and here we study $N\left(\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t)\right)$ and obtain probabilistic features of these extended counting processes. A section of the paper is devoted to processes of the form $N(\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t))$ where $\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)$ are generalized grey Brownian motions. This involves the theory of time-dependent fractional operators of the McBride form. While the time-fractional Poisson process is a renewal process, we prove that the space-time Poisson process is no longer a renewal process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fractional Poisson processes of various forms have been introduced and studied in the last years by many researchers (e.g., the time-fractional Poisson process in [3, 12, 13], the space-fractional Poisson process in [2, 18, 22]).

The space-fractional Poisson process, introduced in [18] is a time-changed Poisson process $N(H^\alpha(t)) = N^\alpha(t)$ where $H^\alpha(t)$ is a stable subordinator, independent from the homogeneous Poisson process $N(t)$. In a paper that appeared at the end of 2015 [19], a new class of time-changed Poisson processes $N(H^f(t)) = N^f(t)$, including the space-fractional Poisson process as a special case, has been introduced. The process $H^f(t)$, $t > 0$, is a subordinator related to the Bernstein function f with Laplace transform

$$(1.1) \quad \mathbb{E}e^{-\mu H^f(t)} = e^{-tf(\mu)} = e^{-t \int_0^\infty (1-e^{-\mu s})\nu(ds)},$$

where $\nu(ds)$ is the related Lévy measure. The point processes $N^f(t)$, $t > 0$, have jumps of arbitrary size whose distribution is given in formula (2.1) below. We note that the point processes $N^f(t)$, $t > 0$, have independent, homogeneous increments and thus are Lévy processes (see [1]).

The aim of this article is to study some relevant probabilistic features of this family of generalized counting processes, recently introduced in the literature, such as the explicit form of the first-hitting times

$$(1.2) \quad T_k^f := \inf\{s : N^f(s) = k\}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

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For the process $N^f(t)$, $t > 0$, we will show that for the first-passage times T_k^f it is not possible to obtain the explicit value of $P\{T_k^f < \infty\}$, for arbitrary Bernštein functions f . However, we are able to show that $P\{T_1^f < \infty\} < 1$ for all f . We remark that for the first-passage times $\mathcal{T}_k^f = \inf\{t > 0 : N^f(t) \geq k\}$ it happens that $P\{\mathcal{T}_k^f < \infty\} = 1$ for all f and k (see Section 3 of [19], where explicit results are worked out).

On the other hand, we will show that it is possible to give the explicit analytical form of the hitting probabilities for the special case of space-fractional Poisson processes. Indeed in this case we have that

$$(1.3) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} = \frac{\Gamma(k + \alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{k!} < 1, \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1.$$

The hitting probabilities $P(T_k^\alpha < \infty)$ are strictly less than one for all $k \geq 1$ because $N^\alpha(t)$ is a process with independent increments and jumps of arbitrary size and thus - with positive probability - can skip over every level k .

For the space-fractional Poisson process $N^\alpha(t)$ we study the n -times iterated process

$$(1.4) \quad N^\alpha(H^{\alpha_1}(H^{\alpha_2}(\dots H^{\alpha_n}(t)) \dots)),$$

with $H^{\alpha_j}(t)$, independent stable subordinators and analyse its limiting process. Under suitable conditions, the process defined in (1.4) for $n \rightarrow +\infty$ converges to a space-fractional Poisson process. This property does not hold for the iterated process

$$(1.5) \quad N^\alpha(H^{f_1}(H^{f_2}(\dots H^{f_n}(t)) \dots)),$$

where f_j are arbitrary Bernštein functions and $f_j(x) \neq x^{\alpha_j}$, $\frac{c}{\lambda} \frac{x}{x + \lambda}$, with $c, \lambda > 0$ (see [11]).

It is well-known that the time-fractional Poisson process (see, e.g., [3],[10]) is a renewal process with Mittag-Leffler distributed intertimes, that is the random times U_j between the j -th and $(j + 1)$ -th event have distribution

$$(1.6) \quad P\{U_j > t\} = E_{\nu,1}(-\lambda t^\nu), \quad \lambda > 0, \nu \in (0, 1),$$

for all $j \geq 0$, where $E_{\nu,1}(x) = E_\nu(x)$ is the classical Mittag-Leffler function.

We will show, instead, that the space-time fractional Poisson process $N^{\alpha,\nu}(t)$ with probability generating function (p.g.f.)

$$(1.7) \quad \mathbb{E}u^{N^{\alpha,\nu}(t)} = E_{\nu,1}(-\lambda^\alpha(1 - u)^\alpha t^\nu),$$

does not have the structure of a renewal process. We also note that the process $N^{f,\nu}(t)$ with probability generating function

$$(1.8) \quad \mathbb{E}u^{N^{f,\nu}(t)} = E_{\nu,1}(-f(\lambda(1 - u))t^\nu),$$

for all Bernštein functions f , does not possess the structure of renewal processes.

Generalizations of the time-changed Poisson process $N^f(t)$ have been considered in the form $N(\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t))$, where $H^{f_j}(t)$ are independent subordinators related to the Bernštein functions f_j and independent from the homogeneous Poisson process $N(t)$ (see also [22]).

In some papers (see, e.g., [4]) time-changed Poisson processes where the role of time is played by some form of Brownian motion (e.g., the elastic Brownian motion) or functionals of Brownian

motion have been analyzed. In [3], it was proved that the time-fractional Poisson process $N^\nu(t)$, $t > 0$ for $\nu = 1/2$ coincides in distribution with

$$(1.9) \quad N^{1/2}(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N(|B(t)|).$$

Inspired by this result we consider here the Poisson process where the role of time is played by the generalized grey Brownian motion. The generalized grey Brownian motion, $\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)$, has probability distribution $u(y, t)$ satisfying the following fractional equation (see [6])

$$(1.10) \quad {}^c \left(t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^\nu u(y, t) = c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u(y, t), \quad \nu \in (0, 1), H \in (0, 1), y \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0,$$

which can be restated as an Erdélyi-Kober fractional diffusion equation (see [20]). The fractional operator appearing in (1.10) denotes the ν -th order regularized Caputo-like operator, see [6] for further details on this point. We show that the probabilities

$$(1.11) \quad p_k(t) = P\{N(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|) = k\}$$

satisfy the difference-differential equations

$$(1.12) \quad {}^c \left(t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^{\nu/2} p_k(t) = -\lambda' p_k(t) + \lambda' p_{k-1}, \quad k \geq 0,$$

with $\lambda' = \lambda(2H)^{\nu/2}$. The treatment of the time-fractional operator appearing in (1.10) can be performed by applying the theory developed by McBride and coauthors (see, e.g., [15] and [6] for details on this point). For $\nu = 2$, we have, as special case, the Poisson process at a reflected fractional Brownian motion, that is, $N(|B_H(t)|)$. The guideline of the paper is the analysis of Poisson processes composed either with subordinators or with other processes whose state probabilities satisfy various types of fractional equations.

2. COUNTING PROCESSES WITH BERNŠTEIN INTERTIMES: GENERAL RESULTS

In a recent paper (see [19]), Orsingher and Toaldo have considered a general class of counting processes with Bernštein intertimes and random jumps. We briefly recall that the counting processes $N^f(t)$ considered in [19] have independent and stationary increments, generalizing the classical Poisson process and their jumps have distribution given by

$$(2.1) \quad P\{N^f[t, t + dt) = k\} = \begin{cases} dt \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s} s^k \nu(ds) + o(dt), & k \geq 1, \\ 1 - dt \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda s}) \nu(ds) + o(dt), & k = 0, \end{cases}$$

where

$$(2.2) \quad f(\lambda) = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda s}) \nu(ds),$$

is the Bernštein function with Lévy measure ν . In [19], it was proved that the state probabilities $p_k^f(t)$ of the processes $N^f(t)$ satisfy the difference-differential equations

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} p_k^f(t) = -f(\lambda) p_k^f(t) + \sum_{m=1}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} p_{k-m}^f(t) \int_0^\infty e^{-s\lambda} s^m \nu(ds), \quad k \geq 0, t > 0,$$

with the usual initial conditions and have the form

$$(2.4) \quad P\{N^f(t) = k\} = p_k^f(t) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{d^k}{du^k} e^{-tf(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1}.$$

Moreover, the probability generating function of $N^f(t)$ is given by

$$(2.5) \quad G^f(u, t) = e^{-tf(\lambda(1-u))}, \quad |u| \leq 1.$$

Note that, for $\nu(ds) = \frac{\alpha s^{-\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} ds$, the space-fractional Poisson process, firstly studied by Orsingher and Polito in [18], is retrieved. Since the composition $N(H^f(t))$ of the homogeneous Poisson process and the Bernstein subordinators H^f have independent, homogeneous increments and thus are Lévy processes, they inherit their general properties (see [1]).

One of the principal aims of this paper is to study a relevant probabilistic feature of these processes, that is the analytical form of the hitting probabilities $P\{T_k^f < \infty\}$ of the first passage times of the processes $N^f(t)$, defined as

$$(2.6) \quad T_k^f := \inf\{s : N^f(s) = k\}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

We have the following general result.

Theorem 2.1. *For the random times T_k^f we have that*

$$(2.7) \quad P\{T_k^f < \infty\} = (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{d^j}{du^j} \frac{1}{f(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1} \frac{\lambda^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \frac{d^{k-j}}{d\lambda^{k-j}} f(\lambda).$$

Proof. By the independence of the increments and having in mind (2.1) and (2.4), we have that the hitting time distribution of level k for the process $N^f(t)$ has the form

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^f \in ds\} &= P\left\{ \bigcup_{j=0}^{k-1} \{N^f(s) = j, N^f[s, s+ds) = k-j\} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \frac{d^j}{du^j} e^{-sf(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1} \cdot ds \frac{\lambda^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda z} z^{k-j} \nu(dz), \end{aligned}$$

for $s > 0$.

Therefore,

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^f < \infty\} &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \frac{d^j}{du^j} \frac{1}{f(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda z} z^{k-j} \nu(dz) \\ &= (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{j!} \frac{d^j}{du^j} \frac{1}{f(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1} \frac{\lambda^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \frac{d^{k-j}}{d\lambda^{k-j}} f(\lambda), \end{aligned}$$

as claimed. □

The crucial point is the evaluation of $\frac{d^j}{du^j} \frac{1}{f(\lambda u)} \Big|_{u=1}$ which seems possible for a small subset of the Bernstein functions of which $f(\lambda) = \lambda^\alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, is a particular case, as we are going to prove.

Remark 2.2. For all Bernstein functions f we have that

$$(2.10) \quad P\{T_1^f < \infty\} < 1.$$

This is because

$$\begin{aligned} P\{T_1^f < \infty\} &= \frac{\lambda}{f(\lambda)} \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s} s \nu(ds) = \frac{\lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda s}) \nu(ds)}{\int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\lambda s}) \nu(ds)} \\ &= \lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} \ln f(\lambda) < 1, \end{aligned}$$

since $f(\lambda) < \lambda$ because $f(0) = 0$ and $f''(\lambda) < 0$.

2.1. First-passage times of the space-fractional Poisson process. The space-fractional Poisson process $N^\alpha(t)$, $t > 0$, first introduced by Orsingher and Polito in [18], has state probabilities $p_k^\alpha(t)$ satisfying the following infinite system of difference-differential equations

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} p_k^\alpha(t) = -\lambda^\alpha (1 - B)^\alpha p_k^\alpha(t), & \alpha \in (0, 1] \\ p_k^\alpha(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

where B is the classical backward-shift operator ($Bp_k(t) = p_{k-1}(t)$). The process $N^\alpha(t)$ has independent increments; probability distribution

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{N^\alpha(t) = k\} &= p_k^\alpha(t) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda^\alpha t)^r}{r!} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha r + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha r + 1 - k)} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{d^k}{du^k} e^{-t\lambda^\alpha u^\alpha} \Big|_{u=1}, \quad k \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

and probability generating function

$$(2.13) \quad \mathbb{E} u^{N^\alpha(t)} = e^{-t\lambda^\alpha (1-u)^\alpha}, \quad |u| \leq 1.$$

Furthermore

$$(2.14) \quad P\{N^\alpha[t, t + dt) = k\} = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \lambda^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{k! \Gamma(\alpha+1-k)} dt & k \geq 1 \\ 1 - \lambda^\alpha dt & k = 0, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(2.15) \quad \mathbb{E} N^\alpha(t) = \text{Var } N^\alpha(t) = +\infty, \quad \forall \alpha \in (0, 1), t > 0.$$

As already noticed, this process corresponds to the particular choice of the Bernstein function $f(\lambda) = \lambda^\alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$ in the more general class of counting processes $N^f(t)$. On the other hand, as we are going to prove in the next Theorem, in this particular case, we are able to find the hitting time distribution in exact closed analytical form.

Theorem 2.3. For the random times T_k^α we have that

$$(2.16) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1) \dots (\alpha+k-1)}{k!} = \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{k!} < 1, \quad \forall k \geq 1,$$

when $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Clearly, $P\{T_k^1 < \infty\} = 1$.

Proof. The hitting time distribution of the space-fractional Poisson process is given by

$$(2.17) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha \in ds\} = P\left\{\bigcup_{j=1}^k \{N^\alpha(s) = k - j, N^\alpha[s, s + ds) = j\}\right\}$$

and by the independence of the increments and by using (2.14) and (2.12), we have

$$(2.18) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^\alpha \in ds\} &= \sum_{j=1}^k P\{N^\alpha(s) = k - j\} P\{N^\alpha[s, s + ds) = j\} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \frac{d^{k-j}}{du^{k-j}} e^{-s\lambda^\alpha u^\alpha} \Big|_{u=1} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{j!\Gamma(\alpha+1-j)} (-1)^{j+1} \lambda^\alpha ds. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$(2.19) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} &= \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(k-j)!} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{j!\Gamma(\alpha+1-j)} \frac{d^{k-j}}{du^{k-j}} u^{-\alpha} \Big|_{u=1} \\ &= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\alpha}{k!} \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+k-j)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1-j)} (-1)^{k-j}. \end{aligned}$$

By using the identity

$$(2.20) \quad \Gamma(\alpha+1-j) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi(j-\alpha)} \frac{1}{\Gamma(j-\alpha)}$$

and the fact that

$$(2.21) \quad \sin \pi(j-\alpha) = (-1)^{j+1} \sin \pi\alpha,$$

we obtain that

$$(2.22) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} = \frac{\alpha\Gamma(k)}{k!} \frac{\sin \pi\alpha}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} B(\alpha+k-j, j-\alpha),$$

where we have multiplied and divided for $\Gamma(k)$ inside the summation formula appearing in (2.19). We have denoted with $B(\alpha+k-j, j-\alpha)$ the Beta function, whose integral representation leads to the following equivalent form of formula (2.22)

$$(2.23) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} &= \frac{\alpha\Gamma(k)}{k!} \frac{\sin \pi\alpha}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha+k-j-1} (1-x)^{j-\alpha-1} dx \\ &= \frac{\alpha\Gamma(k)}{k!} \frac{\sin \pi\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{-\alpha-1} \sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} x^{k-j} (1-x)^j dx \\ &= -\frac{\alpha\Gamma(k)}{k!} \frac{\sin \pi\alpha}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(k)}, \end{aligned}$$

since $\sum_{j=1}^k \binom{k}{j} x^{k-j} (1-x)^j = 1 - x^k$, and

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(0)} = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(-\alpha)}{\Gamma(\eta)} = 0.$$

Finally by the reflection formula of the Gamma function

$$(2.24) \quad -\alpha\Gamma(-\alpha) = \Gamma(1-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi\alpha} \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)},$$

we obtain the claimed result. \square

While in [18], Remark 2.3 of the authors deal with the first-passage times $\mathcal{T}_k^\alpha(t) = \inf(t : N^\alpha(t) \geq k)$ (formulas (2.24) and (2.25)), therein, in this article we study the first hitting times $T_k^\alpha = \inf(t : N^\alpha(t) = k)$ which for point processes with jumps of arbitrary size substantially differ.

Remark 2.4. *Since*

$$(2.25) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(k+1)} \geq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k)}{\Gamma(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \infty,$$

we have that

$$(2.26) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)k!} \rightarrow 0,$$

slowly with k .

Corollary 2.5. *We have that*

$$(2.27) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} < P\{T_{k-1}^\alpha < \infty\} < 1, \forall k \geq 1.$$

Observe also that, from (2.16) the following interesting recursive relationship holds

$$(2.28) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} = \left[\frac{\alpha + k - 1}{k} \right] P\{T_{k-1}^\alpha < \infty\}.$$

Remark 2.6. *We note that the hitting probabilities (2.16) are increasing functions of α since*

$$(2.29) \quad \frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \left[\psi(k+\alpha) - \psi(\alpha) \right] > 0,$$

where the function

$$\psi(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \ln \Gamma(x),$$

has different representations. Furthermore, in order to prove the inequality (2.29), we recall the following useful representation (see [7], p.944, formula 8.363, n.3)

$$\psi(k+\alpha) - \psi(\alpha) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha+r} - \frac{1}{\alpha+r+k} \right).$$

On the basis of the result of Theorem 2.1, we can give some asymptotic estimates of the hitting probabilities $P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\}$ for large values of k .

Proposition 2.7. *For $k \rightarrow +\infty$, we have the following asymptotic estimate*

$$(2.30) \quad P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} \sim \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{k^{1-\alpha}}, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1).$$

Proof. We will use the following asymptotic approximation for the Gamma function

$$(2.31) \quad \Gamma(x) \sim x^{x-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad \text{for } x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

and the classical Stirling formula, in order to obtain result (2.30)

$$(2.32) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{T_k^\alpha < \infty\} &= \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{k!} \sim \frac{(k+\alpha)^{k+\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(k+\alpha)}}{\Gamma(\alpha) k^{k+1/2} e^{-k}} \\ &\sim \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{1}{k^{1-\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Observe that, for $\alpha = 1/2$, the hitting probability has the following representation

$$(2.33) \quad P\{T_k^{1/2} < \infty\} = \binom{2k}{k} \frac{1}{2^{2k}}, \quad k > 0$$

and

$$(2.34) \quad P\{T_k^{1/2} < \infty\} \sim \frac{e^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{\pi k}}, \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Equation (2.33) coincides with $P\{\mathcal{B}(2k, \frac{1}{2}) = k\}$, where $\mathcal{B}(\cdot, \cdot)$ stands for the binomial distribution.

2.2. Iterated compositions. As previously noticed, the space-fractional Poisson process $N^\alpha(t)$ can be regarded as an homogeneous Poisson process $N(t)$ subordinated to a positively-skewed stable subordinator $H^\alpha(t)$, with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. In [18], it was also proved (Theorem 2.3) that, given a γ -stable subordinator and a space-fractional Poisson process $N^\alpha(t)$, the following equality in distribution holds

$$(2.35) \quad N^\alpha(H^\gamma(t)) \stackrel{d}{=} N^{\alpha\gamma}(t).$$

Our aim is to generalize this observation, by considering the composition of a space-fractional Poisson process with n independent stable subordinators $H^{\gamma_j}(t)$. From equation (2.35) we have that, for any value of n , the following equality in distribution holds

$$(2.36) \quad N^\alpha(H^{\gamma_1}(H^{\gamma_2}(\dots H^{\gamma_n}(t) \dots))) \stackrel{d}{=} N^{\alpha \prod_{j=1}^n \gamma_j}(t),$$

that is the n -fold subordination of a space-fractional Poisson process N^α yields a space-fractional Poisson process of degree $\alpha = \prod_{j=1}^n \gamma_j$.

For $n \rightarrow +\infty$, the *infinitely stable subordinated* space-fractional Poisson process is a space-fractional Poisson process if $1 > \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \gamma_j > 0$. This happens, for example for $\gamma_j = e^{-\mu_j}$ with

$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu_j < \infty$. If $\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} \gamma_j = 0$ we have a degenerate case with a r.v. taking value 0 with probability e^{-t}

and ∞ with probability $1 - e^{-t}$. This auto-conservative property of the space-fractional Poisson process does not hold for the other counting processes with Bernštein intertimes considered in Section 3. A similar property was found by Kobilich and Sakhno in [11], for the case where the time-changed Poisson process was obtained by means of the subordinator $H^f(t)$ for $f(\lambda) = \frac{c}{a} \frac{\lambda}{a+\lambda}$, $c, a > 0$.

2.3. Relationship between space-time fractional Poisson process and renewal process with Mittag-Leffler intertimes. The space-time fractional Poisson process is simply obtained by replacing in equation (2.11) the ordinary time derivative with the Caputo time-fractional derivative of order $\nu \in (0, 1]$. The space-time fractional Poisson process is a time-changed Poisson process of the form $N^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = N(H^\alpha(L^\nu(t)))$ where $L^\nu(t)$, $0 < \nu < 1$, is the inverse of the stable subordinator $H^\nu(t)$ and is independent from H^α and N . The distribution $p_k^{\alpha, \nu}(t)$ of $N^{\alpha, \nu}(t)$ reads

$$(2.37) \quad p_k^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = P\{N^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = k\} = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda^\alpha t^\nu)^m}{\Gamma(\nu m + 1)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha m + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha m + 1 - k)}$$

and the related probability generating function has the form

$$(2.38) \quad G(u, t) = E_{\nu, 1}(-\lambda^\alpha(1-u)^\alpha t^\nu), \quad |u| \leq 1.$$

Let us construct a renewal process $\mathcal{N}^{\alpha, \nu}(t)$ with intertimes \mathcal{T}_j with the following distribution

$$(2.39) \quad P\{\mathcal{T} > t\} \equiv P\{\mathcal{N}^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = 0\} = E_{\nu, 1}(-\lambda^\alpha t^\nu).$$

Then we have that

$$(2.40) \quad \begin{aligned} P\{\mathcal{N}^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = k\} &= P(\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_k < t, \mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_{k+1} > t) \\ &= P(\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_k < t) - P(\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_{k+1} < t) \\ &= \int_0^t P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_k \in ds\} - \int_0^t P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_{k+1} \in ds\}, \end{aligned}$$

whose Laplace transform is given by

$$(2.41) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} P\{\mathcal{N}^{\alpha, \nu}(t) = k\} dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} \left(\int_0^t P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_k \in ds\} \right) dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} \left(\int_0^t P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_{k+1} \in ds\} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_k \in ds\} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathcal{T}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{T}_{k+1} \in ds\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathcal{T}_1 \in ds\} \right)^k - \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathcal{T}_1 \in ds\} \right)^{k+1} \right] = \frac{\lambda^{\alpha k} \gamma^{\nu-1}}{(\gamma^\nu + \lambda^\alpha)^{k+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$(2.42) \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} \lambda^\alpha t^{\nu-1} E_{\nu, \nu}(-\lambda^\alpha t^\nu) dt = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\gamma^\nu + \lambda^\alpha}.$$

We observe that the Laplace transform of the state probabilities of the renewal process previously considered, for $\alpha = 1$ coincides with the Laplace transform of the state probabilities of the

time-fractional Poisson process studied by Beghin and Orsingher in [3]. It is well-known that the time-fractional Poisson process is a renewal process with Mittag-Leffler distributed intertimes. The same is not true for the space-time fractional Poisson process. Indeed the Laplace transform (2.41) does not coincide with the Laplace transform of the state probabilities of the space-time fractional Poisson processes for all $k \geq 0$, as can be shown by plain calculations.

Moreover, we observe that we have the following interesting recursive relation for the Laplace transform of the space-time fractional Poisson process

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.43) \quad & \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} P\{N^{\alpha,\nu}(t) = k\} dt = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{(-\lambda)^{\alpha m}}{\gamma^{\nu m+1}} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha m + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha m + 1 - k)} \\
& = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda^k}{k!} \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{\alpha m}}{\gamma^{\nu m+1}} \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \lambda^{\alpha m} = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda^k}{k!} \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \frac{\gamma^{\nu-1}}{\lambda^\alpha + \gamma^\nu} \\
& = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda^k}{k!} \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} P\{N^{\alpha,\nu}(t) = 0\} dt = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda^k}{k!} \frac{d^k}{d\lambda^k} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} P\{\mathcal{N}^{\alpha,\nu}(t) = 0\} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

3. A GENERALIZATION OF COUNTING PROCESSES WITH BERNŠTEIN INTERTIMES

In this section, we consider the process related to the following Cauchy problem

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} p_k(t) = - \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(I - B)) p_k(t) \\ p_k(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0, \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

where f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n are n different Bernštein functions. We will consider below point processes of the form $N\left(\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t)\right)$ whose distribution is governed by Equations (3.1). These processes are time-changed point processes where the role of time is played by the superposition of independent subordinators $H^{f_j}(t)$.

Theorem 3.1. *The distribution of the subordinated Poisson process*

$$(3.2) \quad \mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(t) = N\left(\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t)\right), \quad t \geq 0$$

is the solution to the Cauchy problem (3.1). In (3.2) $H^{f_1}(t), H^{f_2}(t), \dots, H^{f_n}(t)$ are n independent subordinators with Bernštein functions f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n , respectively.

Proof. Let us determine the probability generating function of the r.v. (3.2)

$$(3.3) \quad \mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(t)} = \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}u^{N(s)} P\left\{\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t) \in ds\right\}.$$

Then

$$\mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(t)} = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s(1-u)} P\left\{\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(t) \in ds\right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \prod_{j=1}^n \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s(1-u)} P \left\{ H^{f_j}(t) \in ds \right\} \\
(3.4) \quad &= \exp \left(-t \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u)) \right).
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, from (3.1), we can construct the equation governing the probability generating function G by taking into account that (see [19], Remark 2.2 for details)

$$(3.5) \quad -f(\lambda(I-B))p_k(t) = -f(\lambda)p_k^f(t) + \sum_{m=1}^k \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} p_{k-m}^f(t) \int_0^\infty e^{-s\lambda} s^m \nu(ds).$$

Thus, from (3.1), by multiplying both members by u^k and summing up w.r. to k , after calculation similar to those of [19], Theorem 2.1 we arrive at the equation

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = -\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(I-B))G(u, t) \\ G(u, 0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

It is now straightforward to check that (3.4) satisfies (3.6). \square

Remark 3.2. *On the basis of the Theorem 3.1, we are also able to obtain explicitly the state probabilities of the subordinated process (3.2) for $n = 2$, as follows*

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.7) \quad p_k(t) &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s} \frac{(\lambda(s+u))^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda u} P\{H^{f_1}(t) \in ds\} P\{H^{f_2}(t) \in du\} \\
&= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s} s^j u^{k-j} e^{-\lambda u} P\{H^{f_1}(t) \in ds\} P\{H^{f_2}(t) \in du\} \\
&= \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda s} s^j P\{H^{f_1}(t) \in ds\} \right] \left[\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda u} u^{k-j} P\{H^{f_2}(t) \in du\} \right] \\
&= (-1)^k \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} \frac{d^j}{d\lambda^j} e^{-tf_1(\lambda)} \frac{d^{k-j}}{d\lambda^{k-j}} e^{-tf_2(\lambda)}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is simple to prove that, in the case where $f_1(s) = s^\alpha$, with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $f_2 = 0$ we recover the explicit form of the state probabilities of the space-fractional Poisson process (see [18], Theorem 4.1). For $f_2 = 0$, formula (3.7) yields $p_k(t)$ for the process $N^f(t)$. It is clear that only in the case $n = 2$, the state probabilities can be calculated in explicit form in a rather simple way.

We now consider the following subordinated Poisson process

$$(3.8) \quad \mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t)) = N \left(\sum_{j=1}^n H^{f_j}(L^\nu(t)) \right),$$

where $L^\nu(t)$ is the inverse of the stable subordinator $H^\nu(t)$ and $H^{f_1}(t), H^{f_2}(t), \dots, H^{f_n}(t)$ are n independent subordinators with Bernstein functions f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n , respectively. The distribution

of $L^\nu(t)$ is obtained from that of $H^\nu(t)$ because

$$(3.9) \quad P\{L^\nu(t) > s\} = P\{H^\nu(s) < t\}$$

and thus

$$(3.10) \quad P\{L^\nu(t) \in ds\} = -\frac{d}{ds} \int_0^t P\{H^\nu(s) \in dz\}.$$

We have the following result.

Theorem 3.3. *The distribution of the subordinated Poisson process (3.8) is the solution to the Cauchy problem*

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d^\nu}{dt^\nu} p_k(t) = -\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(I-B)) p_k(t), & \nu \in (0,1) \\ p_k(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0, \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

involving time-fractional derivatives in the sense of Dzerbayshan–Caputo.

Proof. The p.g.f. of (3.8) is given by

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t))} &= \int_0^\infty \mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(s)} P\{L^\nu(t) \in ds\} \\ &= -\int_0^\infty e^{-s \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^t P\{H^\nu(s) \in dz\} \right\} ds. \end{aligned}$$

The Laplace transform of (3.12) becomes

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} \mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t))} dt \\ &= -\int_0^\infty dt e^{-\gamma t} \int_0^\infty e^{-s \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^t P\{H^\nu(s) \in dz\} \right\} ds \\ &= -\int_0^\infty e^{-s \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))} \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \int_0^\infty P\{H^\nu(s) \in dz\} \int_z^\infty e^{-\gamma t} dt \right\} ds \\ &= -\int_0^\infty e^{-s \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))} \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma z} P\{H^\nu(s) \in dz\} \right\} ds \\ &= \gamma^{\nu-1} \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma^\nu s - s \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))} ds \\ &= \frac{\gamma^{\nu-1}}{\gamma^\nu + \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))}. \end{aligned}$$

The inverse Laplace transform of (3.13) yields the p.g.f of the process $\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t))$ as

$$(3.14) \quad \mathbb{E}u^{\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t))} = E_{\nu,1} \left(-t^\nu \left[\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u)) \right] \right).$$

On the other hand, by multiplying both terms of (3.11) for u^k and summing over all k we have

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^\nu G}{\partial t^\nu} = -\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u))G(u, t) \\ G(u, 0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

whose solution clearly coincides with (3.14) as claimed. \square

From the p.g.f (3.14) we can extract the mean value of $\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t))$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t)) &= \frac{d}{du} E_{\nu, 1} \left(-t^\nu \left[\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(\lambda(1-u)) \right] \right) \Big|_{u=1} \\ &= \frac{\lambda t^\nu}{\nu} E_{\nu, \nu} \left(-t^\nu \left[\sum_{j=1}^n f_j(0) \right] \right) \sum_{j=1}^n f_j'(0) \\ &= \frac{\lambda t^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{j=1}^n f_j'(0) = \frac{\lambda t^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_0^\infty s \nu_j(ds), \end{aligned}$$

which for $f_1 = x$ and $f_j = 0$, $2 \leq j \leq n$, yields the mean-value of the time-fractional Poisson process (see [3]). In the special case of Lévy measure equal to

$$(3.16) \quad \nu_j(ds) = \frac{\alpha_j s^{-\alpha_j-1} e^{-\theta_j s}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha_j)} ds,$$

with Bernštein function $f_j(x) = (x + \theta_j)^{\alpha_j} - \theta_j^{\alpha_j}$, $\alpha_j \in (0, 1)$, we have that

$$(3.17) \quad \mathbb{E}\mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2}(L^\nu(t)) = \frac{\lambda t^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\alpha_j \theta_j^{\alpha_j-1} \right).$$

We also notice that

$$\text{Var } \mathfrak{N}^{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n}(L^\nu(t)) = \frac{\lambda t^\nu}{\Gamma(\nu+1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^n f_j'(0) - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n f_j''(0) \right] + \frac{\lambda^2 t^{2\nu}}{\nu} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n f_j'(0) \right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{\Gamma(2\nu)} - \frac{1}{\nu \Gamma^2(\nu)} \right].$$

4. POISSON PROCESS WITH GENERALIZED GREY BROWNIAN CLOCKS

In a previous paper [3], Beghin and Orsingher have proved that the time-fractional Poisson process $N^\nu(t)$ can be represented as

$$(4.1) \quad N^\nu(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N(\mathcal{T}_{2\nu}(t)), \quad t > 0,$$

where $N(\cdot)$ is the homogeneous Poisson process with rate λ and the random time variable $\mathcal{T}_{2\nu}(t)$ possesses density obtained by folding the solution of the time-fractional diffusion equation. A relevant consequence of this result is given by the special case $\nu = 1/2$, where the process $N^{1/2}(t)$ becomes

$$(4.2) \quad N^{1/2}(t) \stackrel{d}{=} N(|B(t)|), \quad t > 0,$$

where $B(t)$ is the standard Brownian motion. Starting from this analysis, further results about Poisson processes with different Brownian clocks have then been obtained in [4].

Following these ideas, we here consider the Poisson process at generalized grey Brownian times,

namely $N(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|)$. The generalized grey Brownian motion (ggBm) $\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)$ is a non-Markovian stochastic process recently introduced in the literature by Mura and coauthors in [16] to model anomalous diffusions (see also the recent references [5, 8, 9, 14, 17]). The ggBm includes as special cases the Brownian motion (for $\nu = 2H = 1$), the fractional Brownian motion (for $\nu = 1$) and time-fractional diffusions (for $2H = 1$ and $0 < \nu < 1$). We also observe, that in the recent paper [21], the authors gave a physical motivation for the application of the ggBm related to random walks in random complex media. The ggBm $\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)$ has probability law satisfying the Cauchy problem

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{cases} C \left(t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^\nu u(y, t) = c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u(y, t), & \nu \in (0, 1), H \in (0, 1), y \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0, \\ u(y, 0) = \delta(y). \end{cases}$$

The fractional operator appearing in equation (4.3) can be expressed in terms of Erdélyi-Kober integral operators, according to the McBride theory [15] (we refer to the Appendix for more details on this point).

It is well-known that the Fourier transform of the solution of (4.3) is given by (see [6])

$$(4.4) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\gamma y} u(y, t) dy = E_{\nu,1} \left(-\frac{c^2}{(2H)^\nu} \gamma^2 t^{2H\nu} \right),$$

whose inverse is given by

$$(4.5) \quad u(y, t) = \frac{(2H)^{\nu/2}}{2ct^{\nu H}} W_{-\frac{\nu}{2}, 1-\frac{\nu}{2}} \left(-\frac{|y|(2H)^{\nu/2}}{ct^{\nu H}} \right),$$

where $W_{-\frac{\nu}{2}, 1-\frac{\nu}{2}}(\cdot)$ is the well-known Wright function. In order to simplify our calculations we assume that

$$c^2 = (2H)^\nu.$$

Note that the process $N(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|)$ has a fluctuating stochastic time as in the case of the well-known iterated Brownian motion $B_1(|B_2(t)|)$ where the time can flow in both directions.

We have now the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *For a Poisson process at a generalized grey Brownian time the following equality in distribution holds*

$$(4.6) \quad N(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|) \stackrel{d}{=} \mathcal{N}^{H,\nu}(t),$$

where $\mathcal{N}^{H,\nu}(t)$, $t > 0$, is the fractional Poisson process whose state probabilities $p_k(t)$ are governed by the following fractional difference-differential equations

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{cases} C \left(t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^{\nu/2} p_k(t) = -\lambda'(1-B)p_k(t), & \nu \in (0, 2], H \in (0, 1) \\ p_k(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda' = \lambda(2H)^{\nu/2}$.

Proof. The p.g.f. of the process $N(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|)$ is given by

$$(4.8) \quad G(u, t) = \int_0^\infty e^{\lambda y(u-1)} \bar{u}(y, t) dy,$$

where $\bar{u}(y, t)$ is obtained by folding the fundamental solution of (4.3) (for $c^2 = (2H)^\nu$) and is given by (see [6], Theorem 3.1)

$$(4.9) \quad \bar{u}(y, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t^{H\nu}} W_{-\frac{\nu}{2}, 1-\frac{\nu}{2}} \left(-\frac{y}{t^{H\nu}} \right), & y \geq 0, t > 0, \\ 0, & y < 0, \end{cases}$$

with $\nu > -1$. Therefore, we have that

$$(4.10) \quad G(u, t) = \int_0^\infty e^{\lambda y(u-1)} \frac{1}{t^{H\nu}} W_{-\frac{\nu}{2}, 1-\frac{\nu}{2}} \left(-\frac{y}{t^{H\nu}} \right) dy.$$

In the next steps, we will use the following integral representations of the Wright function and of the Mittag-Leffler function on the Hankel path Ha (see, e.g., [3], p.1799 [10])

$$(4.11) \quad W_{-\frac{\nu}{2}, 1-\frac{\nu}{2}}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Ha} \frac{e^{z+xz^{\nu/2}}}{z^{1-\nu/2}} dz,$$

$$(4.12) \quad E_{\nu/2, 1}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{Ha} \frac{e^z z^{\nu/2-1}}{z^{\nu/2} - x} dz.$$

By using (4.11) in (4.10), we obtain

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} G(u, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i t^{H\nu}} \int_0^\infty e^{\lambda y(u-1)} dy \int_{Ha} \frac{e^{z-yz^{\nu/2}t^{-H\nu}}}{z^{1-\nu/2}} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i t^{H\nu}} \int_{Ha} \frac{e^z}{z^{1-\nu/2}} dz \int_0^\infty e^{\lambda y(u-1)-yz^{\nu/2}t^{-H\nu}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i t^{H\nu}} \int_{Ha} \frac{e^z z^{\nu/2-1}}{z^{\nu/2}t^{-\nu H} - \lambda(u-1)} dz \\ &= E_{\nu/2, 1}(-\lambda(1-u)t^{H\nu}), \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step, we used Equation (4.12).

On the other hand, the p.g.f. of the process $\mathcal{N}^{H, \nu}(t)$ can be simply obtained by multiplying both terms of (4.7) by u^k and summing over all k , we obtain

$$(4.14) \quad \begin{cases} {}^C(t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t})^{\nu/2} G(u, t) = -\lambda'(1-u)G(u, t), \\ G(u, 0) = 1, \end{cases}$$

whose solution (see [6] for detailed calculations) is given by

$$(4.15) \quad G(u, t) = E_{\nu/2, 1} \left(-\frac{\lambda'}{(2H)^{\nu/2}} (1-u)t^{H\nu} \right),$$

that coincides with (4.13) iff $\lambda' = \lambda(2H)^{\nu/2}$ as claimed. \square

Corollary 4.2. *The Poisson process composed with a fractional Brownian motion time $N(|B_H(t)|)$ can be represented as*

$$(4.16) \quad N(|B_H(t)|) \stackrel{d}{=} \mathcal{N}^{H, 1}(t),$$

where $\mathcal{N}^{H,1}(t)$, $t > 0$, is the counting process whose state probabilities $p_k(t)$ are governed by the following difference-differential equations

$$(4.17) \quad \begin{cases} {}^C(t^{1-2H}\frac{\partial}{\partial t})^{1/2} p_k(t) = -\lambda'(1-B)p_k(t) \\ p_k(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Remark 4.3. We observe that for $H = 1/2$ and $\nu = 1$ in (4.16) we recover the Poisson process at a reflected Brownian motion whose state probabilities are governed by the classical fractional difference-differential equations of order $1/2$ as proved by Beghin and Orsingher in [3].

It is also simple to prove that this kind of counting process with random time is not a renewal process, as we are going to show by means of explicit calculations. From the p.g.f. (4.15) we obtain the explicit form of the state probabilities of the process $\mathcal{N}^{H,\nu}(t)$

$$(4.18) \quad p_k(t) = \frac{(\lambda t^{H\nu})^k}{k!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+k)!}{m!} \frac{(-\lambda t^{H\nu})^m}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2}(k+m)+1)},$$

with $\lambda = (2H)^{\nu/2}\lambda$, whose Laplace transform is given by

$$(4.19) \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} p_k(t) dt = \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(m+k)!}{m!} \frac{\Gamma(H\nu(m+k)+1)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2}(m+k)+1)} \frac{(-\lambda)^m}{s^{H\nu(m+k)+1}}.$$

Let us now consider the renewal process $\tilde{N}(t)$ with the following distribution of the i.i.d. intertimes

$$(4.20) \quad P\{\mathfrak{T} > t\} \equiv P\{\mathcal{N}^{H,\nu}(t) = 0\} = E_{\nu/2,1}(-\lambda t^{H\nu}).$$

Then we have that (see Equation (2.40))

$$P\{\tilde{N}(t) = k\} = \int_0^t P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_k \in ds\} - \int_0^t P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_{k+1} \in ds\},$$

whose Laplace transform is given by

$$(4.21) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma t} P\{\tilde{N}(t) = k\} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma t} \left(\int_0^t P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_k \in ds\} \right) dt - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma t} \left(\int_0^t P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_{k+1} \in ds\} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_k \in ds\} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 + \dots + \mathfrak{T}_{k+1} \in ds\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 \in ds\} \right)^k - \left(\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\gamma s} P\{\mathfrak{T}_1 \in ds\} \right)^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[K(\gamma) \right]^k \left\{ 1 - K(\gamma) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$K(\gamma) = 2H\lambda \int_0^\infty e^{-\gamma t} t^{H\nu-1} E_{\nu/2, \nu/2}(-\lambda t^{H\nu}) dt = 2H\lambda \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^m}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2}(m+1))} \frac{\Gamma(H\nu + H\nu m)}{\gamma^{H\nu + H\nu m}}.$$

Clearly, Equations (4.19) and (4.21) do not coincide and therefore we can conclude that $\mathcal{N}^{H,\nu}(t)$, $t > 0$, is not a renewal process.

We consider in the next proposition the case of a counting process with Bernštein intertimes randomized by means of the random time $\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)$.

Proposition 4.4. *The process whose state probabilities are governed by the fractional difference-differential equations*

$$(4.22) \quad \begin{cases} {}^C (t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t})^{\nu/2} p_k(t) = -f(\lambda(1-B)) p_k(t) \\ p_k(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > 0 \\ 1 & k = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

admits the following representation

$$(4.23) \quad N(H^f(|\mathcal{G}_{H,\nu}(t)|)),$$

where H^f is the subordinator with Bernštein function f .

The proof directly follows by applying the results presented in [19] and also by taking into account the previous analysis.

5. APPENDIX: FRACTIONAL OPERATORS WITH TIME-VARYING COEFFICIENTS

In this Appendix, we briefly recall some useful preliminaries about the theory of fractional powers of operators with time-varying coefficients. In [15], McBride considered the generalized hyper-Bessel operators

$$(5.1) \quad L = t^{a_1} \frac{d}{dt} t^{a_2} \dots t^{a_n} \frac{d}{dt} t^{a_{n+1}}, \quad t > 0,$$

where n is an integer number and a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} are real numbers. The operator L defined in (5.1) acts on the functional space

$$(5.2) \quad F_{p,\mu} = \{f: t^{-\mu} f(t) \in F_p\},$$

where

$$(5.3) \quad F_p = \left\{ f \in C^\infty: t^k \frac{d^k f}{dt^k} \in L^p(0, \infty), k = 0, 1, \dots \right\},$$

for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and for any real number μ .

Let us introduce the following constants related to the general operator L .

$$a = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} a_k, \quad m = |a - n|, \quad b_k = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{n+1} a_i + k - n \right), \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

The definition of the fractional hyper-Bessel-type operator is given by

Definition 5.1. Let $m = n - a > 0$, $f \in F_{p,\mu}$ and

$$b_k \in A_{p,\mu,m} := \left\{ \eta \in \mathbb{R} : m\eta + \mu + m \neq \frac{1}{p} - ml, l = 0, 1, 2, \dots \right\}, \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

Then

$$(5.4) \quad L^\alpha f = m^{n\alpha} t^{-m\alpha} \prod_{k=1}^n I_m^{b_k, -\alpha} f,$$

where, for $\alpha > 0$ and $m\eta + \mu + m > \frac{1}{p}$

$$(5.5) \quad I_m^{\eta, \alpha} f = \frac{t^{-m\eta - m\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^t (t^m - u^m)^{\alpha-1} u^{m\eta} f(u) d(u^m),$$

and for $\alpha \leq 0$

$$(5.6) \quad I_m^{\eta, \alpha} f = (\eta + \alpha + 1) I_m^{\eta, \alpha+1} f + \frac{1}{m} I_m^{\eta, \alpha+1} \left(t \frac{d}{dt} f \right).$$

For a full discussion about this approach to fractional operators we refer to [15].

The regularized Caputo-like counterpart of the operator (5.4) was introduced in [6] in order to obtain meaningful results for the fractional diffusion with time-varying coefficients.

Definition 5.2. Let α be a positive real number, $m = n - a > 0$, $f \in F_{p,\mu}$ is such that

$$L^\alpha \left(f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \frac{t^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(0^+) \right)$$

exists. Then we define ${}^C L^\alpha$ by

$$(5.7) \quad {}^C L^\alpha f(t) = L^\alpha \left(f(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \frac{t^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(0^+) \right),$$

where $b = \lceil \alpha \rceil$.

Concluding this appendix, the operator ${}^C (t^{1-2H} \frac{\partial}{\partial t})^{2\nu}$ appearing in Equation (4.3) is obtained by specializing the coefficients in the general definitions given above.

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