

## Thermodynamics of the Lévy spin glass

K. Janzen,<sup>1</sup> A. Engel,<sup>1</sup> and M. Mézard<sup>1,2</sup><sup>1</sup>*Institut für Physik, Carl-von-Ossietsky Universität, 26111 Oldenburg, Germany*<sup>2</sup>*Laboratoire de Physique Théorique et Modèles Statistiques, CNRS and Université Paris-Sud, Bât. 100, 91405 Orsay, France*

(Received 15 June 2010; published 30 August 2010)

We investigate the Lévy glass, a mean-field spin-glass model with power-law distributed couplings characterized by a divergent second moment. By combining extensively many small couplings with a sparse random backbone of strong bonds the model is intermediate between the Sherrington-Kirkpatrick and the Viana-Bray models. A truncated version where couplings smaller than some threshold  $\varepsilon$  are neglected can be studied within the cavity method developed for spin glasses on locally treelike random graphs. By performing the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  in a well-defined way we calculate the thermodynamic functions within replica symmetry and determine the de Almeida-Thouless line in the presence of an external magnetic field. Contrary to previous findings we show that there is no replica-symmetric spin-glass phase. Moreover we determine the leading corrections to the ground-state energy within one-step replica symmetry breaking. The effects due to the breaking of replica symmetry appear to be small in accordance with the intuitive picture that a few strong bonds per spin reduce the degree of frustration in the system.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.82.021127](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.82.021127)

PACS number(s): 02.50.-r, 05.20.-y, 75.10.Nr

### I. INTRODUCTION

Spin glasses have been investigated for about 40 years by now. The seminal analysis of Edwards and Anderson [1] revealed that disorder and frustration are the main ingredients necessary to bring about the peculiar static and dynamic properties of these systems. Subsequent analytical and numerical investigations have indeed shown that model systems with random interactions of the simplest possible type as, e.g., binary or Gaussian distributions may qualitatively reproduce various features of experimental spin glasses [2,3]. Trusting in universality and the ubiquitous efficiency of the central limit theorem no strong dependence of macroscopic properties on the details of the coupling distribution was expected.

On the other hand many experimental realizations of spin glasses involve magnetic impurities placed at random in a nonmagnetic metallic lattice. Mediated by the conduction electrons of the host material the impurities interact via the Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yoshida (RKKY) interaction which oscillates in sign and falls off with distance  $r$  as  $1/r^3$ . In a homogeneous sample a given impurity hence interacts with order  $r^2$  other impurities a distance  $r$  away. Correspondingly this impurity maintains order  $1/J^2$  interactions of strength  $J$ . Probability distributions with such power-law behavior are markedly different from simple  $\pm J$  or Gaussian distributions. They describe a broad hierarchy of couplings and do not obey the central limit theorem [4]. Well-known representatives are Lévy distributions characterized by a power-law tail of the form  $1/J^{1+\alpha}$  with the parameter  $\alpha$  ranging between 0 and 2. Early investigations of spin glasses with RKKY interaction [5,6] already gave arguments for a broad distribution of magnetic exchange fields. More recently spin-glass models with a wide hierarchy of coupling strengths have been used because they can lead to some models of finite-dimensional spin glasses which may be well controlled (in the limit of a very strong hierarchy of couplings) [7,8].

The investigation of spin-glass models with power-law distributed couplings was initiated in 1993 by Cizeau and Bouchaud [9,10] who studied an infinite-range model using the replica-symmetric (RS) cavity method. The model shows a transition from a paramagnetic high-temperature phase to a disordered glass phase at a freezing temperature  $T_c$  depending on the parameter  $\alpha$ . In their analysis of the low-temperature phase Cizeau and Bouchaud first provided arguments for a Gaussian distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  of local magnetic fields and then proceeded to showing that the model exhibits several unusual properties. The RS entropy becomes negative at sufficiently low temperature but returns to zero at zero temperature, which gave rise to the speculation that RS may be restored at  $T=0$ . Moreover, investigating the local stability of RS they found that the de Almeida-Thouless (AT) temperature  $T_{AT}$  [11] is lower than the freezing temperature  $T_c$  suggesting the existence of a finite temperature interval with a glass phase correctly described by RS.

The model was reinvestigated recently [12–14] and it was found that the distribution of local fields is not a Gaussian and that the AT temperature in zero field coincides with the freezing temperature excluding the possibility of an RS glass phase. In the present paper we give the detailed derivation of our results reported in [14] and extend them in several directions. We provide a thorough analysis of the RS properties of the system, showing that the RS entropy does not vanish when  $T \rightarrow 0$ . We also characterize the correction which is to be expected from replica symmetry breaking (RSB) effects by determining the ground-state energy of the system within one-step RSB. Most of our analysis is done in the framework of the cavity method; however, we make contact with the corresponding results from the replica analysis.

The Lévy spin glass is intermediate between the two extreme prototypes of mean-field spin-glass models: the fully connected Sherrington-Kirkpatrick (SK) model [15] and the strongly diluted Viana-Bray (VB) model [16–18]. Similar to the SK model in the Lévy glass each spin interacts with all the other spins. The majority of the couplings are weak  $[O(N^{-1/\alpha})]$  as typical for fully connected models. On the

other hand due to the heavy tails of the coupling distribution on top of this background of weak couplings there is a backbone built from a few [ $\mathcal{O}(1)$ ] strong couplings per spin which remain  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  for  $N \rightarrow \infty$  similar to the VB model. A somewhat related situation is given by composite systems [19] for which the properties of the weak and the strong bonds are defined separately.

The decisive question is which properties of the Lévy glass are exclusively determined by the strong bonds and which also feel the influence of the many weak ones. To elucidate this point we will often consider what we call the *truncated* model in which all couplings weaker than a certain threshold  $\varepsilon$  are neglected. This technique has been crucial in the recent developments on the Lévy spin-glass problem (see [13,14]). We are then dealing with a spin glass on an Erdős-Rényi random graph and use techniques developed for the cavity analysis of these systems [20,21]. Eventually, we have to investigate the crucial limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  to recover the original Lévy glass.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we introduce the model and the basic notation. Section III is devoted to the determination of the freezing temperature  $T_c(\alpha)$  and the RS distribution of local fields. In Sec. IV we derive expressions for the thermodynamic functions such as the free energy, the internal energy, and the entropy and discuss the RS phase diagram of the Lévy glass. Section V contains the determination of the AT line of the Lévy glass. In Sec. VI we calculate the corrections to the ground-state energy resulting from one-step RSB. Finally, Sec. VII contains some conclusions.

## II. MODEL

We consider a system of  $N$  Ising spins  $S_i = \pm 1$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$  with Hamiltonian

$$H(\{S_i\}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j)} J_{ij} S_i S_j - h_{\text{ext}} \sum_i S_i, \quad (1)$$

where the sum is over all pairs of spins, and  $h_{\text{ext}}$  denotes an external magnetic field. The couplings  $J_{ij} = J_{ji}$  are independent identically distributed random variables drawn from the distribution

$$P_{\alpha,N}(J) = \frac{\alpha}{2N} \frac{1}{|J|^{\alpha+1}} \theta(|J| - N^{-1/\alpha}), \quad (2)$$

where  $\theta$  denotes the Heaviside function and the scaling of the couplings with  $N$  ensures that the free energy of the

system is extensive. The most prominent feature of the coupling distribution (2) is its power-law tail for large values of  $|J|$ . In fact we will see that all macroscopic properties of the system depend only on the overall scale of couplings and the exponent  $\alpha$  characterizing these tails. This implies in particular that all our results apply also to a spin glass with coupling distribution given by a symmetric Lévy distribution  $P_\alpha^L$  defined by the characteristic function

$$\widehat{P}_\alpha^L(q) = \int dJ P_\alpha^L(J) e^{iqJ} = \exp\left(-\frac{\tilde{J}_{1,\alpha}}{N} |q|^\alpha\right), \quad (3)$$

with

$$\tilde{J}_{1,\alpha} = \frac{\alpha\pi}{2 \sin(\pi\alpha/2)\Gamma(\alpha+1)}. \quad (4)$$

In the large- $N$  limit the expectation values of any well-behaved function of  $J$  taken with respect to the distributions (2) and (3), respectively, coincide.

In the present paper we will assume that  $\alpha \in ]1, 2[$  implying a finite average of  $|J|$ . With the Hamiltonian (1) being linear in  $J_{ij}$  we expect that for these values of  $\alpha$  the thermodynamic potentials will be self-averaging.

## III. DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FIELDS

### A. Self-consistent equation for the local-field distribution

The central quantity in the replica-symmetric cavity analysis of spin glasses is the distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  of local fields  $h_i$  that parametrize the marginal thermal distribution of spin  $S_i$  at site  $i$  [3,21]. Adding to a system of  $N$  spins  $S_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$  another spin  $S_0$  with couplings  $J_{0i}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N$  one finds for the local field at the new site the equation [9,20]

$$h_0 = h_{\text{ext}} + \sum_{i=1}^N u(h_i, J_{0i}), \quad (5)$$

where

$$u(h, J) = \frac{1}{\beta} \text{artanh}[\tanh(\beta h) \tanh(\beta J)]. \quad (6)$$

The new field  $h_0$  is a random quantity due to the randomness in the  $h_i$  and  $J_{0i}$ . The update equation (5) may hence be turned into a self-consistency condition by averaging over the distribution of  $h_i$  and  $J_{0i}$  and requiring that the statistical properties at site  $i=0$  should be equivalent to those at all other sites. Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(h) &= \int \prod_i dh_i \mathcal{P}(h_i) \int \prod_i dJ_{0i} P_{\alpha,N}(J_{0i}) \delta\left(h - h_{\text{ext}} - \sum_{i=1}^N u(h_i, J_{0i})\right) \\ &= \int \frac{ds}{2\pi} \exp[is(h - h_{\text{ext}})] \left[ \int dh' \mathcal{P}(h') \int dJ P_{\alpha,N}(J) \exp[-isu(h', J)] \right]^N \\ &= \int \frac{ds}{2\pi} \exp\left(is(h - h_{\text{ext}}) + N \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2N} \int dh' \mathcal{P}(h') \int \frac{dJ}{|J|^{\alpha+1}} \{\cos[su(h', J)] - 1\} \theta(|J| - N^{-1/\alpha}) \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{ds}{2\pi} \exp\left(is(h - h_{\text{ext}}) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int dh' \mathcal{P}(h') \int \frac{dJ}{|J|^{\alpha+1}} \{\cos[su(h', J)] - 1\}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

In the second line we used the statistical independence of the distributions at different sites. In the third one we inserted the explicit form (2) of  $P_{\alpha,N}(J)$  and took advantage of the fact that it is an even function of  $J$ . Note that splitting off the leading 1 in the square brackets makes the  $J$  integral well defined for  $N \rightarrow \infty$  since  $\cos[su(J, h)] - 1$  is quadratic in  $J$  for small  $J$  and therefore suppresses the potential divergence of the integral for  $|J| \rightarrow 0$ . This allows us to safely perform the limit  $N \rightarrow \infty$  in the last line.

Equation (7) is the central equation of the RS cavity approach. From its solution one gets  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  which in turn determines all equilibrium properties of the system within replica symmetry. The same equation was also obtained in [12] by using the replica method.

For high temperatures and zero external field we must have  $\langle S_i \rangle = 0$  for all  $i$  and hence all local fields must vanish. Indeed  $\mathcal{P}(h) = \delta(h)$  is a solution of Eq. (7) for all temperatures. To test its stability one starts with a distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  with a small second moment and investigates whether it grows or shrinks under iteration. In this way one finds that the paramagnetic solution  $\mathcal{P}(h) = \delta(h)$  becomes unstable below the critical temperature

$$T_c(\alpha) = \left[ \alpha \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha+1}} \tanh^2 x \right]^{1/\alpha}. \quad (8)$$

This result was already obtained in [9,12]. The dependence of  $T_c$  on  $\alpha$  is shown in Fig. 1. Note that  $T_c$  diverges as  $\alpha \rightarrow 2$ . On the other hand it is known that the Lévy distribution tends to a Gaussian in this limit and we would hence expect to reproduce the results for the SK model for  $\alpha \rightarrow 2$ . This is indeed the case; however, the Lévy distribution (3) ap-

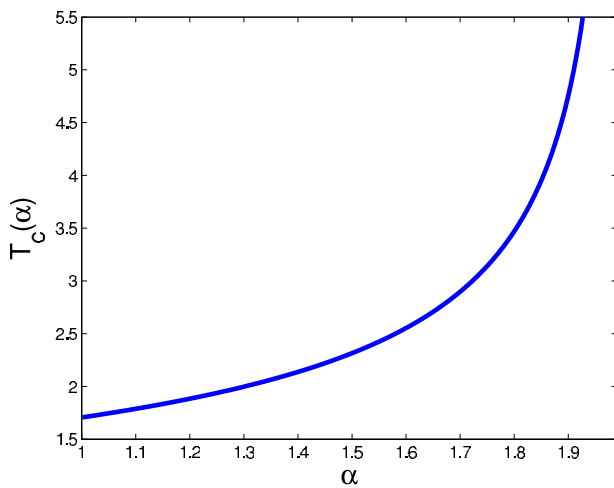


FIG. 1. (Color online) Spin-glass transition temperature  $T_c(\alpha)$  of an infinite-range spin glass with couplings drawn from the distribution  $P_{\alpha,N}$  defined in Eq. (2).

proaches a Gaussian with *divergent* variance,  $\tilde{J}_{1,\alpha=2}$  [cf. Eq. (4)]. Rescaling  $T_c$  with  $\tilde{J}_{1,\alpha}$  we indeed recover the classical results for the SK model [15].

Below the freezing temperature  $T_c(\alpha)$  no analytical solution of Eq. (7) is available. We note in particular that a Gaussian ansatz for  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  as advocated in [9] does not reduce Eq. (7) to a self-consistent equation for the variance: plugging in a Gaussian at the right-hand side (r.h.s.) of Eq. (7) does not produce a Gaussian at the left-hand side (l.h.s.) The only way to determine  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  in the spin-glass phase  $T < T_c(\alpha)$  is hence by numerical methods.

### B. Numerical determination of the local-field distribution

We have implemented two ways to numerically solve Eq. (7). The first consists of a straight iteration of the equation. From the  $n$ th approximation  $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}(h)$  of the unknown distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  we determine

$$Q^{(n)}(s) = \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \int dh' \mathcal{P}^{(n)}(h') \int \frac{dJ}{|J|^{\alpha+1}} \{\cos[su(h', J)] - 1\}\right) \quad (9)$$

by numerical integration. The next approximation,  $\mathcal{P}^{(n+1)}(h)$ , is then obtained via Fourier transform

$$\mathcal{P}^{(n+1)}(h) = \int \frac{ds}{2\pi} e^{is(h-h_{\text{ext}})} Q^{(n)}(s). \quad (10)$$

Starting initially from a uniform or normal distribution  $\mathcal{P}^{(0)}(h)$  the procedure converges rather quickly. In order to save computation time we subdivide the  $J$  integral in Eq. (9) and approximate the small and large  $J$  parts by analytical expressions. Moreover we use the *fast Fourier transform* with 256 or 512 nodes to perform the second step (10). Since in general results for several values of  $\beta$  are needed it is convenient to use the final result for one  $\beta$  as the initial distribution in the iteration for the next one. In this way smooth and accurate approximations for  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  can be obtained in reasonable time. Moreover, in the limit  $\beta \rightarrow \infty$  the integral in Eq. (9) may be simplified which makes the method very efficient for determining  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  at zero temperature.

Alternatively population dynamics as introduced for diluted spin glasses in [20] may be used to solve Eq. (7). Compared to the direct iteration discussed above this method has two disadvantages: first, it is statistical in nature and therefore one has to cope with intrinsic fluctuations. Second its application to the Lévy glass needs the introduction of an additional cutoff parameter  $\varepsilon$  for the coupling strength. On the other hand population dynamics has a big advantage which outweighs the above-mentioned drawbacks: in a generalized form it may also be used for the investigation of the RSB phase (cf. Sec. VI).

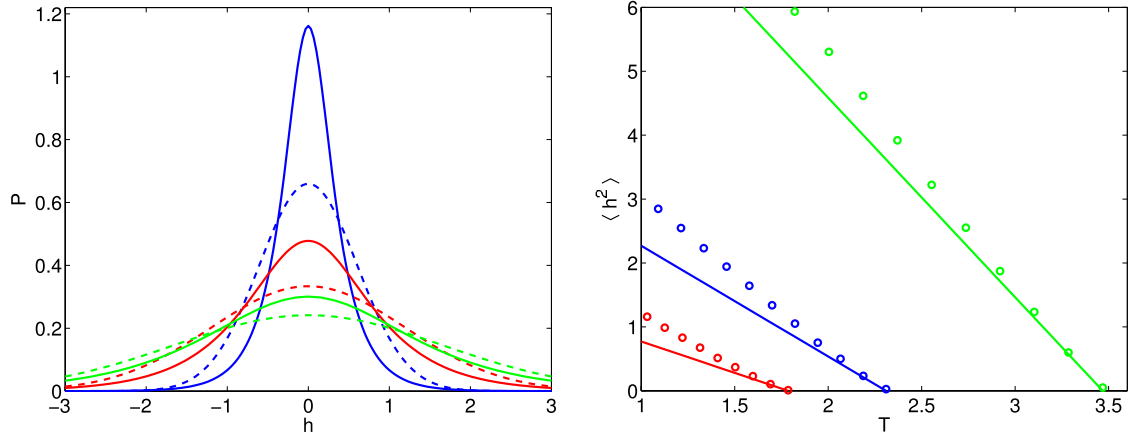


FIG. 2. (Color online) Left:  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  for  $\alpha=1.1$ ,  $T=0.9T_c, 0.6T_c, 0.1T_c$  (center from top to bottom). Full line: results from the iterative solution of the self-consistent equation (7). Dotted line: Gaussian approximation from [9]. Right: second moment of  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  for  $\alpha=1.1, 1.5, 1.8$  (from left to right) as a function of temperature. Symbols: as determined from the iteration results for  $\mathcal{P}(h)$ . Lines: from the analytical expansion of Eq. (7) around  $T_c$  [cf. Eq. (16)].

The most direct way to map the Lévy glass onto a diluted spin glass amenable to population dynamics is by using the truncated model, i.e., by simply neglecting all bonds with modulus less than some threshold  $\varepsilon$ . The number  $(K+1)$  of remaining bonds per site is then a Poissonian random variable with mean  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha}$ . The distribution of the remaining bonds is given by

$$P_{\alpha,s}(J) = \frac{\alpha \varepsilon^\alpha}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \theta(|J| - \varepsilon). \quad (11)$$

Population dynamics may now be applied without further ado: choosing  $K$  from its Poisson distribution and selecting at random  $(K+1)$  values  $h_k$  from an initial seed one replaces  $h_{K+1}$  with

$$h_{\text{new}} = h_{\text{ext}} + \sum_{k=1}^K u(h_k, J_k), \quad (12)$$

until the histogram of  $h_k$  no longer changes significantly. This procedure has to be performed for successively smaller values of  $\varepsilon$  from which the asymptotic result for  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  may be extracted.

Although this method works in principle, its convergence for  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  is slow. We found a significant speedup of the algorithm by using the following modification. Instead of neglecting the weak bonds altogether we subsume them into a Gaussian random variable  $z$  with zero mean and a variance determined self-consistently. From the distribution

$$P_{\alpha,w}(J) = \frac{1}{N - \varepsilon^{-\alpha}} \frac{\alpha}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \theta(|J| - N^{-1/\alpha}) \theta(\varepsilon - |J|) \quad (13)$$

of weak bonds we find for this variance

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{z^2} &= \overline{\left( \sum_{i=K+1}^N u(h_i, J_{0i}) \right)^2} \\ &= (N - \varepsilon^{-\alpha}) \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \int dJ P_{\alpha,w}(J) u^2(h, J) \\ &\xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} u^2(h, J) =: \left\langle \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} u^2(h, J) \right\rangle_h. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Here, as in the rest of the paper  $\langle \cdot \rangle_h$  denotes the average with respect to the distribution of the local fields  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  and the overbar indicates the quenched average over the appropriate distribution of bonds.

By combining the update (14) for  $\overline{z^2}$  with the *noisy* population dynamics algorithm

$$h_{\text{new}} = h_{\text{ext}} + \sum_{k=1}^K u(h_k, J_k) + z, \quad (15)$$

we treat the dominant contributions from the strong couplings exactly and include the influence of the weak couplings in an approximate way. This modification of Eq. (12) has at least two advantages. Most importantly its numerical implementation showed that the final extrapolation to  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  is much smoother. Moreover, in the opposite limit,  $\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty$ , all couplings are included in the Gaussian variable  $z$  and we may check the algorithm by comparison with the results obtained in [9].

The integrals entering Eq. (14) are still computer demanding. To save some computer time it is useful to tabulate the function

$$h \mapsto \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} u^2(h, J)$$

for an appropriate interval of values of the local field  $h$  before the update procedure. The determination of the variance (14) is then reduced to a simple integral at each update.

The left part of Fig. 2 shows the distribution of local fields  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  in zero external field as obtained by direct iteration of Eq. (7). We find practically indistinguishable results by running  $10^3$  iterations of population dynamics with  $\varepsilon \leq 0.3$  using  $10^4$  members in the population. Markedly different, however, are the Gaussian distributions proposed in [9] which are also shown in Fig. 2. The reason for these differences lies in the fact that that the sum in Eq. (5) is dominated by a few large contributions. Consequently, although the different terms in the sum are statistically independent and all have finite second moments, the central limit theorem may not be invoked since the Lindeberg criterion is not fulfilled.

To further check our numerical results we have determined the second moment of  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  as a function of temperature close to  $T_c(\alpha)$  (cf. the right part of Fig. 2). The variance tends to zero when the temperature approaches  $T_c$  from below as it should. Moreover, the slope coincides with the one following from the analytical expansion of Eq. (7) for small  $T - T_c$  which gives

$$\langle h^2 \rangle_h = -\frac{\alpha}{2} T_c(\alpha) [T - T_c(\alpha)] + \mathcal{O}([T - T_c(\alpha)]^2). \quad (16)$$

Our solutions for  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  are similar to those given in Fig. 2 of [13]. However, our results for the Gaussian approximation are significantly different from those shown there.

#### IV. REPLICA-SYMMETRIC THERMODYNAMICS

In this section we give expressions for the thermodynamic potentials—free energy, internal energy, and entropy—which, on the replica-symmetric level, are all functionals of the local-field distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  determined above. We first derive a differential equation for the free energy per spin  $f(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})$  of the model defined by Eqs. (1) and (2) within the cavity method. Next we consider the truncated model and derive an expression for the free energy and the internal energy using the cavity method for diluted spin glasses. We then show that, in the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , this free energy fulfills the differential equation derived before. We also show how the same expressions for the thermodynamic functions can be derived from the replica method. Finally, we discuss the most salient features of the RS thermodynamics of the Lévy spin glass.

##### A. Differential equation for the free energy per spin

Assuming that the free energy per spin  $f(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})$  is self-averaging in the thermodynamic limit it can be related to the shift in free energy due to the addition of one spin via

$$\begin{aligned} \beta f(\beta, h_{\text{ext}}) &= -\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overline{\ln Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})}}{N} \\ &= -\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \overline{\ln Z_{N+1}(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} - \overline{\ln Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where the disorder average is taken with respect to the coupling distributions  $P_{\alpha, N+1}$  and  $P_{\alpha, N}$ , respectively. Due to the explicit dependence of the coupling distribution on the num-

ber of spins the comparison between systems of different sizes needs some care [3]. In the present case the slight change of the coupling distribution (2) when going from  $N$  to  $(N+1)$  spins is absorbed in the rescaled parameters

$$\beta' = \beta \left( \frac{N+1}{N} \right)^{1/\alpha}, \quad h'_{\text{ext}} = h_{\text{ext}} \left( \frac{N+1}{N} \right)^{-1/\alpha}.$$

Splitting off the terms depending on the new spin  $S_0$  we find

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{Z_{N+1}(\beta', h'_{\text{ext}})}{Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} &= \ln \sum_{S_0} \sum_{\{S_i\}_{i=1, \dots, N}} P(\{S_i\}) \\ &\quad \times \exp \left( \beta S_0 \sum_{i=1}^N J_{0i} S_i + \beta h_{\text{ext}} S_0 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

The clustering property of the pure state in the absence of the new spin, i.e., the statistical independence of all spins interacting with the newcomer implies

$$P(\{S_i\}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{\exp(\beta h_i S_i)}{2 \cosh(\beta h_i)}, \quad (19)$$

which when used in Eq. (18) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{Z_{N+1}(\beta', h'_{\text{ext}})}{Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} &= \sum_{i=1}^N \ln \cosh(\beta J_{0i}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \ln [1 - \tanh^2(\beta h_i) \tanh^2(\beta J_{0i})] \\ &\quad + \ln [2 \cosh(\beta h_0)]. \end{aligned}$$

Averaging Eq. (20) over the disorder then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{Z_{N+1}(\beta', h'_{\text{ext}})}{Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} &= N \int dJ P_{\alpha, N}(J) \ln \cosh(\beta J) + \langle \ln [2 \cosh(\beta h)] \rangle_h \\ &\quad + \frac{N}{2} \int dJ P_{\alpha, N}(J) \langle \ln [1 - \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta J)] \rangle_h. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The limit  $N \rightarrow \infty$  may now be taken on both sides of this equation. Using Eq. (17) and neglecting  $\mathcal{O}(1/N)$  contributions we find for the l.h.s.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{Z_{N+1}(\beta', h'_{\text{ext}})}{Z_N(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})} &= -\beta f - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \frac{\partial(\beta f)}{\partial \beta} + \frac{h_{\text{ext}}}{\alpha} \frac{\partial(\beta f)}{\partial h_{\text{ext}}} \\ &= -\beta f - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} (e + h_{\text{ext}} m), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the thermodynamic relations for the internal energy and magnetization per spin, respectively,

$$e = \frac{\partial(\beta f)}{\partial \beta}, \quad \beta m = -\frac{\partial(\beta f)}{\partial h_{\text{ext}}}.$$

Combining this result with the limit of the r.h.s. gives rise to the differential equation

$$\beta f + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}(e + h_{\text{ext}}m) = -\langle \ln[2 \cosh(\beta h)] \rangle_h - \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \left[ \ln \cosh(\beta J) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta J)] \rangle_h \right]. \quad (21)$$

For zero external field this equation was already derived in [10] where, exploiting the assumption of a Gaussian distribution of local fields, also an explicit solution was constructed. However, in view of the fact that the correct distribution of local fields is non-Gaussian and is not available analytically, a straight integration of Eq. (21) to find  $f(\beta, h_{\text{ext}})$  is difficult. Instead we will use two different ways to derive an expression for the free energy per spin and verify that it indeed fulfills Eq. (21).

### B. Free energy of the truncated model

When neglecting all bonds with a strength less than a threshold  $\varepsilon$  the Lévy spin glass is converted into a spin glass on a locally treelike random graph  $\mathcal{G}_{N, \varepsilon^{-\alpha}}$  with  $N$  sites, mean connectivity  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha}$ , and a coupling distribution given by Eq. (11). We may therefore use methods from the cavity analysis of the Bethe spin glass [20] with only minor changes due to the fluctuating connectivity in our model. The free energy per spin of the truncated model is given in terms of two different free energy shifts according to

$$\begin{aligned} \beta f_\varepsilon(h_{\text{ext}}, \beta) &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (\ln Z_{N+2} - \ln Z_N) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\overline{(K+1)\Delta F_\varepsilon^{(2)}} - \overline{2K\Delta F_\varepsilon^{(1)}}]. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Here,  $\Delta F_\varepsilon^{(1)}$  corresponds to the free-energy shift due to the addition of a single spin and  $\Delta F_\varepsilon^{(2)}$  to that due to the addition of two spins connected by a bond. An intuitive explanation for this relation can be obtained by considering two operations acting on the graph  $\mathcal{G}_{N, \varepsilon^{-\alpha}}$  of the truncated model. Removing  $2K$  vertices from this graph leads to a cavity graph where some spins lack neighbors; here, as before  $(K+1)$  is a Poissonian with mean  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha}$ . Adding  $(K+1)$  new pairs of spins  $\sigma_0, \tau_0$  connected by a bond  $J_0$  to the system, and connecting them to the free spins produced by the first operation leads to a  $\mathcal{G}_{N+2, \varepsilon^{-\alpha}}$  graph where the connectivity remains unchanged whereas the number of vertices is increased by 2. The resulting expression for the free energy per spin reads

$$\begin{aligned} \beta f_\varepsilon &= -\frac{(K+1)}{2} \int dJP_{\alpha, s}(J) \ln \cosh \beta J \\ &+ \frac{\bar{K}}{2} \int dJP_{\alpha, s}(J) \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h)] \rangle_h \\ &- \langle \ln 2 \cosh \beta h \rangle_h - \frac{(K-1)}{4} \int dJP_{\alpha, s}(J) \\ &\times \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta h')] \rangle_{h, h'}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the  $\varepsilon$  dependence of the distributions of the connectivity and the couplings strength the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  may be performed and we obtain for the free energy per spin of the original model

$$\begin{aligned} \beta f &= - \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{4|J|^{\alpha+1}} [\ln \cosh(\beta J) \\ &+ \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h)] \rangle_h] - \langle \ln[2 \cosh(\beta h)] \rangle_h \\ &+ \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{8|J|^{\alpha+1}} \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta h')] \rangle_{h, h'}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

We now turn to the determination of the internal energy  $e_\varepsilon$  per spin. There are two contributions: one due to the interactions and one due to the external field,  $e_\varepsilon = e_\varepsilon^{\text{link}} - h_{\text{ext}}m$ . To obtain the link contribution we follow the steps in [20] and add a coupling  $J_{ij}$  to the system. For the Lévy case it is convenient to rewrite the expression for the energy of this link obtained in [20] as

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ij} &= -J_{ij} \langle S_i S_j \rangle \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'} \ln(\cosh(\beta' J_{ij}) [1 + \tanh(\beta' J_{ij}) \\ &\quad \times \tanh(\beta h_i) \tanh(\beta h_j)]) \Big|_{\beta=\beta'}. \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $h_i$  and  $h_j$  denote the local fields in the absence of the new link at the sites  $i$  and  $j$ , respectively. A link connects two spins, each of which interacts on average with  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha} = K+1$  neighbors. After the average over the quenched disorder the system is homogeneous. The link contribution to the internal energy is hence related to the average of  $E_{ij}$  by

$$\begin{aligned} e_\varepsilon^{\text{link}} &= \overline{\frac{K+1}{2} E_{ij}} \\ &= -\frac{\varepsilon^{-\alpha}}{2} \int dJP_{\alpha, s}(J) \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'} \ln[\cosh(\beta' J) (1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tanh(\beta' J) \tanh(\beta h) \tanh(\beta h'))] \right\rangle_{h, h'} \Big|_{\beta=\beta'} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{|J|>\varepsilon} \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'} \left[ \ln \cosh(\beta' J) + \frac{1}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta' J) \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta h')] \rangle_{h, h'} \right] \Big|_{\beta=\beta'}, \end{aligned}$$

where we skipped all contributions which vanish due to the symmetry of the  $P_{\alpha,s}$  distribution. Using in addition  $m = \langle \tanh(\beta h) \rangle_h$  we find for the internal energy of our original model

$$\begin{aligned}
e &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} e_{\varepsilon}^{\text{link}} - h_{\text{ext}} \langle \tanh(\beta h) \rangle_h \\
&= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta'} \beta'^{\alpha} \Big|_{\beta=\beta'} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \left[ \ln \cosh(J) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \ln[1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \tanh^2(J) \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta h')] \rangle_{h,h'} \right] - h_{\text{ext}} \langle \tanh(\beta h) \rangle_h \\
&= - \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \left[ \ln \cosh(\beta J) + \frac{1}{2} \langle \ln[1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h) \tanh^2(\beta h')] \rangle_{h,h'} \right] - h_{\text{ext}} \langle \tanh(\beta h) \rangle_h.
\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

The results obtained for  $f$ ,  $e$ , and  $m$  fulfill the differential equation (21) derived in Sec. IV A. The replica-symmetric thermodynamics of the truncated model is hence in the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  equivalent to that of the Lévy spin glass. Note that the above reasoning relies on the fact that the limits  $N \rightarrow \infty$  and  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  commute. However, since all expressions depend smoothly on the cutoff parameter for  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  we believe that this is indeed the case. In order to further substantiate our results (23) and (24) we rederive them in the next section using the replica approach.

### C. Free energy from the replica approach

Within the replica approach the free energy per spin is related to the replicated partition function  $\bar{Z}^n$  via

$$\beta f = - \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{Nn} \ln \bar{Z}^n. \tag{25}$$

Due to the slow decay of  $P_{\alpha,N}(J)$  the quenched average of  $\bar{Z}^n$  does not exist for  $n \neq 0$ . As in [12] we therefore use imaginary temperatures  $\beta = -ik, k \in \mathbb{R}$  at intermediate steps of the calculation, i.e., before the limit  $n \rightarrow 0$  is taken.

For integer values of  $n$ , the quenched average of the partition function reads

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\bar{Z}^n(-ik)} &= \sum_{\{s_i^a\}} \int \prod_{i < j} dJ_{ij} P_{\alpha,N}(J_{ij}) \exp(-ikJ\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j) \\
&= \sum_{\{s_i^a\}} \exp \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j)} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{N} \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. \times [\cos(kJ\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j) - 1] \right) + \mathcal{O}(N^\gamma) \right],
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

where  $\gamma < 1$  for all values of the parameter  $\alpha$  considered here. Equation (26) can now be transformed into a  $2^n$ -dimensional integral over order parameters [22],

$$c(\vec{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta(\vec{\sigma}, \vec{S}_i), \tag{27}$$

where  $\vec{\sigma} = \{\sigma_a\}$  denotes an  $n$ -component Ising vector and  $\delta$  is the Kronecker  $\delta$ . The partition function acquires the form

$$\bar{Z}^n = \int \prod_{\vec{\sigma}} dc(\vec{\sigma}) \delta \left( \sum_{\vec{\sigma}} c(\vec{\sigma}) - 1 \right) \exp[-N(-ik)f_{\text{trial}}(\{c(\vec{\sigma})\})], \tag{28}$$

and is evaluated by the saddle-point method for  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . The free energy per spin is then determined by

$$f = \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n} f_{\text{trial}}(\{c_0(\vec{\sigma})\}), \tag{29}$$

where  $c_0$  minimizes the trial free energy

$$\begin{aligned}
(-ik)f_{\text{trial}}(\{c(\vec{\sigma})\}) &= \sum_{\vec{\sigma}} c(\vec{\sigma}) \ln c(\vec{\sigma}) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{\sigma}, \vec{\sigma}'} c(\vec{\sigma}) c(\vec{\sigma}') \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \\
&\quad \times [\cos(kJ\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma}') - 1].
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

The corresponding saddle-point equation reads

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= 1 + \Lambda(n) + \ln c_0(\vec{\sigma}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\vec{\sigma}'} c_0(\vec{\sigma}') \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} [\cos(kJ\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{\sigma}') - 1],
\end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

where the Lagrange multiplier  $\Lambda(n)$  accounts for the constraint  $\sum_{\vec{\sigma}} c(\vec{\sigma}) = 1$  resulting from Eq. (27). Within the replica-symmetric assumption  $c_0(\vec{\sigma})$  depends on the sum  $\sum_{a=1}^n \sigma_a$  only and is related to the distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  of local fields via [22]

$$c_0^{RS}(\vec{\sigma}) = \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \frac{\exp \left( -ikh \sum_{a=1}^n \sigma_a \right)}{[2 \cosh(-ikh)]^n}. \tag{32}$$

The saddle-point equation (31) for  $c_0(\vec{\sigma})$  can then be transformed into a self-consistent equation for  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  which coincides with Eq. (7). Using the RS ansatz (32) the sums in Eq. (30) can be performed leading to expressions for which the  $n \rightarrow 0$  limit can be taken (for details, see [12]). The value of the Lagrange multiplier  $\Lambda(n)$  can be inferred from the saddle-point equation at  $\sum_a \sigma_a = 0$ . In the limit  $n \rightarrow 0$  we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \Lambda(n)}{n} &= \langle \ln 2 \cosh(\beta h) \rangle_h + \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \left[ \ln \cosh(\beta J) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \langle \ln[1 - \tanh^2(\beta J) \tanh^2(\beta h)] \rangle_h \right],
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

where the continuation to real temperatures has already been performed. Using Eqs. (29), (31), and (32) we find back expression (23) for the free energy per spin. To obtain the internal energy we use

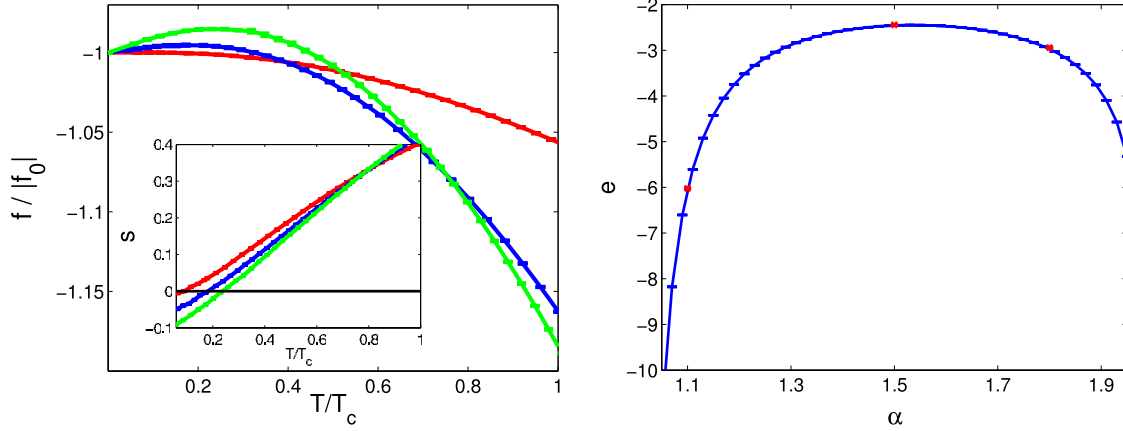


FIG. 3. (Color online) Thermodynamic functions of the Lévy glass as calculated from the numerical determination of the order parameters using population dynamics. Symbols give error bars of the statistical error intrinsic to population dynamics; lines are guide for the eye. Left: replica-symmetric free energy per spin for a Lévy glass with  $\alpha=1.8, 1.5, 1.1$  (green/light gray, blue/black, and red/gray curves, respectively). To lighten the comparison the data have been normalized to the ground-state energy  $f(T=0)$ . The inset shows the corresponding results for the entropy per spin. As characteristic for spin glasses the replica-symmetric entropy becomes negative at low temperature. Right: replica-symmetric ground-state energy per spin,  $e=f(T=0)$ , for a Lévy spin glass as a function of  $\alpha$ . The red (gray) symbols show the ground-state energy for  $\alpha=1.8, 1.5, 1.1$  within one-step RSB. As can be seen the corrections are rather small (cf. also Fig. 6).

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \overline{H(\{S_i\})} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{Nn} \sum_{\{S_i^a\}} \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \overline{\exp\left(ik \sum_{a=1}^n H(\{S_i^a\})\right)}. \quad (34)
 \end{aligned}$$

Again the limit  $n \rightarrow 0$  and the continuation to the real temperatures may be performed and the result for the internal energy obtained in Sec. IV B is reproduced.

#### D. RS thermodynamic functions

In the previous sections the thermodynamic functions of the Lévy spin glass within the assumption of replica symmetry were determined using different approaches. In the left part of Fig. 3 we have plotted the free energy per spin for zero external field,  $h_{\text{ext}}=0$ , as a function of temperature for three different values of  $\alpha$ . In the right part of this figure the internal energy per spin in zero external field and at  $T=0$  is shown as a function of  $\alpha$ . For small  $T$  the numerically obtained values for the free energy smoothly approach those for  $e(T=0)$ . The RS free energy has negative slope for high temperatures, reaches a maximum, and has a positive slope near  $T=0$ . Correspondingly the entropy becomes negative at sufficiently low temperature, a well-known signature for the breakdown of replica symmetry in spin glasses. We have plotted the entropy per spin in the inset of Fig. 3. Instead of using the derivative of  $f(\beta)$  with respect to  $T$  it is numerically much more accurate to determine the entropy from the thermodynamic relation  $s = \beta(e - f)$ . For temperatures close to  $T_c(\alpha)$  the curves for the entropy are similar to those obtained within the Gaussian ansatz for the distribution of local fields. At lower values of  $T$ , however, there are significant deviations from the results obtained in [9]. In particular we neither find a minimum of  $s(T)$  at low temperatures nor do our data extrapolate to  $s(T=0)=0$ .

The temperature  $T_{s=0}$  at which the entropy becomes negative decreases with decreasing  $\alpha$  (cf. Fig. 3). This is consistent with intuition since a larger fraction of strong bonds should reduce the degree of frustration. We will find a similar behavior when studying the influence of RSB in Sec. VI. Moreover we find for all  $\alpha$  that  $T_{s=0}$  is much smaller than  $T_c$ . In [9] it was speculated that the strong bonds in a Lévy glass may stabilize a RS glass phase for some finite temperature interval below  $T_c$ . To investigate this question we study the stability of RS in the next section.

#### V. STABILITY OF THE RS SOLUTION

The self-consistency of the RS cavity approach can be tested by investigating the correlations between spins. More precisely, the divergence of the spin-glass susceptibility,

$$\chi_{SG} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{(i,j)} \overline{(\langle S_i S_j \rangle - \langle S_i \rangle \langle S_j \rangle)^2}, \quad (35)$$

signals the breakdown of replica symmetry [2]. In order to determine the stability boundary for the Lévy spin glass we start again with the truncated model for which all weak bonds smaller than  $\varepsilon$  are neglected. We then use techniques from the theory of diluted spin glasses [21] to determine the region of validity of RS and finally perform the  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  limit. As we will see this limit may be accomplished analytically which makes the extrapolation back to the original model safe.

The underlying graph of the truncated model is locally a tree which allows us to write Eq. (35) as

$$\chi_{SG} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon^{-\alpha r} \bar{C}_r, \quad (36)$$

where



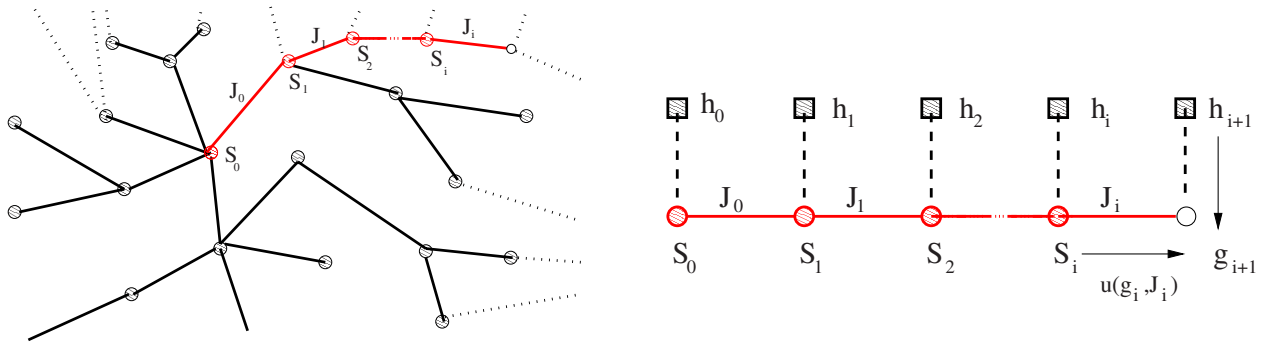


FIG. 4. (Color online) Left: part of the graph corresponding to the truncated model. The couplings  $J_i$  on the red (gray) branch are treated exactly, whereas the influence of all other couplings on the spins of this chain is approximated by the local fields  $h_i$  sampled from  $\mathcal{P}(h)$ . Right: the corresponding one-dimensional model defined by Eq. (38).

$$C_r = (\langle S_0 S_r \rangle - \langle S_0 \rangle \langle S_r \rangle)^2 \quad (37)$$

denotes the square of the connected correlation function of two spins at a distance  $r$  and  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha r}$  gives the average number of sites at distance  $r$  from  $i=0$ . For large  $r$  we expect  $\bar{C}_r \sim \exp(-r/\xi)$  with some correlation length  $\xi$  and therefore the divergence of the sum (36) depends on whether  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha} e^{-1/\xi} \leq 1$ . The stability analysis for the fully connected Lévy glass is thus mapped on the asymptotic behavior of the spin-glass correlation in a one-dimensional disordered Ising chain (cf. Fig. 4). It is defined by the Hamiltonian [21]

$$E(\{S_i\}) = - \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} J_i S_i S_{i+1} - \sum_{i=0}^r h_i S_i, \quad (38)$$

where the couplings  $J_i$  are distributed according to the distribution  $P_{\alpha,s}$  of strong bonds (11) and the external fields  $h_i$  are drawn independently from the distribution  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  determined in Sec. III B

The correlations in the one-dimensional system defined by Eq. (38) have been studied already in [23] using transfer-matrix techniques for the replicated systems. We reinvestigate the problem by using a cavity approach which leads to the same result but sheds light on the importance of rare fluctuations. Let us start again with an update equation of the form (5) for the local fields  $\{g_i\}$  of model (38),

$$g_{i+1} = h_{i+1} + u(g_i, J_i). \quad (39)$$

According to linear-response theory the correlation function  $C_i$  is related to the change of magnetization at site  $i$  due to a perturbation  $\delta h$  of the local field at site 0. Denoting by  $\langle \cdot \rangle^\delta$  the canonical average induced by the Hamiltonian,

$$E_\delta(\{S_i\}) = E(\{S_i\}) - \delta h S_0, \quad (40)$$

we hence have

$$\left( \frac{\partial \langle S_i \rangle^\delta}{\partial \delta h} \Big|_{\delta h=0} \right)^2 = \beta^2 [1 - \tanh^2(\beta g_i)]^2 \left( \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial g_0} \right)^2 =: \beta^2 \cosh^{-4}(\beta g_i) D_i. \quad (41)$$

Using Eq. (39) and the chain rule we can derive a recursion relation for  $D_i$ :

$$D_{i+1} = \left( \frac{\partial u(g_i, J_i)}{\partial g_i} \right)^2 D_i. \quad (42)$$

The quantities  $g_i$  and  $D_i$  are hence correlated random variables due to their dependence on the quenched disorder represented by the fields  $h_i$  and the couplings  $J_i$ . From the update rules (39) and (42) we find for their (site-dependent) probability distributions

$$P_{i+1}(g_{i+1}, D_{i+1}) = \int dJ_i P_{\alpha,s}(J_i) \int dh_{i+1} \mathcal{P}(h_{i+1}) \int dg_i \int dD_i P_i(g_i, D_i) \delta(g_{i+1} - [h_{i+1} + u(g_i, J_i)]) \delta\left(D_{i+1} - \left[ \frac{\partial u(g_i, J_i)}{\partial g_i} \right]^2 D_i\right). \quad (43)$$

This equation describes how a perturbation propagates through the chain, and thus contains information on how the correlation  $C_r = \cosh^{-4}(\beta g_r) D_r$  decays with increasing  $r$  in a given sample. It could easily be studied with population dynamics in order to get the typical decay rate. However, in order to characterize the spin-glass susceptibility (36), we need the behavior of the average of  $C_r$ , not the typical one, and this average correlation is dominated by rare instances of the couplings.

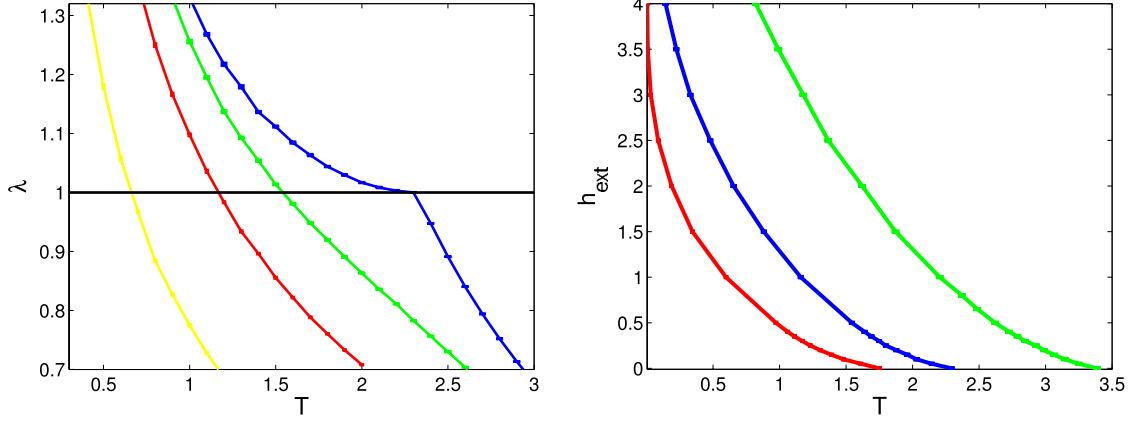


FIG. 5. (Color online) Determination of the de Almeida-Thouless line. Left: stability parameter  $\lambda$  as a function of temperature for  $\alpha = 1.5$  and  $h_{\text{ext}} = 0, 0.5, 1$ , and  $2$  (from right to left). From the intersection of the curves with the stability boundary  $\lambda = 1$  the AT line is determined. Right: phase diagram of a Lévy spin glass with  $\alpha = 1.8, 1.5, 1.1$  (from right to left). Above the AT lines shown RS is stable; below, it is unstable.

In order to obtain the behavior of the average correlation we first derive a recursion relation for the auxiliary quantity

$$I_i(g_i) := \int dD_i P_i(g_i, D_i) D_i, \quad (44)$$

from which the averaged correlation function can be obtained by integration,  $\bar{C}_r = \int dg \cosh^{-4}(\beta g) I_r(g)$ . The average decay of correlations is hence determined by the  $i$  dependence of  $I_i(g)$ . We now find from Eq. (43)

$$\begin{aligned} I_{i+1}(g_{i+1}) &= \int dJ_i P_{\alpha,s}(J_i) \int dh_{i+1} \mathcal{P}(h_{i+1}) \int dg_i \int dD_i P_i(g_i, D_i) \\ &\quad \times \left( \frac{\partial u(g_i, J_i)}{\partial g_i} \right)^2 D_i \delta(g_{i+1} - [h_{i+1} + u(g_i, J_i)]) \\ &= \int dg_i \int dJ P_{\alpha,s}(J) \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \left( \frac{\partial u(g_i, J)}{\partial g_i} \right)^2 \\ &\quad \times \delta(g_{i+1} - [h + u(g_i, J)]) I_i(g_i) \\ &=: \int dg_i K(g_{i+1}, g_i) I_i(g_i), \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

from which we infer that the asymptotic behavior of  $I_i(g)$  and hence also that of the averaged correlation function  $\bar{C}_r$  for  $r \rightarrow \infty$  is characterized by the largest eigenvalue  $\nu$  of the transfer matrix  $K(x, y)$  defined in the last step of Eq. (45). We therefore conclude that the stability of RS is determined by the convergence of the geometric series

$$\chi_{SG} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (\varepsilon^{-\alpha} \nu)^r =: \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \lambda^r. \quad (46)$$

The most convenient way to determine the stability parameter  $\lambda$  is to calculate the largest right eigenvalue of  $\varepsilon^{-\alpha} K$ , i.e., to solve the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \phi(x) &= \varepsilon^{-\alpha} \int dy K^T(x, y) \phi(y) \\ &= \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \left( \frac{\partial u(x, J)}{\partial x} \right)^2 \phi(h + u(x, J)), \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

where  $K^T$  denotes the transposed operator, and the  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  limit has been taken in the last expression (notice that it can be taken safely since the function  $[\partial u(x, J)/\partial x]^2$  behaves as  $J^2$  for small  $|J|$ ). For  $\lambda \leq 1$  RS is stable; otherwise, it is unstable. The correlations in the one-dimensional system defined by Eq. (38) have been studied already in [23] using transfer-matrix techniques for the replicated systems. The eigenvalue problem for the replicon mode considered there coincides with Eq. (47).

The determination of the largest eigenvalue in Eq. (47) has to be done numerically and can be accomplished by straight iteration. Starting with an arbitrary positive function  $\phi^{(0)}$  we use

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^{(m)}(x) &= \frac{1}{Z_m} \int \frac{\alpha dJ}{2|J|^{\alpha+1}} \int dh \mathcal{P}(h) \left( \frac{\partial u(x, J)}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ &\quad \times \phi^{(m-1)}(h + u(x, J)), \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

and impose the normalization  $\int \phi^{(m)}(x) dx = 1$  after each step. After many iterations  $\phi^{(m)}$  converges to the eigenvector of the operator (47) with the largest eigenvalue, which in turn is given by  $\lambda = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Z_m$ . The complete numerical procedure is hence as follows. For given  $\beta = 1/T$  and  $h_{\text{ext}}$  we calculate the distribution of local fields  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  from Eq. (7) as described in Sec. III B. We use  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  to determine the transfer matrix  $K(x, y)$  according to Eq. (45) and extract its largest eigenvalue  $\lambda(T, h_{\text{ext}})$  from the iteration (48). The AT line is then implicitly given by  $\lambda(h_{\text{ext}}, T_{AT}) = 1$ .

In the left part of Fig. 5 we have plotted the stability

parameter  $\lambda$  as a function of  $T=1/\beta$  for different values of  $h_{\text{ext}}$ . One finds that  $\lambda(T, h_{\text{ext}})$  is, for all values of  $h_{\text{ext}}$ , a monotonically decreasing function of temperature and crosses the line  $\lambda=1$  at exactly one point. The collection of these points defines the AT line  $T_{AT}(h_{\text{ext}})$  shown in the right part of Fig. 5 for three values of  $\alpha$ .

Of particular interest is the value of  $T_{AT}$  in zero external field. In the paramagnetic region characterized by  $\mathcal{P}(h) = \delta(h)$  the stability parameter may be determined analytically. Using  $u(0, J)=0$  we find in this case from Eq. (47) for  $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \phi(0) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \int dh \delta(h) \left( \frac{\partial u(x, J)}{\partial x} \right)^2 \Big|_{x=0} \phi(h + u(0, J)) \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \tanh^2(\beta J) \phi(0) = \left( \frac{T_c(\alpha)}{T} \right)^\alpha \phi(0), \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

Assuming  $\phi(0) \neq 0$  we hence find the instability of the paramagnetic solution at  $T_c(\alpha)$ . Moreover, our numerical results indicate that  $\lambda(T, 0) > 1$  for all  $T < T_c(\alpha)$ .

Because the numerics is somewhat subtle when  $\mathcal{P}(h)$  is near to a  $\delta$  function we corroborate this result by a perturbative study of the eigenvalue problem to leading order in the reduced temperature  $\tau := 1 - T/T_c(\alpha)$ . To this end we expand Eq. (47) in  $x$  up to order  $x^4$ . Using the symmetry of  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\phi$  the truncated eigenvalue equation acquires the form  $\lambda \vec{\phi} = \mathbf{K} \vec{\phi}$  with the vector  $\vec{\phi} = (\phi(0), \phi''(0), \phi'''(0))^T$ . The matrix elements  $K_{ij}$  depend on the moments of  $\mathcal{P}$  which to the required order in the reduced temperature read

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h^2 \rangle_h &= \frac{\alpha}{2} T_c^2(\alpha) \tau \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{24} T_c^2(\alpha) \frac{\alpha(11t_{2,\alpha} + 28t_{4,\alpha}) - 18(t_{2,\alpha} - t_{4,\alpha})}{t_{2,\alpha} - t_{4,\alpha}} \tau^2, \\ \langle h^4 \rangle_h &= \frac{3t_{2,\alpha}}{t_{2,\alpha} - t_{4,\alpha}} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)^2 T_c^4(\alpha) \tau^2, \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

where we defined

$$t_{m,\alpha} := \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \tanh^m(J). \quad (51)$$

For the largest eigenvalue of  $\mathbf{K}$  we find

$$\lambda = 1 + \frac{\alpha^2 t_{2,\alpha} + 2t_{4,\alpha}}{3 t_{2,\alpha} - t_{4,\alpha}} \tau^2 + \mathcal{O}(\tau^3). \quad (52)$$

The coefficient of the quadratic term is always positive since  $t_{m,\alpha}$  decreases with  $m$  as implied by Eq. (51) and  $\tanh(x) \leq 1$ .

We therefore find  $\lambda(T, h_{\text{ext}}=0) > 1$  for all  $T < T_c(\alpha)$  in the Lévy spin glass. Correspondingly there is no stable replica-symmetric glass phase as proposed in [9,10]. The AT line for the Lévy spin glass as shown in the right part of Fig. 5 looks indeed qualitatively similar to other spin-glass models.

We finally comment on the assumption  $\phi(0) \neq 0$  made after Eq. (49). For  $\phi(0)=0$  we differentiate Eq. (47)  $m$  times where  $\mathcal{J}^m \phi$  is the first derivative with  $\mathcal{J}^m \phi(0) \neq 0$ . Evaluating

this equation at  $x=0$  in the paramagnetic region, i.e., for  $\mathcal{P}(h) = \delta(h)$ , we infer that the corresponding eigenvalue  $\lambda_m$  is given by

$$\lambda_m = \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \tanh^{2+m}(\beta J) = \frac{t_{(2+m),\alpha}}{T^\alpha}.$$

Since  $t_{m,\alpha}$  decreases with  $m$ , it results that eigenfunctions with  $\phi(0)=0$  give rise to eigenvalues which are smaller than those for eigenfunctions with  $\phi(0) \neq 0$  and are hence not relevant for the stability problem at hand.

## VI. ONE-STEP RSB

The RS solution fails at low temperatures as it ignores the possibility of several pure states [20]. We therefore consider a solution which takes into account the existence of many pure states and corresponds to the one-step RSB solution in the replica formalism. The local fields  $h_i^\gamma$  corresponding to the different states  $\gamma$  are assumed to be independent random variables sampled from a site-dependent distribution  $P_i$ . After averaging over the disorder, the natural order parameter is the probability distribution  $\mathcal{Q}$  of the local-field distributions  $P_i$ , and one can derive a self-consistent equation for it. In this section we work at zero temperature, where RSB effects should be most pronounced, and we show how to compute the ground-state energy density of the model within the one-step RSB. For simplicity we shall stick to the case of zero external field. The method which we use to derive expressions for the ground-state energy consists of using the truncated model, to which the general one-step RSB approach to diluted models developed in [24] can be applied. The limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  is performed analytically at the end of the calculations. We shall derive the complete one-step RSB equations and solve them numerically using an approximation called the factorized approximation [25].

The assumption of one-step RSB is the following: for a fixed realization of the disorder the local fields  $h_i^\gamma$  on a given site  $i$  are random variables due to the existence of many local ground states. We denote by  $P_i$  the corresponding site-dependent probability distribution.

When iterating, i.e., merging  $K$  spins at a new site, the update rule for the probability distribution at this new site reads

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{new}}(h_{\text{new}}) &= C \int \prod_{i=1}^K dh_i P_i(h_i) \delta \left( h_{\text{new}} - \sum_{i=1}^K u_0(J_i, h_i) \right) \\ &\times \exp \left( \mu \sum_{i=1}^K \max(|J_i| - |h_i|, 0) + \mu |h_0| \right), \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

where  $\mu$  is the one-step RSB parameter, the constant  $C$  ensures the normalization of  $P_{\text{new}}$ , and  $u_0(h, J)$  is the zero-temperature limit of Eq. (5),  $u_0(h, J) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} u(J, h) = \min(|h|, |J|)$ . [Notice that we use a slightly different notation from the one in [24]: we consider the update rules for the probability distributions  $\tilde{P}_i(h_i) = c_i P_i(h_i) \exp(-\mu |h_i|)$ , instead of  $P_i(h_i)$  used in [24]; this is to ensure a safe  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

limit]. The ground-state energy of the Lévy spin glass is obtained within the one-step RSB approximation by maximizing

$$\Phi(\mu) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \Phi_\varepsilon(\mu) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[ \overline{\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{site}}(\mu)} - \frac{1}{2} \overline{\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{bond}}(\mu)} \right] \quad (54)$$

with respect to  $\mu$ , where the energy shifts  $\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{site}}(\mu)$  and  $\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{bond}}(\mu)$  are given below.

The energy shift corresponding to a site addition reads

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{site}}(\{P_i, J_i\}|\mu) &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int \prod_{i=1}^{K+1} dh_i P_i(h_i) \exp \left( \mu \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} \max(|J_i| \right. \\ &\quad \left. - |h_i|, 0) + \mu \left| \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} u_0(J_i, h_i) \right| \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\mu} \ln C = \ln \int dH_0 P_0(H_0) e^{-\mu|H_0|} \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} \ln \int dh_i P_i(h_i) \\ &\quad \times \exp[\mu \max(|J_i| - |h_i|, 0)], \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

where  $P_0$  denotes the distribution of the fields  $H_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{K+1} u_0(J_i, h_i)$  acting on the new spin connected to  $(K+1)$  old ones. The energy shift due to a bond addition amounts to

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{bond}}(P_1, P_2, J|\mu) &= -\frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int dh dh' P_1(h) P_2(h') \\ &\quad \times \exp(\mu \max(h\sigma + h'\sigma' + J\sigma\sigma' \\ &\quad - \mu|h| - \mu|h'|)) \\ &= -|J| - \frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int dh dh' P_1(h) P_2(h') \\ &\quad \times [1 + \theta(-Jhh')(e^{-2\mu \min(|J|, |h|, |h'|)} - 1)]. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

After the average over disorder, the added site has the same properties as the old ones, and a self-consistency equation for the order parameter  $\mathcal{Q}$  can be derived: in Eq. (53)  $P_{\text{new}}$  must have the same distribution  $\mathcal{Q}$  as  $\{P_i\}$ . Assuming that  $P_0$  is also from the same distribution  $\mathcal{Q}$  (which is the case in the  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  limit) the averaged energy shifts read

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{site}}(\mu)} &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left\langle \ln \int dh P(h) e^{-\mu|h|} - \varepsilon^{-\alpha} \int P_{\alpha,s}(J) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \ln \left( 1 + \int dh P(h) [e^{\mu \max(|J| - |h|, 0)} - 1] \right) \right\rangle_P, \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

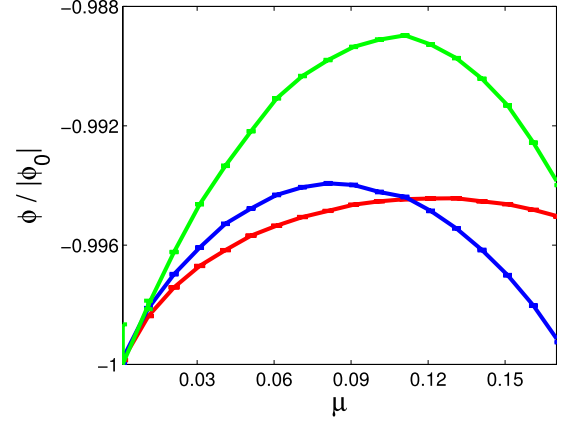


FIG. 6. (Color online) Trial ground energy  $\Phi_f(\mu)$  of a Lévy spin glass as a function of the one-step RSB parameter  $\mu$  for  $\alpha=1.1$  [red (gray) curve], 1.5 [blue (black) curve], and 1.8 [green (light gray) curve] as obtained within the factorized approximation. Symbols show population dynamics results with error bars; lines are guides for the eye. The curves are normalized to the modulus of the RS ground-state energy  $|\Phi_f(\mu=0)|$ . The ground-state energy in one-step RSB is given by the maxima of the curves, which is about 1% higher than the RS result.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Delta E_\varepsilon^{\text{bond}}(\mu)} &= \int dJP_{\alpha,s}(J) \left\langle |J| + \frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int dh dh' P(h) P'(h') \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times [1 + \theta(-Jhh')(e^{-2\mu \min(|J|, |h|, |h'|)} - 1)] \right\rangle_{P, P'}, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

respectively, where  $\langle \cdot \rangle_P$  denotes an average in which  $P$  is drawn from the probability distribution  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

We have now all ingredients entering  $\Phi_\varepsilon(\mu)$  of the truncated model and the limit  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  can be performed to obtain the corresponding expression for the Lévy spin glass. The symmetry of the averaged field distributions is crucial in this case as

$$\left\langle \int dh dh' P(h) P'(h') \theta(-hh') \right\rangle_{P, P'} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (59)$$

leads to a convergent integral in Eq. (58) at small values of  $J$ . One obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\mu) &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left\langle \ln \int dh P(h) e^{-\mu|h|} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \ln \left( 1 + \int_{-J}^J dh P(h) [e^{\mu(|J| - |h|)} - 1] \right) \right\rangle_P \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{\alpha+1}} \left\langle \frac{J}{2} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \ln \int dh dh' P(h) P'(h') \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times [1 + \theta(-hh')(e^{-2\mu \min(|J|, |h|, |h'|)} - 1)] \right\rangle_{P, P'}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the self-consistent equation for the mean  $P$  with respect to  $\mathcal{Q}$ , denoted by  $\bar{P}(h) = \int dP \mathcal{Q}[P] P(h)$ , coin-

cides, in the limits  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  and  $\mu \rightarrow 0$ , with the self-consistent equation (7) for the RS order parameter  $\mathcal{P}$  for zero temperature and zero external field. In particular one recovers in this limit

$$\lim_{\mu \rightarrow 0} \Phi(\mu) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} f_{RS}(\beta, h_{\text{ext}} = 0). \quad (60)$$

### Factorized approximation

It is numerically rather heavy to sample  $P$  from the distribution  $\mathcal{Q}[P]$ . The factorized approximation makes the task much easier by confining the space of all distributions to one distribution  $\bar{P}$ , i.e., it assumes that  $\mathcal{Q}$  is a functional delta function. Within this ansatz a population dynamics algorithm can be easily applied to determine  $\bar{P}$  for all values of the parameter  $\mu$ . One then has to find the maximum of the function

$$\Phi_f(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int dh \bar{P}(h) e^{-\mu|h|} + \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha dJ}{J^{1+\alpha}} R_{\mu, \bar{P}}(J), \quad (61)$$

where  $R_{\mu, \bar{P}}$  denotes

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mu, \bar{P}}(J) = & -\frac{1}{\mu} \ln \left( 1 + \int_{-J}^J dh \bar{P}(h) [e^{\mu(J-|h|)} - 1] \right) + \frac{J}{2} \\ & + \frac{1}{2\mu} \ln \int dh dh' \bar{P}(h) \bar{P}(h') [1 + \theta(-hh')] \\ & \times [e^{-2\mu \min(J, |h|, |h'|)} - 1]. \end{aligned}$$

An expansion of  $R_{\mu, \bar{P}}$  at small and large values of  $J$  allows us to perform the  $J$  integral in Eq. (61) analytically in the corresponding regions. For small values of  $J$  one obtains  $R_{\mu, \bar{P}}(J) \approx \frac{1}{4} \mu J^2$ , whereas in the large- $J$  limit one has

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mu, \bar{P}}(J) \approx & -\frac{J}{2} - \frac{1}{\mu} \ln \int dh \bar{P}(h) e^{-\mu|h|} \\ & + \frac{1}{2\mu} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int dh dh' \bar{P}(h) \bar{P}(h') \right. \\ & \left. \times [e^{-2\mu \min(|h|, |h'|)} - 1] \right). \end{aligned}$$

A numerical test of the result for large  $J$  shows that the asymptotic behavior is reached for  $J > 50$ . Using this decomposition, the computation of  $\Phi_f(\mu)$  becomes numerically easy. We have obtained the distribution  $\bar{P}$  by a population

dynamics algorithm after performing  $10^4$  iterations for a population of  $10^5$  fields. The result is shown in Fig. 6, which plots the relative increase  $\Phi_f(\mu)/|\Phi_f(0)|$  compared to the RS solution as a function of the one-step RSB parameter  $\mu$ . The maximal value of  $\Phi_f(\mu)$  gives the estimate for the ground-state energy of the Lévy spin glass within the one-step RSB factorized approximation. We see that the relative corrections to this ground-state energy due to RSB remain rather small, on the order of 1–2 %, which is comparable to the typical corrections found, for instance, in the SK model [26]. It is also smaller when  $\alpha$  is close to 1, which agrees with the intuition according to which a smaller value of  $\alpha$  leads to a stronger hierarchy of couplings and therefore to a lesser degree of frustration.

### VII. CONCLUSION

We have presented a detailed study of the properties of the Lévy spin glass at the replica-symmetric level at all temperatures and magnetic fields, and a one-step RSB study at zero temperature and zero external field. One main ingredient of this study has been the introduction of a truncated model where the couplings with values smaller than a cutoff  $\varepsilon$  are neglected. The truncated model naturally enters the category of dilute spin glasses for which various techniques have been developed in recent years, allowing for a detailed analysis. The  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  limit requires some care and complicates notably the analysis with respect to the studies of “usual” spin glasses, but we have shown that it can be controlled.

The physical picture which has been obtained shows a spin-glass behavior which is generally much closer to the standard behavior found in the SK or in diluted models than what had been claimed before. Within the RS approximation, the entropy decreases with temperature and becomes negative at low temperatures, but does not turn back to zero when  $T \rightarrow 0$ . The AT instability line can be computed, and the whole spin-glass phase turns out to be unstable with respect to RSB effects. On the other hand, the quantitative effects of RSB on the ground-state energy are relatively small and become smaller with decreasing the Lévy exponent  $\alpha$ .

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Jean-Philippe Bouchaud, Helmut Katzgraber, and Martin Weigt for interesting discussions. Financial support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft under Grant No. EN 278/7 is gratefully acknowledged. M.M. thanks the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for its support.

- 
- [1] S. F. Edwards and P. W. Anderson, *J. Phys. F: Met. Phys.* **5**, 965 (1975).  
 [2] K. Binder and A. P. Young, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **58**, 801 (1986).  
 [3] M. Mézard, G. Parisi, and M. A. Virasoro, *Spin-Glass Theory and Beyond* (World Scientific, Singapore, 1987).  
 [4] B. V. Gnedenko and A. N. Kolmogorov, *Limit Distributions*

*for Sums of Independent Random Variables* (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1954).

- [5] M. W. Klein and R. Brout, *Phys. Rev.* **132**, 2412 (1963).  
 [6] M. W. Klein, *Phys. Rev.* **173**, 552 (1968).  
 [7] C. M. Newman and D. L. Stein, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **72**, 2286 (1994).

- [8] M. Cieplak, A. Maritan, and J. R. Banavar, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **72**, 2320 (1994).
- [9] P. Cizeau and J.-P. Bouchaud, *J. Phys. A* **26**, L187 (1993).
- [10] P. Cizeau, Ph.D. thesis, Laboratoire de Physique Statistique, 1994.
- [11] J. R. L. de Almeida and D. J. Thouless, *J. Phys. A* **11**, 983 (1978).
- [12] K. Janzen, A. K. Hartmann, and A. Engel, *J. Stat. Mech.: Theory Exp.* (2008) P04006; a slightly modified choice of the coupling distribution is used.
- [13] I. Neri, F. L. Metz, and D. Bollé, *J. Stat. Mech.: Theory Exp.* (2010) P01010.
- [14] K. Janzen, A. Engel, and M. Mézard, *EPL* **89**, 67002 (2010).
- [15] D. Sherrington and S. Kirkpatrick, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **35**, 1792 (1975).
- [16] L. Viana and A. J. Bray, *J. Phys. C* **18**, 3037 (1985).
- [17] I. Kanter and H. Sompolinsky, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **58**, 164 (1987).
- [18] M. Mézard and G. Parisi, *EPL* **3**, 1067 (1987).
- [19] J. R. Raymond and D. Saad, *J. Phys. A* **41**, 324014 (2008).
- [20] M. Mézard and G. Parisi, *Eur. Phys. J. B* **20**, 217 (2001).
- [21] M. Mézard and A. Montanari, *Information, Physics and Computation* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2009).
- [22] R. Monasson, *J. Phys. A* **31**, 513 (1998).
- [23] M. Weigt and R. Monasson, *EPL* **36**, 209 (1996).
- [24] M. Mézard and G. Parisi, *J. Stat. Phys.* **111**, 1 (2003).
- [25] K. Y. Wong and D. Sherrington, *J. Phys. A* **21**, L459 (1988).
- [26] G. Parisi, *J. Phys. A* **13**, L115 (1980).