



Extremal Inhomogeneous Gibbs States for SOS-Models and Finite-Spin Models on Trees

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Abstract

We consider \mathbb{Z} -valued p -SOS-models with nearest neighbor interactions of the form $|\omega_v - \omega_w|^p$, and finite-spin ferromagnetic models on regular trees. This includes the classical SOS-model, the discrete Gaussian model and the Potts model. We exhibit a family of extremal inhomogeneous (i.e. tree automorphism non-invariant) Gibbs measures arising as low temperature perturbations of ground states (local energy minimizers), which have a sparse enough set of broken bonds together with uniformly bounded increments along them. These low temperature states in general do not possess any symmetries of the tree. This generalises the results of Gandolfo et al. (J. Stat. Phys. 148:999–1005, 2012) about the Ising model, and shows that the latter behaviour is robust. We treat three different types of extensions: non-compact state space gradient models, models without spin-symmetry, and models in small random fields. We give a detailed construction and full proofs of the extremality of the low-temperature states in the set of all Gibbs measures, analysing excess energies relative to the ground states, convergence of low-temperature expansions, and properties of cutsets.

Keywords Gibbs measures · Models on trees · Disordered systems · Gradient interactions · Excess energy · Cluster expansion · Extremal states · Cutsets

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1 Introduction

Amongst probability measures on lattice spin systems, Gibbs states on trees have special properties, widely studied for almost fifty years by now, see e.g. [1–6].

In the early nineties, Blekher and Ganikhodgaev [7], following a strategy already proposed by Higuchi in the late seventies [4], show that the Ising model (in zero external field, on regular trees) possesses uncountably many interface states, which are extremal and non translation invariant, as soon as $T < T_c$.

In 2008, Rozikov and Rakhmatullaev [8] exhibit non-translation invariant measures corresponding to subgroups in the group representation of the Cayley tree, the so-called “weakly periodic” Gibbs measures. These states can be thought of generalizations of Dobrushin states from [9, 10], but with many interfaces, possibly countably infinitely many. In 2011, Akin et al. build other non-translation invariant measures [11].

In 2012, Gandolfo et al. [12], exhibit a rich family of extremal inhomogeneous (i.e. tree automorphism non-invariant) Gibbs measures arising as low temperature perturbations of ground states (local energy minimizers), which have a sparse enough set of broken bonds, see also [13]. These low temperature states in general do not possess any symmetries of the tree.

The aim of the present paper is to show that the latter behaviour is robust. We prove it to hold in three different types of extensions of the Ising model:

- Non-compact state space gradient models.
- Models without spin-symmetry.
- Models in small random fields.

The main objective is to study integer-valued gradient models, but we also derive similar results for general finite-alphabet spin models of ferromagnetic type, including the Potts model.

Gradient models belong to a very active field of research, also widely studied in the literature, either on lattices to model effective interfaces, see e.g. [14–24] or more specifically on trees [25–28].

In [26], Henning and Külske prove, for very general classes of gradient interactions, assuming strong enough coupling, that there exist homogeneous Gibbs states which are strongly localised around one given height. The method of proof is analytic in character and based on finding fixed points of a suitable non-linear operator in a $l^p(\mathbb{Z})$ -sequence space of so-called boundary laws, starting from the description of Zachary [3], see also [29, 30]. Strong coupling of the interactions allows to prove that the relevant operator is a contraction. A variant of that contraction method is used to prove the existence of a different type of consistent measures, namely delocalized gradient Gibbs measures (with unbounded height-fluctuations), still in strong coupling regimes. Interestingly, coexistence of delocalized and localized states for the same interaction parameters is possible. Using dynamical systems ideas with an analysis of the unstable manifold around the free state, special types of inhomogeneous gradient states are constructed, which still possess some rotation invariance, see [27].

The present work first treats general p -SOS models, with nearest neighbor interactions, where the interaction along an edge (v, w) of the tree is of the form $\beta|\omega_v - \omega_w|^p$, with a fixed interaction exponent $p \in (0, \infty)$, and sufficiently large inverse temperature $\beta \in (0, \infty)$. The

cases $p = 1$ (the classical SOS-model) and $p = 2$ (discrete Gaussian, DGFF) are the most popular choices, see e.g. [31–33] and references therein.

Our approach to inhomogeneous states is completely independent from the latter two results [26, 27], based on the boundary law formalism. Instead of it, we rigorously develop low-temperature expansions around a suitable class of ground states generalising the ones initially introduced in [12] in the case of the Ising model. These ground states do not possess any symmetries as rotation invariance in general.

More precisely, in this enlarged framework, we generalise the definition of contours (or low temperature excitations), including increment sizes (which were not needed for Ising) and give a new proof of the control on the excess energy created by a low temperature excitation above a given non-homogeneous configuration. When this configuration has a sparse set of broken bonds, together with bounded increments, the excess energy control allows to conclude that it is a stable local ground state provided the degree of the tree is large enough. We provide rigorous proofs of:

- Tightness and convergence of finite volume measures with boundary conditions given by these non-homogeneous configurations.
- Extremality of the low temperature states, derived from cluster expansion and cutset properties.
- The stability of the excess-energy control under the addition of small local field terms, which provides the extension of our results to models in small random fields.

Note that our contours have empty interior, a tree-specific property which provides more control in Peierls-type estimates and low-temperature expansions, also around inhomogeneous ground states. This allows to prove more refined results than on the lattice, where versions of Pirogov–Sinai theory would be necessary to treat situations without symmetry in spin space, even when there is spatial homogeneity, see e.g. Chapter 7 of [34]. This particularity allows us to prove the stability of these inhomogeneous ground states, and existence of well-defined infinite volume limits with the required decorrelation properties, by combining statistical mechanics techniques (as cluster expansions) with probabilistic methods (cutsets, Fourier transforms, etc.).

The paper is organised as follows. In Sect. 2, we state our results on the stability of some ground states at low temperature. We first treat general p -SOS models (Theorem 1), and afterwards come to general finite-alphabet models, including the Potts model (Theorem 2).

In Sect. 3 we provide the definition of contours, as well as the proof of their excess energy estimate (Lemma 1).

In Sect. 4, we consider these contours as polymers to perform cluster expansions within the framework of Bovier–Zahradník [35] and study the low-temperature states. We use the estimates they provide in addition to the convergence of the expansions to prove Theorems 1 and 2. We get an exponential control of the polymer weights (Proposition 3), convergence of finite-dimensional marginals via Fourier transforms (Lemma 3), quantitative tightness in the unbounded spins case (Sect. 4.1.2), DLR-property of the limiting measures (Sect. 4.1.3), identifiability of the different low-temperatures phases obtained from sparse ground states (Sect. 4.1.3). Finally, in Sect. 4.1.4, we derive cutset properties as well as correlation decay for events of polymer type, that eventually lead to extremality.

In Sect. 5 we describe applications of our theory to existence of extremal states for inhomogeneous locally perturbed models. This includes the random field Potts model, and the p -SOS model in random fields and in random media.

2 Definitions and Main Results

Let $T^d = (V, E)$ denote the Cayley tree of order d , on which any vertex $i \in V$ has exactly $d + 1$ neighbors. To any vertex $i \in V$, we attach a spin, which is a random variable σ_i taking values in Ω_0 . The spin space Ω_0 we consider will be either the discrete set $\mathbb{Z}_q = \{0, \dots, q - 1\}$, for $q \in \{2, 3, \dots\}$, or the unbounded countable set \mathbb{Z} , equipped with a product σ -algebra $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega_0)$. We are interested in probability measures on the product space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) = (\Omega_0^V, \mathcal{E}^{\otimes V})$. For any subset $\Lambda \subset V$ we define $\omega_\Lambda = (\omega_v)_{v \in \Lambda}$. For any subset $W \subset V$ we denote by \mathcal{F}_W the sigma algebra generated by the variables $(\sigma_i)_{i \in W}$. If $\Lambda \subset V$ is a finite subset, we write $\Lambda \Subset V$.

We introduce an interaction potential Φ and consider equilibrium states to be Gibbs measures built with the DLR framework, see e.g. [5]: they are the probability measures μ consistent with the Gibbsian specification γ^Φ in the sense that a version of their conditional probabilities w.r.t. the outside of any finite set Λ of the tree is given by the corresponding element of the Gibbs specification γ_Λ^Φ , that is

$$\forall \Lambda \Subset V, \forall \omega_\Lambda \in \Omega_\Lambda, \mu[\sigma_\Lambda = \omega_\Lambda \mid \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda^c}](\cdot) = \gamma_\Lambda^\Phi(\omega_\Lambda \mid \cdot), \mu - a.s.$$

where the elements of the Gibbs specification $\gamma^\Phi = \gamma^\Phi(\beta)$ are the probability kernels γ_Λ^Φ from Ω_{Λ^c} to \mathcal{F}_Λ defined for all finite Λ as

$$\gamma_\Lambda^\Phi(\omega_\Lambda \mid \tau_{\Lambda^c}) = \frac{1}{Z_\Lambda^\tau} e^{-\beta H_\Lambda(\omega_\Lambda \tau_{\Lambda^c})}.$$

The partition function Z_Λ^τ is the usual normalization constant for a fixed boundary condition τ , at finite volume Λ , and the Hamiltonian H_Λ^Φ with boundary condition τ is there provided by $H_\Lambda(\omega_\Lambda \tau_{\Lambda^c}) = \sum_{A \cap \Lambda \neq \emptyset} \Phi_A(\omega_\Lambda \tau_{\Lambda^c})$ where $\omega_\Lambda \tau_{\Lambda^c}$ denotes the concatenation of ω_Λ and τ_{Λ^c} . We sometimes shortly write H for the Hamiltonian with free boundary conditions:

$$H(\omega) = H_\Lambda^f(\omega) := \sum_{A \subset \Lambda} \Phi_A(\omega_\Lambda). \tag{2.1}$$

The ferromagnetic potentials we consider are nearest-neighbor potentials and will be generically denoted by Φ . Pairs $\{i, j\} \in E$ of nearest-neighbors are written $i \sim j$.

In the case where Ω_0 is unbounded, we consider p -SOS models, where the potential is given for any $p > 0$ by

$$\Phi_{ij}(\omega) = |\omega_i - \omega_j|^p \quad \text{for all } i \sim j \tag{2.2}$$

and 0 otherwise, where $|\cdot|$ is the absolute value.

In the case where $\Omega_0 = \mathbb{Z}_q$, we consider any nearest neighbor model of the form

$$\Phi_{ij}(\omega) = \sum_{k, \ell=0}^{q-1} u_{k, \ell} \mathbf{1}_{\omega_i=k, \omega_j=\ell} \quad \text{where } \forall k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_q, u_{k, \ell} \geq 0 \text{ and } u_{k, k} = 0. \tag{2.3}$$

The latter includes the q -state Potts model, for which

$$\Phi_{ij}(\omega) = \mathbf{1}_{\omega_i \neq \omega_j}. \tag{2.4}$$

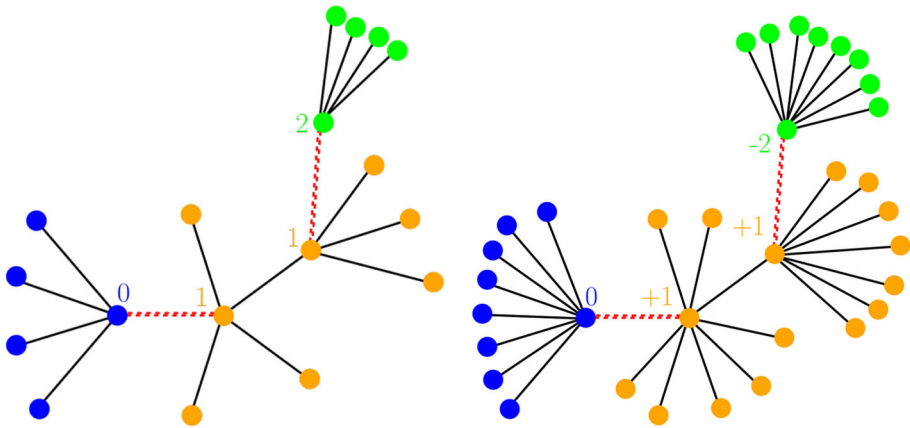


Fig. 1 Ground state configurations with $d_{\max} = 1$ (same colors denote same spin values, dashed lines denote broken bonds): (Left) for the 3-Potts model. The above configurations are ground states for $d \geq 4$ (see the proof of Corollary 2). (Right) for the SOS model, with $p = 1, M = 3$. The above configuration is a ground state for $d \geq 8$ (see the proof of Corollary 1) (Color figure online)

For a given set of edges $D \subset E$, and a given vertex $v \in V$ we define $d_D(v)$ to be the number of bonds in D which are incident to v . Then, we define the number:

$$d_D = \max_{v \in V} d_D(v).$$

2.1 p-SOS Models

Existence of phase transitions on trees with homogeneous phases holds for very general interactions at low-temperature [26, 27]. However, we investigate here the low-temperature stability of non translation-invariant (inhomogeneous) ground states, defined as follows below (see an example in Fig. 1), and show how they are related to infinite-volume Gibbs measures.

Our first main result reads then:

Theorem 1 *Let $p > 0$ and consider the p -SOS models (2.2) on the Cayley tree of degree d . Let $d_{\max}, M \in \mathbb{N}_0$, where $d_{\max} \leq d$. Define $\mathcal{G}^0 = \mathcal{G}^0(d_{\max}, d, M)$ to be the set of configurations $\omega^0 \in \mathbb{Z}^V$ which satisfy the following sparsity requirement on the set of broken edges and have uniformly bounded spin increments along them:*

1. *The set of broken edges $D := \{v, w\} \in E : \omega_v^0 \neq \omega_w^0$ is such that $d_D \leq d_{\max}$.*
2. *All increments are uniformly bounded by M : $\max_{v \sim w} |\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0| \leq M$.*

Then, for each interaction exponent $p > 0$, each maximal increment size $M \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and each maximal internal degree $d_{\max} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there is a minimal degree $d(p, M, d_{\max})$ such that for all degrees $d \geq d(p, M, d_{\max})$ the following holds:

There exists a finite $\beta_0 = \beta_0(d, p, d_{\max}, M)$ such that for all $\beta \geq \beta_0$ for the p -SOS model on the regular tree of degree d , there is a family of Gibbs measures $(\mu_\beta^{\omega^0})_{\omega^0 \in \mathcal{G}^0}$ with the properties

- (1) $\omega^0 \neq \tau^0$ implies $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0} \neq \mu_\beta^{\tau^0}$.

- (2) The measures $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}$ are extremal in the set of all Gibbs measures.
- (3) $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}$ concentrates around ω^0 in the sense that there exist two positive constants c, C such that for any $v \in V$ and for all increments $k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}(\sigma_v - \omega_v^0 = k) \leq C e^{-c\beta|k|^p}. \tag{2.5}$$

Remark Further properties will be derived in the explicit construction, see below. Moreover, the assumptions 1 and 2 of Theorem 1 can be replaced by the more general assumption (3.4) below which mixes geometric sparsity and boundedness of heights.

2.2 Finite-Spin Ferromagnetic Models

We have an analogous theorem in the situation of finite-alphabet models (2.3) with generalized ferromagnetic interactions $\Phi \geq 0$ in the following sense.

Theorem 2 Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and consider the q -spin model (2.3) on the Cayley tree of degree d . Let $d_{\max} \in \mathbb{N}_0$, with $d_{\max} \leq d$. Put $u := \min_{k \neq \ell} u_{k,\ell}$ and $U := \max_{k,\ell} u_{k,\ell}$. Define $\mathcal{G}_q^0 = \mathcal{G}_q^0(d_{\max}, d)$ to be the set of configurations $\omega^0 \in \Sigma^V$ whose set of broken bonds $D = \{\{v, w\} \in E : \omega_v^0 \neq \omega_w^0\}$ is such that $d_D \leq d_{\max}$.

Then, under the following geometric sparsity condition on the set of broken bonds

$$(d - 1)u > d_{\max}(U + u) \tag{2.6}$$

there exists a finite $\beta_0 = \beta_0(d, q, u, U, d_{\max}) > 0$ such that for all $\beta \geq \beta_0$ there is a family of Gibbs measures $(\mu_\beta^{\omega^0})_{\omega^0 \in \mathcal{G}^0}$ with the following properties:

- 1. $\omega^0 \neq \tau^0$ implies $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0} \neq \mu_\beta^{\tau^0}$.
- 2. The measures $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}$ are extremal in the set of all Gibbs measures.
- 3. $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}$ concentrates around ω^0 in the sense that there exist two positive constants c, C such that for any vertex $v \in V$,

$$\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}(\sigma_v = \omega_v^0) \geq 1 - C e^{-c\beta}. \tag{2.7}$$

Remark In the case of the Potts model (2.4), we have $u = U = 1$ and thus the sparsity assumption (2.6) on d_{\max} becomes $2d_{\max} < d - 1$ which coincides with the sparsity requirement for the Ising model given in [12]. See Fig. 1 for an example.

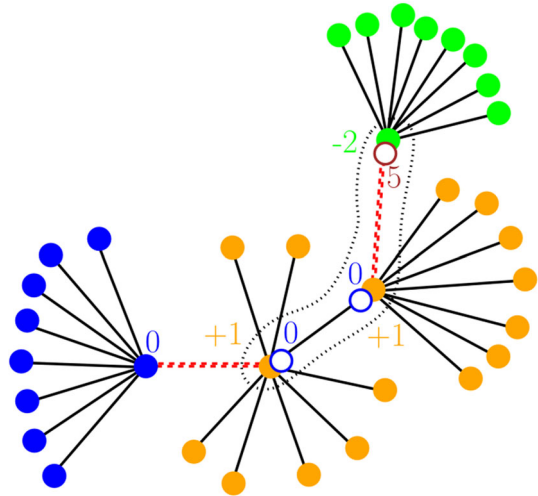
3 Excess Energy for Sparse Ground States

In this section, we derive useful lower bounds on excess energies in our models, which are the starting point of the low-temperature expansions and extensions. Similar estimates were obtained for the Ising model in [12] using induction over the size of the contours. Here we follow a different non-inductive approach which provides useful bounds in the case of unbounded spins.

Let us start with the introduction of contours as labelled contours, namely as pairs of supports γ and spin configurations ω_γ on these supports.

Definition 1 Let $\omega^0 \in \Omega_0^V$ be a fixed reference configuration. A contour for the general spin configuration $\omega \in \Omega_0^V$ relative to ω^0 is a pair $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma, \omega_\gamma)$ where the support

Fig. 2 A contour $\tilde{\gamma} = (\gamma, \omega_\gamma)$ relative to the ground state ω^0 of Fig. 1. The configuration ω^0 is depicted by full circles. The support γ consists of three sites surrounded by a dotted line. The configuration ω_γ is depicted by open circles



$\gamma = \{v \in V : \omega_v \neq \omega_v^0\}$ is a connected component of the set of incorrect points for ω (with respect to ω^0), and $\omega_\gamma = (\omega_v)_{v \in \gamma}$. See Fig. 2.

The contour definition above generalizes the one of [12] for the Ising model, in the sense that it also encodes the spin configuration on the support. This definition facilitates to relate probabilities of the occurrence of given local patterns to suitable contour sums. Due to their tree-nature, our contours always have no interior components of their complement, which allows to avoid symmetry requirements or spin-flip considerations in applying Peierls-type arguments and expansions.

Note moreover that for each ω for which $\tilde{\gamma}$ is a contour we must have $\omega_{\partial\gamma} = \omega_{\partial\gamma}^0$, i.e. the spin configuration must take the values of the ground state in the outer boundary of the contour support. For background on contour methods on trees, see also [36].

3.1 Stable Inhomogeneous Ground States for the p-SOS Models

Consider the homogeneous p -SOS-models defined in (2.2), for $d \geq 2$.

Definition 2 We say that a configuration $\omega^0 \in \Omega$ is stable with stability constant $c > 0$ if for all configurations $\omega \in \Omega$ differing from ω^0 at finitely many sites, the excess energy relative to ω^0 satisfies the lower bound

$$H(\omega) - H(\omega^0) \geq c \sum_v |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p. \tag{3.1}$$

In particular, all stable configurations are ground states in the usual sense that finite volume perturbations raise the energy.

This notion will allow to perform the large- β expansions around stable ω^0 of Sect. 4, as we will see. To formulate the lemma on the excess energy and develop a viable criterion on the type of ground states which are stable, consider a pair of configurations (ω, ω^0) which differ on a contour $\tilde{\gamma}$. The following notations are useful. Describe the geometric part γ of a contour to be a finite subtree rooted at the origin 0. We think of it embedded into the full tree which we describe as rooted tree which has $d + 1$ offspring at the origin, but offspring

d at all other sites. By homogeneity of the tree and of the potential, there is no loss in doing so. We write $w \leftarrow v$ if w is a child (or offspring) of v on the full tree relative to the chosen root. We write k_v for the number of children of v in the contour γ . For $v \neq 0$ we have $k_v \in \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$, while $k_0 \in \{0, \dots, d + 1\}$.

Now we present the lemma on the excess energy of a spin configuration ω relative to a general ground state $\omega^0 \in \mathbb{Z}^V$.

Lemma 1 *Let $p \in (0, \infty)$, $\omega^0 \in \mathbb{Z}^V$, and $\omega = \omega_\gamma \omega_\gamma^0$ such that $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma, \omega_\gamma)$ is a contour with respect to the fixed configuration ω^0 .*

Then the excess energy satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(\omega) - H(\omega^0) &= \sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} \left(|\omega_v - \omega_w|^p - |\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0|^p \right) \\
 &\geq (dc_p^2 - 1) \sum_{v \in \gamma} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p - (c_p + 1) \sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} |\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0|^p
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

where $c_p = \min\{2^{1-p}, 1\}$.

Corollary 1 *For each interaction exponent $p > 0$, each maximal increment size $M \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and each maximal internal degree $d_{\max} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there is a minimal degree $d(p, M, d_{\max})$ such that for all $d \geq d(p, M, d_{\max})$ all configurations $\omega^0 \in \mathcal{G}^0(d_{\max}, M)$ are stable ground states.*

Proof of Corollary 1 By Lemma 1,

$$H(\omega) - H(\omega^0) \geq (dc_p^2 - 1 - (c_p + 1)d_{\max}M^p) \sum_{v \in \gamma} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p. \tag{3.3}$$

Thus by taking $d(p, M, d_{\max}) = 1 + \lfloor c_p^{-2} + (c_p^{-1} + c_p^{-2})d_{\max}M^p \rfloor$, this implies stability with the constant $c := dc_p^2 - 1 - (c_p + 1)d_{\max}M^p > 0$. □

Remark We may also work with a more general mixed sparsity requirement on ω^0 of the form

$$(dc_p^2 - 1) > (c_p + 1) \sup_v \sum_{w \sim v} |\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0|^p \tag{3.4}$$

which follows from the right hand side of (3.2), and which will provide good bounds to ensure convergence of the cluster expansion, when multiplied with a sufficiently large β , see below.

Remark In the particular case of ground state increments bounded in modulus by $M = 1$, and sparse set of broken bonds with $d_D = 1$, we get the minimal degree of $d(p, 1, 1) = 4$, as for the Ising model in [12], for all $p \leq 1$. For the discrete Gaussian (2-SOS model) we get $d(2, 1, 1) = 11$.

Proof Let us write

$$s_v := \omega_v - \omega_v^0$$

for the deviation of the spin from the ground state. As γ is the support of the contour we have $s_v \neq 0$ for $v \in \gamma$ and $s_w = 0$ for $w \notin \gamma$. Note that

$$\inf_{s \in \mathbb{R}} (|s + t|^p + |s|^p) = c_p |t|^p \tag{3.5}$$

where, by scaling $c_p = \inf_{s \in \mathbb{R}} (|s + 1|^p + |s|^p)$.

For the standard SOS-model with $p = 1$ this becomes the triangle inequality. The infimum in the formula of c_p is achieved either at 0 or $-1/2$ and hence $c_p = \min\{2^{1-p}, 1\}$. Using this twice we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\omega_v - \omega_w|^p &= |s_v - s_w + (\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0)|^p \\ &\geq c_p |s_v + (\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0)|^p - |s_w|^p \\ &\geq c_p^2 |s_v|^p - c_p |\omega_v^0 - \omega_w^0|^p - |s_w|^p. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} \left(c_p^2 |s_v|^p - |s_w|^p \right) \\ &= (d + 1)c_p^2 |s_0|^p + (dc_p^2 - 1) \sum_{v \in \gamma \setminus 0} |s_v|^p \geq (dc_p^2 - 1) \sum_{v \in \gamma} |s_v|^p. \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

From this the claim follows. □

3.2 Stable Inhomogeneous Ground States for Finite-State Models

In the case of finite-state ferromagnetic models defined in (2.3), the boundedness of increments is automatic, and the notion of stability becomes the following.

Definition 3 In our finite-state cases with potentials (2.3) we say that a configuration $\omega^0 \in \Omega$ is stable with stability constant $c > 0$ if for all $\omega \in \Omega$ which differ at most at finitely many sites from ω^0 , we have the lower bound

$$H(\omega) - H(\omega^0) \geq c \sum_v 1_{\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0}. \tag{3.8}$$

We then have the following analogue of Lemma 1.

Lemma 2 Consider the finite-state models (2.3). Let $\bar{\gamma} = (\omega_\gamma, \gamma)$ be a contour relative to the fixed ground state ω^0 . Denote $\omega = (\omega_\gamma \omega_{\gamma^c}^0)$ the corresponding excited spin configuration.

Then the excess energy satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) - H(\omega^0) &= \sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} \left(\Phi(\omega_v, \omega_w) - \Phi(\omega_v^0, \omega_w^0) \right) \\ &\geq (d - 1)u|\gamma| - \sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} \left(\Phi(\omega_v^0, \omega_w^0) + u1_{\omega_v^0 \neq \omega_w^0} \right) \\ &\geq ((d - 1)u - d_D(U + u))|\gamma|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

Proof As γ is the support of the contour we have $\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0$ for $v \in \gamma$ and $\omega_w = \omega_w^0$ for $w \notin \gamma$.

First, realize that

$$\Phi(\omega_v, \omega_w) \geq u1_{\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0} - u1_{\omega_w \neq \omega_w^0} - u1_{\omega_v^0 \neq \omega_w^0}. \tag{3.10}$$

To see this write the inequality in the equivalent form

$$\Phi(\omega_v, \omega_w) + u1_{\omega_v^0 \neq \omega_w^0} + u1_{\omega_v = \omega_v^0} \geq u1_{\omega_w = \omega_w^0}. \tag{3.11}$$

The inequality trivially holds when the r.h.s. equals zero, so let us assume $\omega_w = \omega_w^0$. In the subcase $\omega_v = \omega_v^0$ the inequality obviously holds. In the subcase $\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0$ it is impossible that the two first terms on the l.h.s. reach zero at the same time. This proves the claim (3.10).

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{v \in \gamma, w \leftarrow v} \left(1_{\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0} - 1_{\omega_w \neq \omega_w^0} \right) \\ &= (d + 1)1_{\omega_0 \neq \omega_0^0} + (d - 1) \sum_{v \in \gamma \setminus 0} 1_{\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0} \geq (d - 1)|\gamma|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

From the last two inequalities the claim (3.9) follows. □

Corollary 2 *For each interaction constants u, U , and each maximal internal degree $d_{\max} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ there is a minimal degree $d(u, U, d_{\max})$ such that for all $d \geq d(u, U, d_{\max})$, all configurations $\omega^0 \in \mathcal{G}_q^0(d_{\max}, d)$ are stable ground states.*

Proof of Corollary 2 Take

$$d(u, U, d_{\max}) = 2 + \lfloor d_{\max}(u + U)/u \rfloor$$

Then indeed

$$(d - 1)u - d_{\max}(u + U) =: c > 0$$

which by Lemma 2 implies stability with the constant c . Note that $d(u, U, d_{\max})$ does not depend on q . □

4 Properties of Low-Temperature States

Low temperature expansions on trees have unusual properties, as compared to similar expansions on lattices.

First, there is the lack of limiting free energies, which is another way of saying that boundary terms are not smaller than volume terms. In particular, this provokes the failure of variational principles for Gibbs measures on trees (see e.g. [37], also [38], Remarks 3.11, for a valid “inner” variational principle).

Next, on trees the complement of a support of a contours is never a connected set, and there are never interior connected components. This facilitates the extension of Peierls argument to not necessarily symmetric frameworks, as we discuss in Sect. 4.1.2.

All of this requires care in proper handling when it comes to more subtle properties, see e.g. the decorrelation property (4.43) for unbounded support sets, which we use to prove extremality, after having properly introduced specific cutsets to take care of possibly atypical tail-events of unbounded support. We thus need to be precise to ensure convergence in particular in the case of unbounded spin models, and especially as we do not have homogeneity of our ground states.

4.1 p-SOS Models: Proof of Theorem 1

4.1.1 Convergence Proof for the Partition Function

We now turn to the proof of convergence of cluster expansion in the case of the p -SOS model, assuming, for $\eta > 0$ sufficiently large, the lower bound of the form

$$\beta(H(\omega) - H(\omega^0)) \geq \eta \sum_{v \in \gamma} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p \tag{4.1}$$

with $\bar{\gamma} = (\omega_\gamma, \gamma)$ a contour relative to the fixed ground state ω^0 and $\omega = (\omega_\gamma, \omega_{\gamma^c}^0)$ the corresponding excited spin configuration. This bound is given by the excess energy Lemma 1.

We start with a polymer partition function representation of the spin partition function in a finite volume Λ with boundary condition equal to ω^0 , which reads

$$Z_\Lambda^{\omega^0} = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\bar{\gamma}_1, \dots, \bar{\gamma}_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\bar{\gamma}_i) \tag{4.2}$$

where the sum is over pairwise compatible polymers $\bar{\gamma}$ with activities

$$\rho(\bar{\gamma}) = e^{-\beta(H_{\gamma \cup \partial \gamma}(\omega_\gamma \cup \omega_{\partial \gamma}^0) - H_{\gamma \cup \partial \gamma}(\omega_{\gamma \cup \partial \gamma}^0))}$$

given in terms of the excess energy.

In our case the pairwise compatibility relation $\bar{\gamma}_1 \sim \bar{\gamma}_2$ is equivalent to the separation of their supports, i.e. $\text{dist}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \geq 2$. Recall that, by definition, the spin configuration on the complement of the union of the supports of the polymers $\cup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i$ necessarily coincides with the ground state ω^0 . The aim of the cluster expansion is to write

$$\log Z_\Lambda^{\omega^0} = \sum_I w_I \tag{4.3}$$

as an analytic function in the complex variables $\rho(\bar{\gamma})$ for $\bar{\gamma} \in P_\Lambda$ where P_Λ denotes the set of polymers in the finite volume Λ for the given fixed ground state, and $(w_I)_{I \in \mathbb{N}_0^{P_\Lambda}}$ are the expansion terms. For fixed multi-index I , w_I is proportional to

$$\prod_{\bar{\gamma} \in P_\Lambda} \rho(\bar{\gamma})^{I(\bar{\gamma})}$$

We have the following quantitative convergence criterion.

Proposition 3 *For each degree $d \geq 2$ and interaction exponent $p \in (0, \infty)$ there is a finite constant $\eta_0(d, p)$ such that for all $\eta \geq \eta_0(d, p)$ the cluster expansion converges for all polymer activities in the polydisk*

$$|\rho(\bar{\gamma})| \leq \exp \left(-\eta \sum_{v \in \gamma} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p \right) \tag{4.4}$$

for all $\bar{\gamma}$.

Remark 1 Note that we have an infinite polymer family even in finite volume as there are infinitely many possible height configurations or contours $\bar{\gamma}$ with the same geometric support γ .

Proof We use thus the convergence criterion for the logarithm of the partition function of abstract polymer models of Bovier–Zahradník ([35], Theorem 1, p. 768).

We choose the generalized volume function a which depends also on the heights on the contour support given by

$$a(\tilde{\gamma}) = A \sum_{v \in \gamma} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p \tag{4.5}$$

where $A > 0$ can be chosen to our convenience, see below.

We are guaranteed of the convergence of the cluster expansion if the following two conditions hold, for suitable choices of $A > 0$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$ which will be made below.

Condition 1. For any polymer $\tilde{\gamma}$

$$|\rho(\tilde{\gamma})|e^{a(\tilde{\gamma})} \leq \delta. \tag{4.6}$$

Condition 2. For any polymer $\tilde{\theta}$

$$\sum_{\tilde{\gamma} \approx \tilde{\theta}} |\rho(\tilde{\gamma})|e^{a(\tilde{\gamma})} \leq \frac{1}{L(\delta)} a(\tilde{\theta}) \tag{4.7}$$

with $L(\delta) = -\log(1 - \delta)/\delta$. Here the sum is over *incompatible* polymers $\tilde{\gamma} \approx \tilde{\theta}$. In our case incompatibility means that γ and θ have graph distance less or equal than 1.

Under these two conditions, Theorem 1 of Bovier–Zahradník [35] provides moreover the quantitative estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{I \ni \tilde{\theta}} |w_I| &\leq L(\delta) |\rho(\tilde{\theta})| e^{a(\tilde{\theta})} \\ &\leq L(\delta) \exp(-(\eta - A) \sum_{v \in \theta} |\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p) \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

where the sum I is over those multi-indices I which carry at least power one for polymer $\tilde{\theta}$, and w_I are the corresponding terms in the expansion of the logarithm of the partition function.

To treat our infinite family of contours with the Bovier–Zahradník convergence criteria for models of finite polymer families [35], we may first use truncation of the height variables in modulus. We then treat the truncated models uniformly at fixed truncation, see in particular the uniformity of the relevant estimate (4.8) below in the truncation. In the final step one uses dominated convergence to remove the truncation.

Now, the first condition (4.6) is satisfied for $e^A \leq \delta e^\eta$.

To treat the second condition (4.7) is the more serious requirement. We bound the sum over incompatible polymers as

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\tilde{\gamma} \approx \tilde{\theta}} |\rho(\tilde{\gamma})|e^{a(\tilde{\gamma})} &\leq \sum_{v \in \theta \cup \partial \theta} \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}, \gamma \ni v} |\rho(\tilde{\gamma})|e^{a(\tilde{\gamma})} \\ &\leq \sum_{v \in \theta \cup \partial \theta} \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}, \gamma \ni v} \exp(-(\eta - A) \sum_{w \in \gamma} |\omega_w - \omega_w^0|^p) \end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

Note that, while the contour activities on the l.h.s are in general not tree-automorphism invariant, we have used the *invariant bounds* (4.4) for them to obtain the expression on the r.h.s. The bounds are invariant as they suppress the activity in terms of the local deviation from the ground state $|\omega_w - \omega_w^0|^p$ with the same site-independent prefactor. To bound the

last sum from above, we decompose it into a sum over the geometric parts of the contour with fixed volume $|\gamma| = l$ and, conditional on that, the sum over the height-configurations $\omega_v \neq \omega_v^0$. This provides

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}, \gamma \ni v} \exp(-(\eta - A) \sum_{w \in \gamma} |\omega_w - \omega_w^0|^p) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{-|s|^p(\eta-A)} \right)^l \#\{\gamma : \gamma \ni 0, |\gamma| = l.\} \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

The geometric entropy bound of Lemma 6 of [12] (formulated there for the Ising model, but valid in general as it is a purely combinatoric statement) provides the estimate

$$\#\{\gamma : \gamma \ni 0, |\gamma| = l\} \leq (d + 1)^{2(l-1)} \tag{4.11}$$

in terms of the number of bonds $l - 1$ of a subtree with l vertices. Using the bound $|\theta \cup \partial\theta| \leq (d + 2)|\theta|$ with equality for a singleton θ , we see that the second condition (4.7) is implied if we have

$$(d + 2) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{-|s|^p(\eta-A)} \right)^l (d + 1)^{2(l-1)} \leq \frac{A}{L(\delta)}. \tag{4.12}$$

This is equivalent to

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left((d + 1)^2 \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{-|s|^p(\eta-A)} \right)^l \leq \frac{(d + 1)^2}{(d + 2)} \frac{A}{L(\delta)}. \tag{4.13}$$

Let us fix $A = 1$ and $\delta = \frac{1}{2}$. Then we see that we may chose indeed $\eta_0(d, p) < \infty$ such that for all $\eta \geq \eta_0(d, p)$ the inner series with summation over s on the l.h.s. becomes small enough to ensure the validity of the desired inequality. Enlarging $\eta_0(d, p)$ if necessary we can achieve that also the first condition holds, and this finishes the proof of Proposition 3. \square

We now prove the existence of the infinite volume measure. Although getting it from convergent cluster expansions can be considered to be familiar on the lattice, the use of low temperature expansions on the tree is less standard and requires a careful treatment we present now.

4.1.2 Finite-Dimensional Convergence and Tightness

In the convergence regime of Proposition 3 for the expansion around stable ω^0 , we also have the associated finite-dimensional convergence of the finite-volume Gibbs measures.

Lemma 3 *Let W denote a finite subvolume of the vertex set of the infinite tree V . Then*

$$\lim_{\Lambda \uparrow V} \mu_{\Lambda}^{\omega^0}(\sigma_W - \omega_W^0 \in \cdot) \tag{4.14}$$

exists as a weak limit.

Proof To prove Lemma 3 we will show pointwise convergence of the Fourier-transform, and tightness of the measures.

Fourier transform. Consider the Fourier transform for $t \in \mathbb{R}^W$ in finite volume Λ

$$\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(e^{i\langle \sigma - \omega^0, t \rangle_W}) \tag{4.15}$$

with the notation $\langle a, b \rangle_W = \sum_{v \in W} a_v b_v$. Define t -dependent complex activities

$$\rho_t(\tilde{\gamma}) = \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) e^{i\langle \sigma - \omega^0, t \rangle_{W \cap \tilde{\gamma}}}$$

We have $|\rho_t(\tilde{\gamma})| = \rho(\tilde{\gamma})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(e^{i\langle \sigma - \omega^0, t \rangle_W}) &= \frac{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n}^\Lambda \prod_{i=1}^n \rho_t(\tilde{\gamma}_i)}{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n}^\Lambda \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\tilde{\gamma}_i)} \\ &= \exp\left(\sum_{I \cap W \neq \emptyset}^\Lambda (w_I^t - w_I)\right) \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

where w_t are the cluster weights corresponding to the t -dependent activities, and the upper index Λ in our notation \sum^Λ indicates that the sums correspond to the family of polymers with supports inside the finite volume Λ .

Then, by the Bovier–Zahradník bound (4.8) there is absolute convergence of the cluster sums:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_\Lambda \sum_{I \cap W \neq \emptyset}^\Lambda (|w_I^t| + |w_I|) &\leq \sum_{v \in W} \sum_{I \ni v} (|w_I^t| + |w_I|) \\ &\leq |W| \cdot 2L(\delta) \cdot \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{(-\eta + A)|s|^p} \leq |W|C \end{aligned}$$

and therefore the limit $\Lambda \uparrow V$ exists, pointwise in any $t \in \mathbb{R}^W$.

Quantitative tightness estimate via contour-estimate. We start with the following upper bound. For any deviation $s \neq 0$ we have for the finite-volume fixed-site marginal

$$\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(\sigma_v = \omega_v^0 + s) = \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}: \gamma \ni v, \sigma_v = \omega_v^0 + s}^\Lambda \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) \cdot \frac{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n \sim \tilde{\gamma}}^\Lambda \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\tilde{\gamma}_i)}{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n}^\Lambda \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\tilde{\gamma}_i)} \tag{4.17}$$

Now, on trees, as already underlined, contours have no interior and so we extend the Peierls argument to our non-symmetric cases by bounding the fraction of polymer partition functions above by 1. We arrive thus at the upper bound

$$\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(\sigma_v = \omega_v^0 + s) \leq \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}: \gamma \ni v, \sigma_v = \omega_v^0 + s} \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) \tag{4.18}$$

where we extended the sum in Λ to involve all polymers in V . The last sum is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-|s|^p \eta} \sum_{l=1}^\infty \#\{\gamma \ni v : |\gamma| = l\} \left(\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{-|r|^p \eta}\right)^{l-1} \\ \leq e^{-|s|^p \eta} C(\eta, d, p) \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

where

$$C(\eta, d, p) := \sum_{m=0}^\infty \left((d+1)^2 \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus 0} e^{-|r|^p \eta}\right)^m \downarrow 1 \tag{4.20}$$

as $\eta \uparrow \infty$ for fixed d, p , and is in particular finite for η sufficiently large.

This provides tightness of the single-site marginals of the family $\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}$ as one gets a uniform estimate in Λ of the form

$$\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(|\sigma_v - \omega_v^0| \geq N) \leq 2C(\eta, d, p) \sum_{s \geq N} e^{-|s|^p \eta}. \tag{4.21}$$

Consequently we get for the marginals in finite volume W

$$\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(\max_{v \in W} |\sigma_v - \omega_v^0| \geq N) \leq 2|W|C(\eta, d, p) \sum_{s \geq N} e^{-|s|^p \eta}. \tag{4.22}$$

This is the desired tightness of the finite-volume marginals

$$\lim_{N \uparrow \infty} \sup_\Lambda \mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}(\max_{v \in W} |\sigma_v - \omega_v^0| \geq N) = 0. \tag{4.23}$$

Using the Lévy-continuity theorem we obtain the existence of the pointwise limit of the characteristic functions and the tightness the weak convergence of the finite-dimensional marginals of $\mu_\Lambda^{\omega^0}$.

Alternatively we could have concluded the convergence of the marginals on W without tightness from the Lévy continuity theorem by proving instead continuity of the limit of the Fourier transform in $t = 0$ which can be seen from the uniform convergence of the cluster-sums.

This concludes the proof of Lemma 3. □

4.1.3 DLR-Property and Identifiability of Family of Measures

Note that the limiting finite-dimensional marginals indexed by W of Lemma 3 provide a family of consistent measures in the sense of Kolmogorov’s extension theorem, and hence define an infinite-volume measure μ^{ω^0} , for each of the corresponding sparse ground states ω^0 . Let us see that μ^{ω^0} is also a Gibbs measure, in the usual DLR sense [5], using again the convergence of finite-dimensional marginals, and consistency of the kernels.

DLR-property of limiting measures. Note first that for any cofinal¹ sequence $(\Lambda_n)_n$, any $\omega_\Lambda \in \Omega_\Lambda$ for $\Lambda \Subset V$ we have for n sufficiently large that

$$\int \mu_{\Lambda_n}^{\omega^0}(d\tilde{\omega}_{\partial\Lambda}) \gamma_\Lambda(\sigma_\Lambda = \omega_\Lambda | \tilde{\omega}_{\partial\Lambda}) = \mu_{\Lambda_n}^{\omega^0}(\sigma_\Lambda = \omega_\Lambda). \tag{4.24}$$

But from the convergence of finite-dimensional marginals, the spatial Markov property of the kernel follows, and after performing the large n -limit,

$$\int \mu^{\omega^0}(d\tilde{\omega}_{\partial\Lambda}) \gamma_\Lambda(\sigma_\Lambda = \omega_\Lambda | \tilde{\omega}_{\partial\Lambda}) = \mu^{\omega^0}(\sigma_\Lambda = \omega_\Lambda) \tag{4.25}$$

which is the DLR-equation (see e.g. [5]).

Identifiability of states from the set of sparse ground states. We show now that we have $\mu^{\omega^0} \neq \mu^{\tau^0}$ when $\omega^0 \neq \tau^0$ and both are from the set of stable ground states obeying (3.4). To see this consider v such that $\omega_v^0 \neq \tau_v^0$ and compute

$$\mu^{\omega^0}(\sigma_v = \omega_v^0) \geq 1 - 2C(\eta, d, p) \sum_{s \geq 1} e^{-|s|^p \eta} \tag{4.26}$$

¹ See [5]. A subset \mathcal{S}_0 of an index set \mathcal{S} directed by inclusion is called cofinal if each $\Lambda \in \mathcal{S}$ is contained in some $\Delta \in \mathcal{S}_0$.

(which is close to 1 by (4.20)). Compare to

$$\mu^{\tau^0}(\sigma_v = \omega_v^0) \leq C(\eta, d, p)e^{-|\tau_v^0 - \omega_v^0|^p \eta} \tag{4.27}$$

which is close to zero, and hence both probabilities are different for η sufficiently large: one can identify different states for different low-temperatures excitations of different sparse ground states.

4.1.4 Extremality via Cutsets and Decorrelation

Cutset property. Fix a ground state ω^0 . Let $U \subset W$ be two finite nested volumes. We say that there is an (U, W) -cutset (w.r.t ω^0) in the configuration ω if every path from U to infinity has a site $v \in W \setminus U$ for which $\omega_v = \omega_v^0$.

First we prove that there are always cutsets around arbitrary large volumes in sufficiently large annuli, with μ^{ω^0} -probability arbitrarily close to one:

Lemma 4 *Let v be an arbitrary vertex and $B(r, v) \subset V$ the ball of radius r and center v on the tree w.r.t. to the graph distance.*

Then, for any radius r and $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a finite radius $R > r$ such there is a $(B(r, v), B(R, v))$ -cutset with μ^{ω^0} -probability at least $1 - \epsilon$.

Proof Define N_v to be the $(\mathbb{N}_0 \cup \{\infty\})$ -valued random variable which gives the size of a contour containing v . Clearly, in finite volume with boundary condition ω^0 , its value is bounded by the size of the finite volume. Let us now derive an exponential bound on the tail which is uniform in the volume, and also holds in infinite volume.

To do so, look at the exponential moment generating function, which we will do first in finite volume Λ . Rewrite in terms of polymer partition functions for $t > 0$ and estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\Lambda}^{\omega^0}(e^{tN_v}) &= \mu_{\Lambda}^{\omega^0}(N_v = 0) + \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}: \gamma \ni v} \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) e^{t|\gamma|} \frac{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n \sim \tilde{\gamma}} \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\tilde{\gamma}_i)}{\sum_n \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \rho(\tilde{\gamma}_i)} \\ &\leq 1 + \sum_{\tilde{\gamma}: \gamma \ni v} \rho(\tilde{\gamma}) e^{t|\gamma|}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.28}$$

The last line follows, as all the terms inside the polymer partition function in the numerator are contained in the polymer partition function in the denominator. Decomposing the contour sum in the last line over contours of size l and using the entropy estimate as above, the r.h.s. of the last display is bounded above by

$$1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (d+1)^{2(l-1)} \left(\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} e^{-|r|^p \eta} \right)^{l-1} e^{tl} =: L(t). \tag{4.29}$$

$L(t_0)$ is clearly finite for any choice of t_0 such that the geometric l -sum converges, i.e. s.t.

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (d+1)^2 \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} e^{-|r|^p \eta} e^{t_0 l} < 1. \tag{4.30}$$

Assuming such a choice for t_0 , we deduce by the Markov inequality the uniform exponential upper bound on the size-distribution of the contour containing v :

$$\mu_{\Lambda}^{\omega^0}(N_v \geq N) \leq L(t_0) e^{-Nt_0} \tag{4.31}$$

which extends also to the infinite-volume measure.

We may use this exponential bound on the contour size distribution to control the non-existence event of a cutset in an annulus. To see this, consider contours anchored at the boundary of the inner volume $B(r, v)$ and note

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu^{\omega^0}(\text{there is no cutset in } B(R, v) \setminus B(r, v)) \\ &\leq \mu^{\omega^0}(\text{there is site } w \in \partial B(r, v) : N_w \geq R - r) \\ &\leq |\partial B(r, v)| L(t_0) e^{-(R-r)t_0} \end{aligned} \tag{4.32}$$

This can be made smaller than ϵ by choosing R large enough, which proves Lemma 4. \square

Correlation decay for events of polymer type. We start with correlation bounds for events which can be nicely expressed in terms of contours and polymer partition functions. We say that a local event $A \in \mathcal{F}_W$ is of *polymer-type with supporting set W* , if $\omega \in A$ implies that $\omega_v = \omega_v^0$ for all sites v in the inner boundary of W . Of course not every local event is of such a type, for example the event $\{\omega_v = \omega_v^0 + 1\}$ is not of this form.

Lemma 5 (Decay of polymer correlations) *For any local events $A \in \mathcal{F}_W$ and $B \in \mathcal{F}_U$ of polymer-type we have*

$$|\mu^{\omega^0}(A \cap B) - \mu^{\omega^0}(A)\mu^{\omega^0}(B)| \leq \phi(|W|, d(W, U))$$

with a decay function of the form $\phi(|W|, r) \leq \exp(C|W|e^{-cr}) - 1$, for $C, c > 0$.

Remark Note that the estimate is uniform in the size of one of the volumes, which is here chosen to be $|U|$.

Proof The proof of the lemma follows by expressing the events A, B in question as unions over events formulated in terms of two finite polymer families, one of the families with supports inside of W , the other one in U respectively.

Let us write for short μ for the infinite-volume measure μ^{ω^0} . We have for the probability of a single contour a the expression

$$\mu(a) = \rho(a) \exp\left(-\sum_{I \rightsquigarrow a} w_I\right).$$

The similar expression for a family of contours reads

$$\mu(a_1, \dots, a_l) = \prod_{i=1}^l \rho(a_i) \exp\left(-\sum_{I: \exists i \in \{1, \dots, l\}: I \rightsquigarrow a_i} w_I\right).$$

This gives for the correlation between two families of contours with disjoint supports

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(a_1, \dots, a_l, b_1, \dots, b_m) - \mu(a_1, \dots, a_l)\mu(b_1, \dots, b_m) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^l \rho(a_i) \prod_{j=1}^m \rho(b_j) \left(\exp\left(-\sum_{I: \exists c \in \{a_1, \dots, a_l, b_1, \dots, b_m\}: I \rightsquigarrow c} w_I\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \exp\left(-\sum_{I: \exists i \in \{1, \dots, l\}: I \rightsquigarrow a_i} w_I\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{I: \exists j \in \{1, \dots, m\}: I \rightsquigarrow b_j} w_I\right) \right) \end{aligned} \tag{4.33}$$

which can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(a_1, \dots, a_l)\mu(b_1, \dots, b_m) \left(\exp\left(- \sum_{I:\exists c \in \{a_1, \dots, a_l, b_1, \dots, b_m\}: I \not\sim c} w_I \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{I:\exists i \in \{1, \dots, l\}: I \not\sim a_i} w_I + \sum_{I:\exists j \in \{1, \dots, m\}: I \not\sim b_j} w_I \right) - 1 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4.34)$$

$$= \mu(a_1, \dots, a_l)\mu(b_1, \dots, b_m) \left(\exp\left(+ \sum_{I:\exists (i,j) \in \{1, \dots, \ell\} \times \{1, \dots, m\}: I \not\sim \{a_i, b_j\}} w_I \right) - 1 \right) \quad (4.35)$$

This means that only clusters I are surviving which connect the supporting sets W and U , which are controlled by the number of anchoring points in $|W|$ and the cluster expansion estimates. By (4.8), the argument of the above exponential term is indeed bounded by

$$\sum_{w \in W} \sum_{\gamma \ni w: |\gamma| \geq d(W,U)} \sum_{I \ni \gamma} w_I \quad (4.36)$$

$$\leq L(\delta)|W| \sum_{\ell=d(W,U)}^{\infty} (d+1)^{2(\ell-1)} \left(\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} e^{(-\eta+A)|r|^p} \right)^\ell \quad (4.37)$$

$$\leq |W|C(\delta, d)e^{-c(d,\eta)d(W,U)}. \quad (4.38)$$

This delivers the existence of the decay function ϕ with the promised property such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu(a_1, \dots, a_l, b_1, \dots, b_m) - \mu(a_1, \dots, a_l)\mu(b_1, \dots, b_m) \\ &\leq \mu(a_1, \dots, a_l)\mu(b_1, \dots, b_m)\phi(|W|, d(W, U)). \end{aligned} \quad (4.39)$$

Finally note that the estimate survives the summation over all possible different families of contours inside W, U (which form the decomposition of the events A, B), as the prefactors sum up at most to 1. Indeed, let $A = A_W \times \Omega_0^{W^c} \in \mathcal{F}_W$ and $B = B_U \times \Omega_0^{U^c} \in \mathcal{F}_U$, then

$$|\mu(A \cap B) - \mu(A)\mu(B)| = \left| \sum_{\omega_W \in A_W} \sum_{\eta_U \in B_U} \mu(\omega_W \eta_U) - \mu(\omega_W)\mu(\eta_U) \right| \quad (4.40)$$

$$\leq \sum_{\omega_W \in A_W} \sum_{\eta_U \in B_U} \mu(\omega_W)\mu(\eta_U)\phi(|W|, d(W, U)) \quad (4.41)$$

$$\leq \phi(|W|, d(W, U)). \quad (4.42)$$

This proves Lemma 5. □

Extremality via decorrelation of general events via cutsets. We turn to the proof of extremality of the above constructed measures μ^{ω_0} . By [Proposition 7.9] of [5], it is equivalent to show the following

Proposition 4 *For any fixed $A \in \mathcal{F}$, and cofinal volume sequence $(\Lambda_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ the decorrelation property holds*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{B \in \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_n^c}} |\mu^{\omega_0}(A \cap B) - \mu^{\omega_0}(A)\mu^{\omega_0}(B)| = 0. \quad (4.43)$$

Remark 2 Indeed, from (4.43) the tail-triviality of $\mu = \mu^{\omega_0}$ follows by taking $A = B$ to be a tail-event. This is an allowed choice in the above limit statement, which delivers the desired formula $\mu(A) = \mu(A)^2$.

Proof Spelling out the above general decorrelation property we are aiming at, means that for any $A \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\delta > 0$ there exists $n_0(A, \delta) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$ we have for any $B \in \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_n^c}$

$$|\mu(A \cap B) - \mu(A)\mu(B)| \leq \delta. \tag{4.44}$$

To see this, we apply the *semi-ring approximation theorem* twice, and condition on the presence of suitable cutsets, as follows.

Note first that by the semi-ring approximation theorem applied to the semi-ring of cylinder events, for any $\epsilon > 0$ and any event $A \in \mathcal{F}$ we may choose a cylinder event A_ϵ such that $\mu(A \Delta A_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$. See e.g. the book of Klenke [39], Theorem 1.65 (ii).

It is now elementary that we can choose $\epsilon > 0$ small enough such that for any four events for which $\mu(A \Delta A_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$ and $\mu(B \Delta B_\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$ we always have

$$|\mu(A; B) - \mu(A_\epsilon; B_\epsilon)| \leq \delta/2 \tag{4.45}$$

where $\mu(A; B) := \mu(A \cap B) - \mu(A)\mu(B)$. (The choice of $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{8}$ will do for this²). Given $A \in \mathcal{F}$, let us fix the cylinder set A_ϵ which is obtained in such a way. It then suffices to show that there exists $n_1 = n_1(A_\epsilon, \delta) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_1$ for any *cylinders* $B_\epsilon \in \mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_n^c}$ we have

$$|\mu(A_\epsilon; B_\epsilon)| \leq \delta/2. \tag{4.46}$$

As the approximating cylinder events A_ϵ, B_ϵ may *not* be of polymer type as introduced above, we can not directly apply the decay estimate of Lemma 5 for those events without further ado. We solve this problem by the introduction of cutsets, which occur with high probability, in the following way depicted in Fig. 3.

Fix a vertex v , and choose r_1 s.t. $A_\epsilon \in \mathcal{F}_{B(r_1, v)}$. For radii $r_1 < R_1 < r_2 < R_2 < r_3 < R_3$, consider cutset events of the type

$$C_i := \{\text{there is a cutset in } B(R_i, v) \setminus B(r_i, v)\}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Let us now construct the radii. Fix $\delta' > 0$, to be chosen below.

Annulus for inner cutset. By Lemma 4, choose $R_1 > r_1$ large enough such that with probability at least $1 - \delta'$ there is a cutset in the annulus with r_1, R_1 .

Decorrelation annulus. Given R_1 , by Lemma 5, choose r_2 large enough such that $\phi(|B_{R_1}|, r_2 - R_1) \leq \delta/4$.

Annulus for middle cutset. Choose R_2 large enough such that with probability at least $1 - \delta'$ there is a cutset in the annulus with r_2, R_2 . Choose n large enough such that $\Lambda_n \supset B(R_2, v)$.

Outmost cutset. Let B_ϵ be a cylinder set in $\mathcal{F}_{\Lambda_n^c}$. Choose r_3 such that $B_\epsilon \in \mathcal{F}_{B(r_3, v)}$. Choose R_3 large enough such that with probability at least $1 - \delta'$ there is a cutset in the annulus with respective radii r_3 and R_3 .

Now define the following events, as depicted on Fig. 3:

$$A'_\epsilon := A_\epsilon \cap C_1, \quad B'_\epsilon := B_\epsilon \cap C_2 \cap C_3.$$

² Note that $(A \cap B) \Delta (A_\epsilon \cap B_\epsilon) \subset (A \Delta A_\epsilon) \cup (B \Delta B_\epsilon)$.

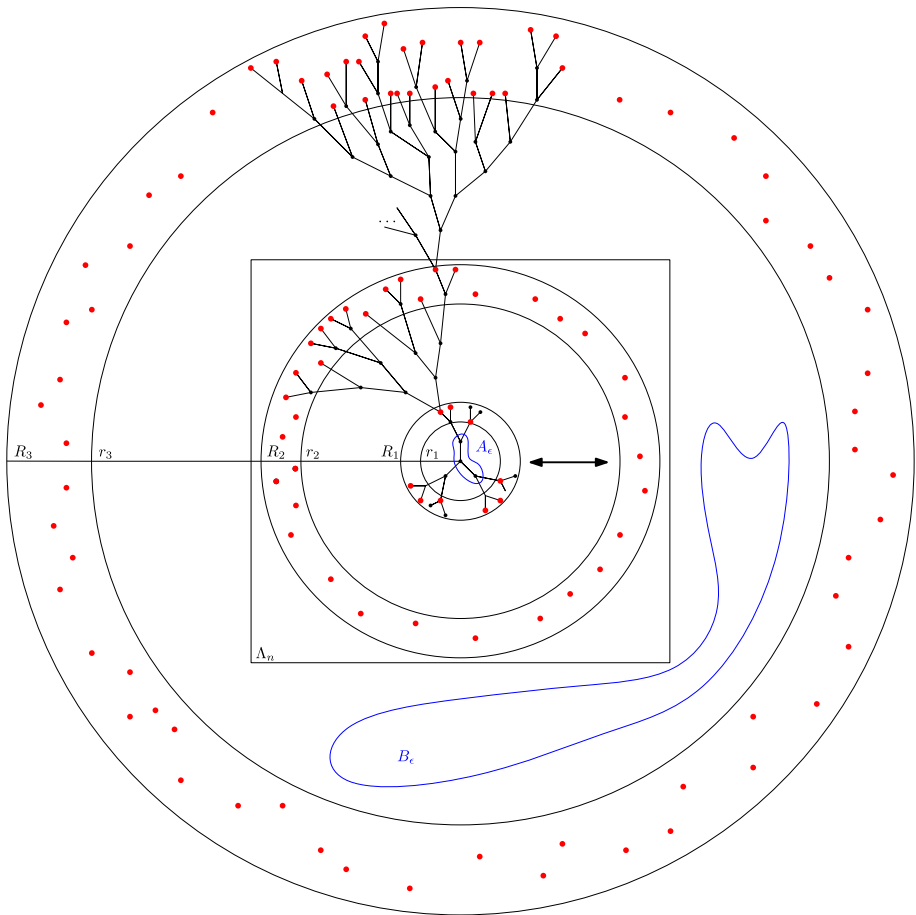


Fig. 3 The picture shows the events A'_ϵ and B'_ϵ on the binary tree where $d = 2$: in blue are the supports of the cylinder events A_ϵ (inside the ball of radius r_1) and B_ϵ (inside the ball of radius r_3 and outside the box Λ_n). The (larger) red dots represent sites v on the cutsets where $\sigma_v = \omega_v^0$. The decorrelation annulus (between radii R_1 and r_2) is emphasized with a bold arrow (Color figure online)

The advantage of these events is that they are of polymer-type with well-separated supporting sets, and by construction enjoy the decorrelation property

$$|\mu(A'_\epsilon; B'_\epsilon)| \leq \delta/4. \tag{4.47}$$

Noting that $\mu(A'_\epsilon \Delta A_\epsilon) \leq \delta'$ and $\mu(B'_\epsilon \Delta B_\epsilon) \leq 2\delta'$ by the construction of the width of the radii for the cutsets, we now assume a choice of δ' has been made such that

$$|\mu(A'_\epsilon; B'_\epsilon) - \mu(A_\epsilon; B_\epsilon)| \leq \delta/4. \tag{4.48}$$

$\delta' = \frac{\delta}{48}$ will do for this. This finishes the proof of Proposition 4. □

4.2 Finite-Spin Models: Proof of Theorem 2

We discuss the corresponding proofs for the finite-spin models defined in (2.3). We are assuming the lower bound of the form

$$\beta(H(\omega) - H(\omega^0)) \geq \zeta|\gamma| \tag{4.49}$$

with $\zeta > 0$, which is provided by Lemma 2 for the excess energy with respect to configurations ω^0 which are elements in the set of stable ground states $\mathcal{G}_q^0(d_D)$, which was defined in the statement of Theorem 2.

The definition of labelled contours $\bar{\gamma}$ w.r.t. a fixed stable reference ground state ω^0 stays the same, i.e. they are connected sets of incorrect points, together with the spin values on these sets. We are again using representations in terms of polymer partition functions in which the contours carry activities

$$\rho(\bar{\gamma}) = e^{-\beta(H_{\gamma \cup \bar{\alpha}\gamma}(\omega_{\gamma \cup \bar{\alpha}\gamma}) - H_{\gamma \cup \bar{\alpha}\gamma}(\omega_{\gamma \cup \bar{\alpha}\gamma}^0))}$$

given in terms of the excess energy.

We first prove a convergence criterion for the low-temperature expansions, which parallels Proposition 3, but assumes only volume-suppression for contour-activities in the following form.

Proposition 5 *For each degree $d \geq 2$ and $q \in (2, \infty)$ there is a finite constant $\zeta_0(d, p)$ such that for all $\zeta \geq \zeta_0(d, p)$ the cluster expansion converges for all complex polymer activities in the polydisk*

$$|\rho(\bar{\gamma})| \leq \exp(-\zeta|\gamma|) \tag{4.50}$$

for all $\bar{\gamma}$.

Remark Note that the r.h.s. depends only on the volume $|\gamma|$ of the labelled contour $\bar{\gamma}$, as opposed to the configuration-dependent assumption in Proposition 3. Such uniformity in the spin configuration on γ is only possible for finite-spin models.

Proof We choose the generalized volume function b for labelled contours in the application of Theorem 1 of Bovier–Zahradník ([35], Theorem 1, p. 768), only depending on the volume of the contour in the form

$$b(\bar{\gamma}) = B|\gamma| \tag{4.51}$$

where the prefactor $B > 0$ can be chosen to our convenience, see below.

Rerunning the convergence proof for the partition function as before, we see the following. The first condition (4.6) is satisfied for $e^B \leq \delta e^\zeta$, by the assumption (4.50). The second condition (4.7) is now implied if we have

$$(d + 2) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} e^{-l(\zeta - B)} (q - 1)^l (d + 1)^{2(l-1)} \leq \frac{B}{L(\delta)}. \tag{4.52}$$

Note that the number of choices of spin-values per site on the contour support is $q - 1$, which is responsible for its appearance on the l.h.s. of (4.52) above. We may finally choose $B = 1, \delta = \frac{1}{2}$ to see that we satisfy both conditions by choosing ζ large enough. This proves Proposition 5.

Having seen this, the remaining parts of the proof of the main theorem all carry over from the p -SOS analogues. This including convergence via Fourier transform (while tightness is

automatic), polymer decorrelation, and finally the extremality of the measures μ^{ω^0} via the general correlation decay of Proposition 4, which holds by means of the Lemma 4 on cutsets. We finally remark that from (4.52) follows that for the q -state Potts model we have a bound on the minimal inverse temperature β for which all low-temperature states exist, on the order of $\log(q - 1)$.

This provides the proof of Theorem 2. □

Remark We are not after optimality of the degree d of the tree for which our states exist. It may be possible to extend the construction in the p -SOS and finite-spin cases to include also trees of low degree, even the binary tree, by demanding the distance between broken bonds in the ground state to be large. This has been outlined for the particular case of foliated states for the Ising model on binary trees in [13]. Inspired by these states, Gandolfo et al. described the decomposition of the free state onto uncountably many extremal states [40]. The study of such a decomposition for the free state in our models is left for future work.

5 Applications to Inhomogeneous Systems with Local Disorder Terms

5.1 Models

Let us consider our previously discussed \mathbb{Z}_q -valued or \mathbb{Z} -valued models with homogeneous pair interactions Φ , defined in (2.2) and (2.3), but under the additional influence in the interaction of single-site terms $\Psi_v : \Omega_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ at the sites $v \in V$. So the Hamiltonian now takes the following form

$$\sum_{v \sim w} \Phi(\omega_v, \omega_w) + \sum_v \Psi_v(\omega_v). \tag{5.1}$$

It is in general spatially inhomogeneous, but the case $\Psi_v = \Psi$ of a homogeneous local potential is not excluded, and already of interest. Let us highlight some prototypical special cases.

\mathbb{Z}_q -valued Potts model in quenched random potentials, random field Ising model

As before we write the pair potential of the Potts model in the form $\Phi(\omega_v, \omega_w) = 1_{\omega_v \neq \omega_w}$. Moreover, the single-site term $\Psi_v(\cdot)$ is a quenched random potential on \mathbb{Z}_q , which is usually assumed to be i.i.d. over the sites $v \in V$, according to an external probability distribution \mathbb{P} , and studied w.r.t. to its \mathbb{P} -a.s. properties. The case of a deterministic single-site interaction where $\Psi_v(\cdot) = \Psi(\cdot)$ is allowed and models the Potts model in a homogeneous vector-valued field.

The subcase $q = 2$ is identical to the random field Ising model (RFIM) for spins $\omega_v \in \{-1, 1\}$, and quenched random fields $\eta_v \in \mathbb{R}$, with Hamiltonian

$$- \sum_{v \sim w} \omega_v \omega_w - \sum_v \eta_v \omega_v$$

which was already considered on the tree by Bleher et al. [41]. These authors proved in particular that for the RFIM in the low temperature (large β) regime, there is a strictly positive maximal strength $\eta^*(\beta) > 0$ such that for all random field configurations $\eta = (\eta_v)_{v \in V}$ with $\sup_{v \in V} |\eta_v| \leq \eta^*(\beta)$ there are at least two different η -dependent Gibbs measures

$\mu^+[\eta], \mu^-[\eta]$. These infinite-volume measures are obtained as weak limits of the finite-volume measures with all-plus (all-minus) boundary conditions. In their result the actual distribution under \mathbb{P} plays no role.

We are aiming in this section at a broad generalization of this statement to extremal measures $\mu^\omega[\eta]$ constructed with non-homogeneous spin-boundary conditions ω^0 , and the more general model classes under discussion here.

\mathbb{Z} -valued random field random surface models: random field p -SOS model

In this variation of the p -SOS model the Hamiltonian takes the form

$$\sum_{v \sim w} |\omega_v - \omega_w|^p + \sum_v \eta_v \omega_v \tag{5.2}$$

with quenched random fields $\eta_v \in \mathbb{R}$ and spins $\omega_v \in \mathbb{Z}$. Note that the local disorder term of random-field type adds an unbounded perturbation to the Hamiltonian, even for uniformly bounded random fields η_v . The model is well-defined for $p \geq 1$, while the case $p < 1$ would lead to infinite partition functions for non-zero external fields. It has been recently studied in detail on the lattice for $p = 2$ in [23] with a focus on the case where $(\eta_v)_{v \in V}$ are symmetrically distributed i.i.d. quenched random variables which have mean zero and finite variance. The authors obtained in their work upper and lower bounds on disorder-averages of the gradient fluctuations $|\omega_v - \omega_w|^2$ w.r.t. to the finite-volume zero-boundary condition Gibbs measure $\mu_\Lambda^0[\eta]$, valid for all finite boxes Λ . They provide boundedness of gradient fluctuations uniformly in the box-size in $d \geq 3$, and roughening of local fluctuations in $d \leq 2$.

Continuous-spin versions of the model with spin values $\omega_v \in \mathbb{R}$, also thereby allowing more general pair-interactions, were studied in [22, 23]. We point out that the model (5.2) is of gradient-type, due to the multiplicative nature of the local terms, which opens the field for the study of *Gradient Gibbs measures* in the infinite volume which are defined on configurations of heights modulo a joint height shift, with state-space $\mathbb{Z}^V / \mathbb{Z}$.

\mathbb{Z} -valued p -SOS models in random media

Here one keeps the gradient interaction, but allows more general local interactions, so that the Hamiltonian becomes

$$\sum_{v \sim w} |\omega_v - \omega_w|^p + \sum_v \zeta_v(\omega_v) \tag{5.3}$$

where $(\zeta_v(k))_{v \in V, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ are real numbers. This model has been studied on the lattice \mathbb{Z}^d for $p = 1$ in [14] under the assumption that $\eta = (\zeta_v(k))_{v \in V, k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a process of i.i.d. random variables. As main result the existence of infinite-volume Gibbs measures $\mu^0[\eta]$ obtained with zero-boundary conditions was shown for small disorder, large inverse temperature in lattice dimensions $d \geq 3$. The proof was based on a rigorous renormalization group analysis using multiscale cluster expansions.

Let us consider the above perturbed models on the regular tree and present two stability theorems.

5.2 Stability Theorems

Theorem 6 *Let $p \geq 1$ and consider the p -SOS models (2.2) under the assumptions of Theorem 1 formulated for the model without disorder.*

Consider now the model in the additional presence of quenched random fields $\eta = (\eta_v)_{v \in V}$ with Hamiltonian (5.2). Then there is a strictly positive threshold $\delta^* > 0$ such that for each η satisfying

$$\sup_{v \in V} |\eta_v| \leq \delta^* \tag{5.4}$$

at β sufficiently large, there is an identifiable class of extremal Gibbs measures $\mu_\beta^{\omega^0}[\eta]$, concentrated on the stable ground states ω^0 , as described in Theorem 1.

Remark Note that the case of a small homogeneous non-zero field is included. Note also that δ^* provided by the theorem depends on the parameters d, d_{\max}, M describing the sparsity and uniform bounds on the increments of the ground states ω^0 , which were discussed before.

We turn to a corresponding stability result in the remaining classes of disordered models described above.

Theorem 7 Consider the \mathbb{Z} -valued p -SOS models (2.2) for $p > 0$ under the assumptions of Theorem 1 formulated for the model without disorder, but in the presence of additional local perturbations of the form (5.1).

Alternatively consider the \mathbb{Z}_q -valued models under the assumptions of Theorem 2 formulated for the model without disorder, but in the presence of additional local perturbations of the form 5.2

Then, for both types of models, there is a strictly positive threshold $\epsilon^* > 0$ such that for each choice of local potentials $\eta = (\Psi_v(\cdot))_{v \in V}$ satisfying

$$\sup_{v \in V} \sup_{k, l \in \Omega_0} |\Psi_v(k) - \Psi_v(l)| \leq \epsilon^* \tag{5.5}$$

there is an identifiable class of extremal Gibbs measures $\mu^{\omega^0}[\eta]$, concentrated on the stable ground states ω^0 , as described in Theorems 1 and 2 respectively.

5.3 Proofs via Stability of Excess Energy Estimates

To prove the last two stability theorems it turns out that we can use exactly the same contour definitions and characterizations of ground states *in spe*, as for the unperturbed models. However, in doing this we need to ensure that the expansions around the ground states ω^0 which were identified in the homogeneous models, and their consequences, also stay valid for the η -perturbed models. This leads us to the study of excess energies in the perturbed models.

Recall for this purpose the definition of stability of a ground state ω^0 with a constant $c > 0$ given above in the two cases of finite or infinite local state space. We then have the following lemma on the stability in the models perturbed by a collection of local potentials $\eta = (\Psi_v)_{v \in V}$.

Lemma 6 Consider \mathbb{Z} -valued or \mathbb{Z}_q -valued models with additional local potentials of the type (5.1). Assume that $\omega_0 \in \Omega$ is a ground state which is stable with a constant $c > 0$ for the model with $\eta = 0$.

– If the single-site potentials obey the smallness condition

$$\sup_{v \in V} \sup_{k, l \in \Omega_0} |\Psi_v(k) - \Psi_v(l)| =: \epsilon < c \tag{5.6}$$

then $\omega_0 \in \Omega$ is a stable ground state with reduced constant $c - \epsilon > 0$.

– Consider specifically the random field random surface model (5.2) with $p \geq 1$. If

$$\sup_{v \in V} |\eta_v| =: \delta < c \quad (5.7)$$

then $\omega_0 \in \Omega$ is a stable ground state with reduced constant $c - \delta > 0$.

Proof The statements follow from spelling out the definitions in terms of the excess energies, and the triangle inequality. Note for the second case, that the excess energy of ω relative to ω^0 in the model (5.2) has the lower bound $\sum_v (c|\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p - \epsilon|\omega_v - \omega_v^0|) \geq \sum_v (c - \epsilon)|\omega_v - \omega_v^0|^p$. The estimate works iff $p \geq 1$, which had to be already assumed before to have a well-defined model. This explains the restriction to the case of convex interactions in the p -SOS models with random field disorder in the formulation of the lemma and of Theorem 6. \square

Given Lemma 6 the proof of Theorems 6 and 7 is straightforward.

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