

Due to investigate the hb-model we have performed following simulations:

1. 10 runs,  $2d$   $n = 1024$ , one parameter:  $m$
2. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 1024$ , one parameter:  $m = m_p + m_o$
3. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 1024$ , one parameter:  $m_p, \beta_o = 0.0$
4. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 1024$ , one parameter:  $m_o, \beta_p = 0.0$
5. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 256$ , one parameter:  $m_o, \beta_p = -0.5$
6. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 256$ , one parameter:  $m_o, \beta_p = -1.0$
7. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 256$ , one parameter:  $m_o, \beta_p = -2.0$
8. 10 runs,  $3d$   $n = 128$ , two parameter:  $m_p$  and  $m_o$

We have used the data from simulation: 1, 2, 3 and 8.

It turned out, that it is very difficult to get good data simulating with parameter  $m_o$ . Unfortunately we cannot use the data from simulation up to  $n = 256$  (5,6,7), for one parameter. See Figures 1,2 and 4. In this case the algorithms has produces more then 1800000000 tours for each of the runs. To elucidate the problem I'd like to mention that for 'easy' problems like pulling saw we have 'good' (converged) data with numbers of tours of the order  $10^5$ .

The data from the two-parameters simulation for  $n = 128$  seems to be converged, but we cannot use it for  $\beta_o > 2.0$ , see Figure ???. This is the reason why we are not able to analyze the interesting part of the pseudo-phase diagram and restrict ourself to the quadrant  $0.0 - 2.0$  in both betas.

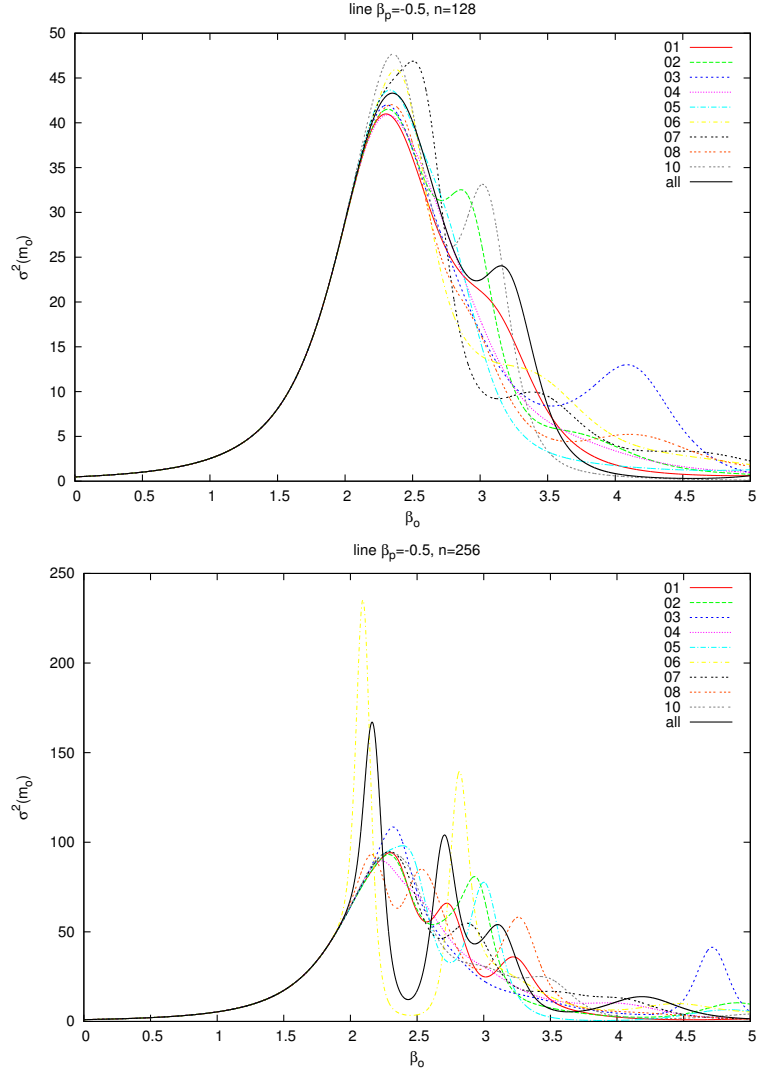


Figure 1: Fluctuation in  $m_o$  for  $\beta_p = -0.5$  for length  $n = 128$  (top) and  $n = 256$  (bottom). Both length taken from the same data.

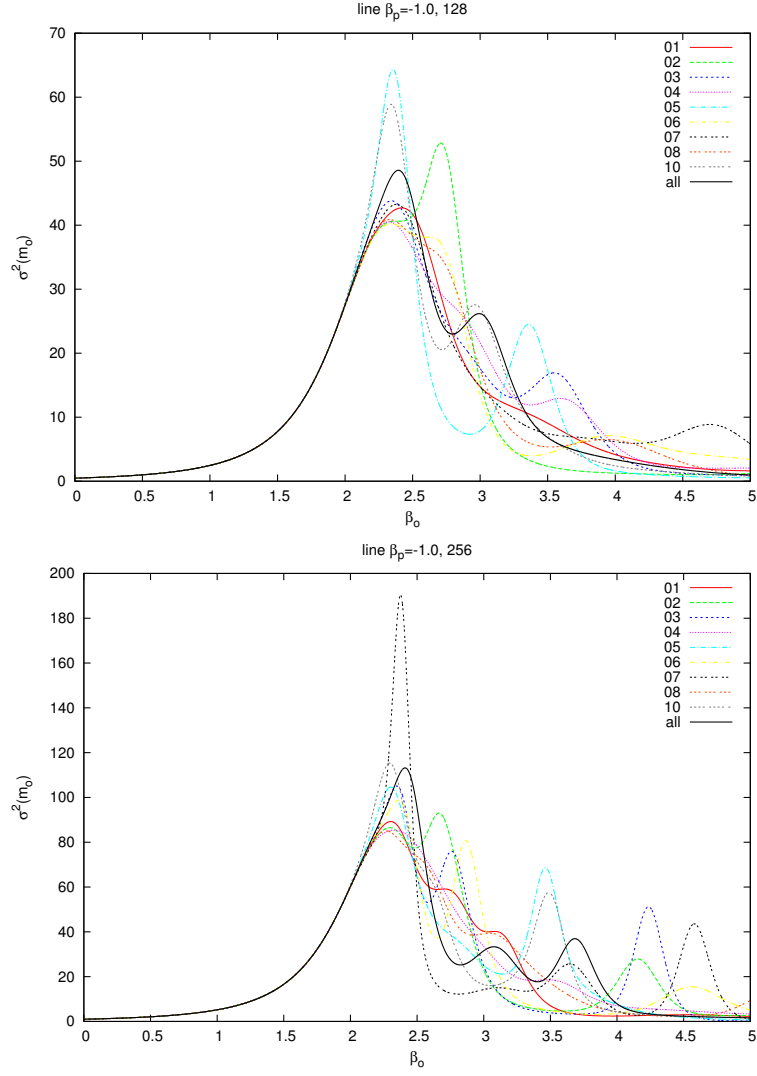


Figure 2: Fluctuation in  $m_o$  for  $\beta_p = -1.0$  for length  $n = 128$  (top) and  $n = 256$  (bottom). Both length taken from the same data.

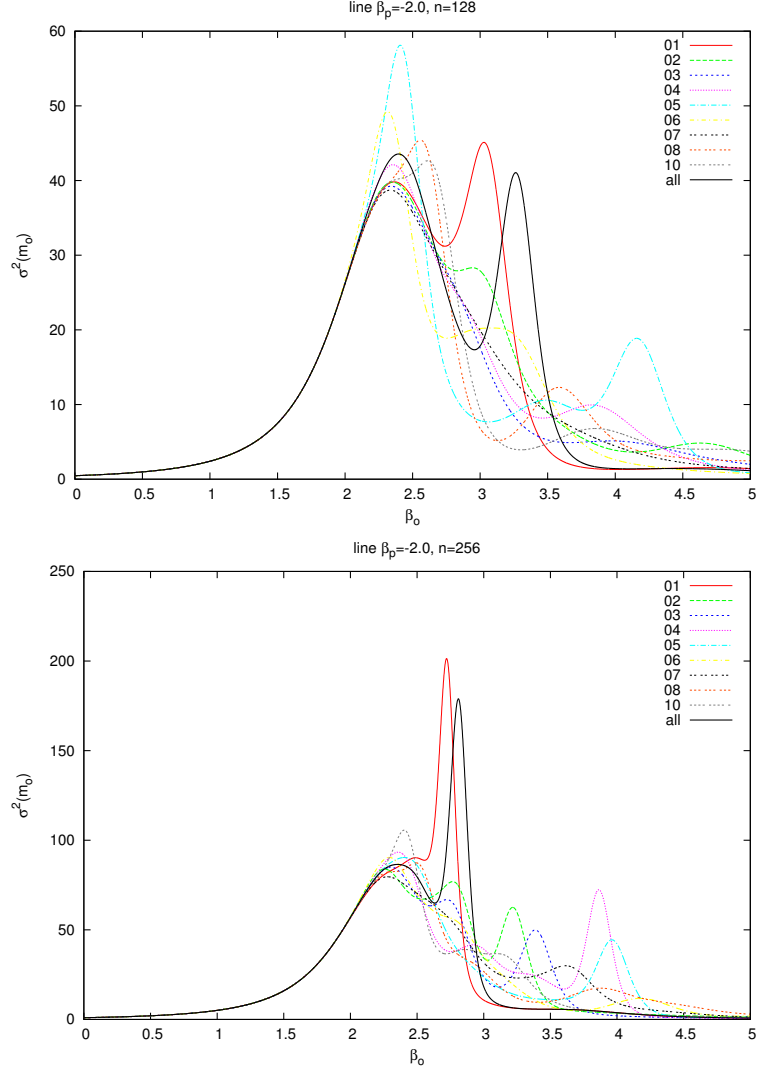


Figure 3: Fluctuation in  $m_o$  for  $\beta_p = -2.0$  for length  $n = 128$  (top) and  $n = 256$  (bottom). Both length taken from the same data.

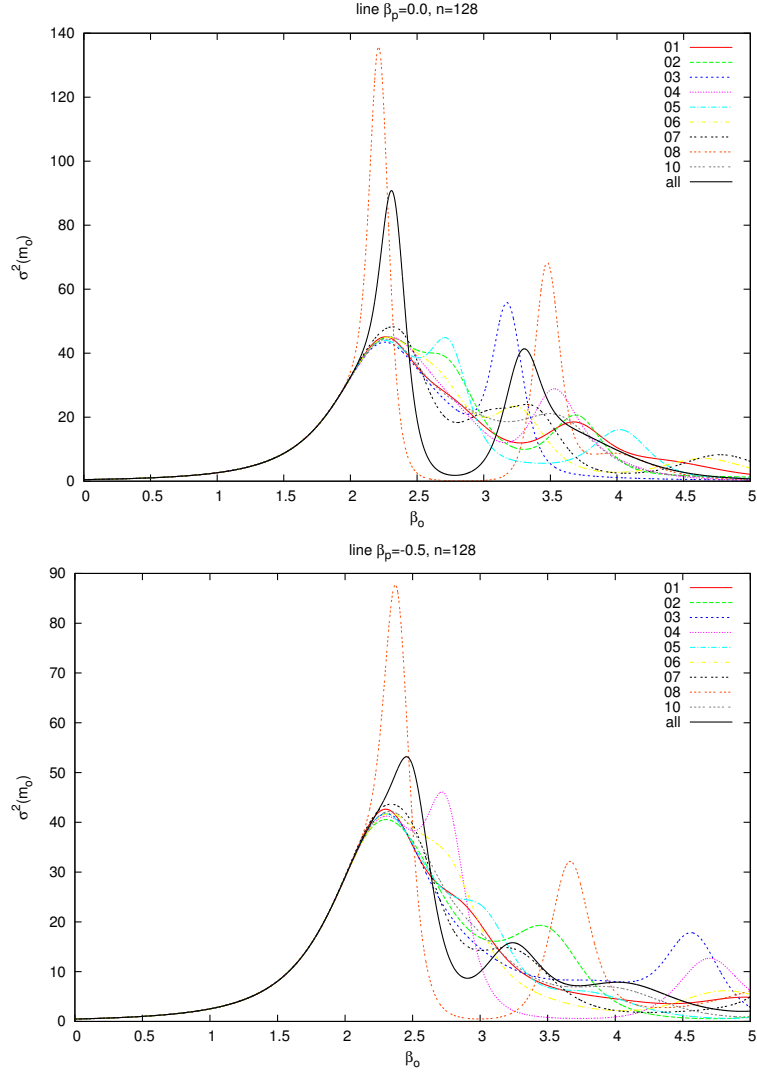


Figure 4: Fluctuation in  $m_o$  for  $\beta_p = 0.0$  (top) and  $\beta_p = -0.5$  (bottom) for length  $n = 128$ . Both length taken from the same data (simulation 8).