

Bootstrap percolation on spatial networks

Jian Gao¹, Tao Zhou^{1,2} & Yanqing Hu^{3,4,*}

¹ CompleX Lab, Web Sciences Center, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China.

² Big Data Research Center, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China.

³ School of Mathematics, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu 610031, China.

⁴ School of Information Science and Technology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510006, China.

* E-mail: yanqing.hu.sc@gmail.com

Supplementary Information

1. S_{gc} for spatial networks

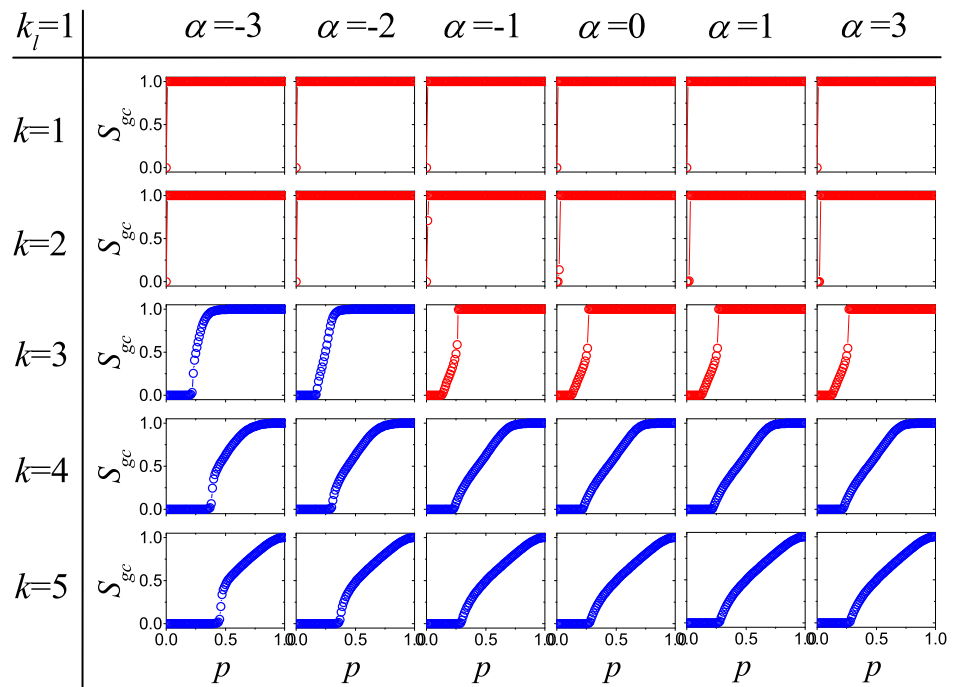


Figure S1. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on undirected Kleinberg's spatial networks with $k_l = 1$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase transition, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

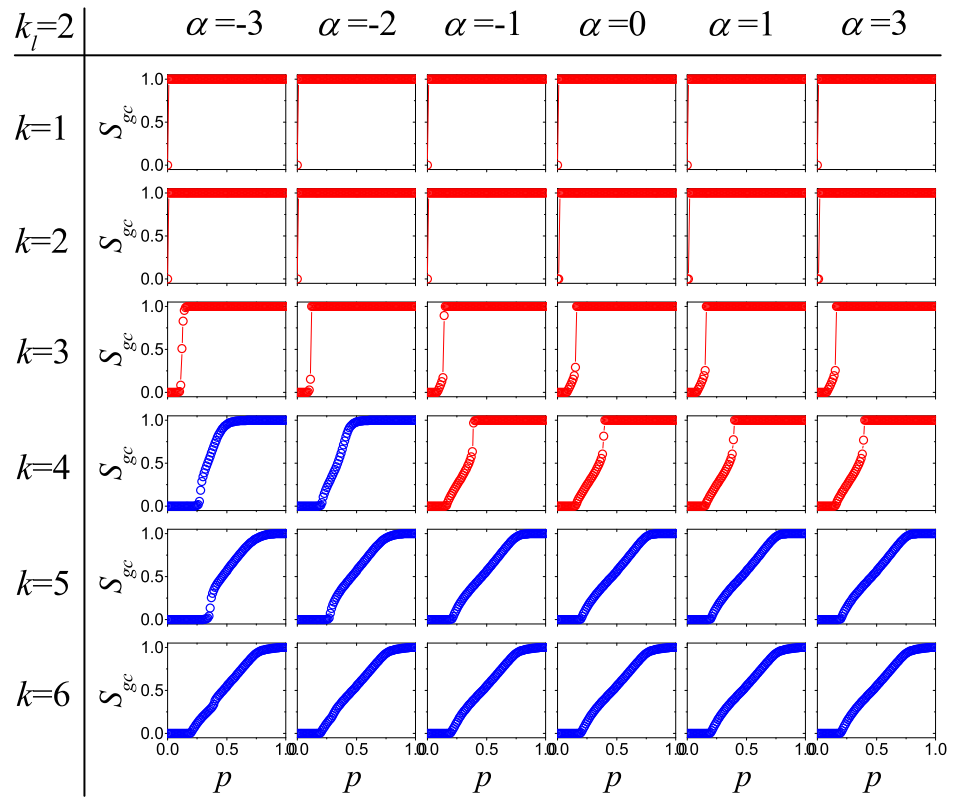


Figure S2. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on undirected Kleinberg's spatial networks with $k_l = 2$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase transition, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

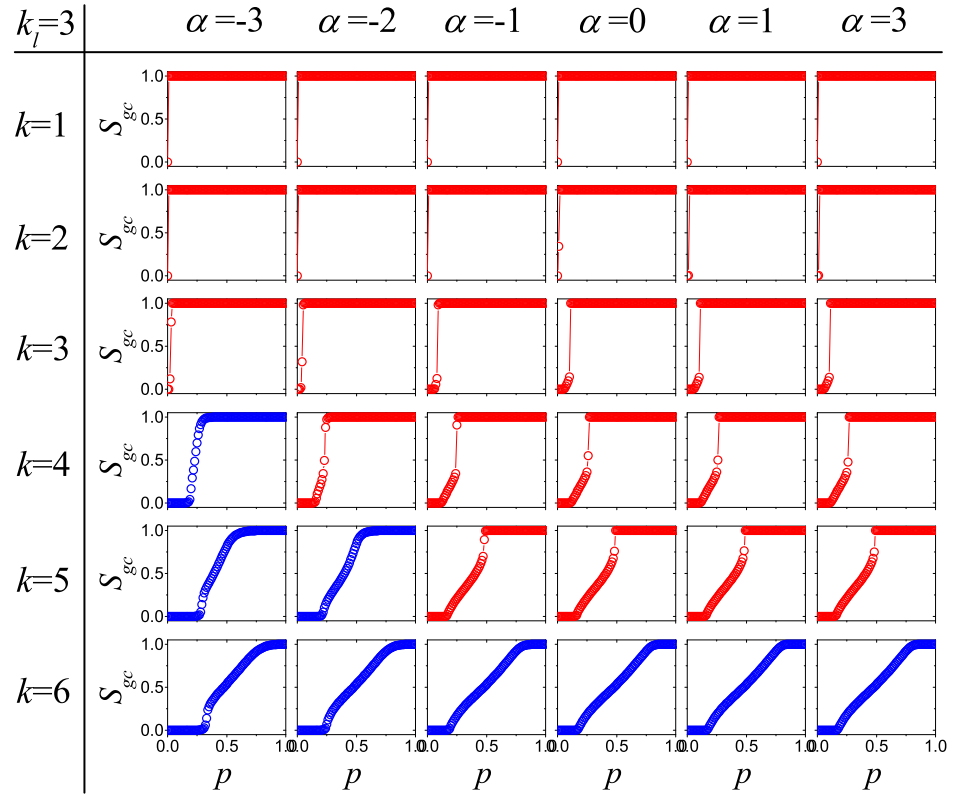


Figure S3. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on undirected Kleinberg's spatial networks with $k_l = 3$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase transition, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

2. S_{gc} for directed Kleinberg's spatial networks

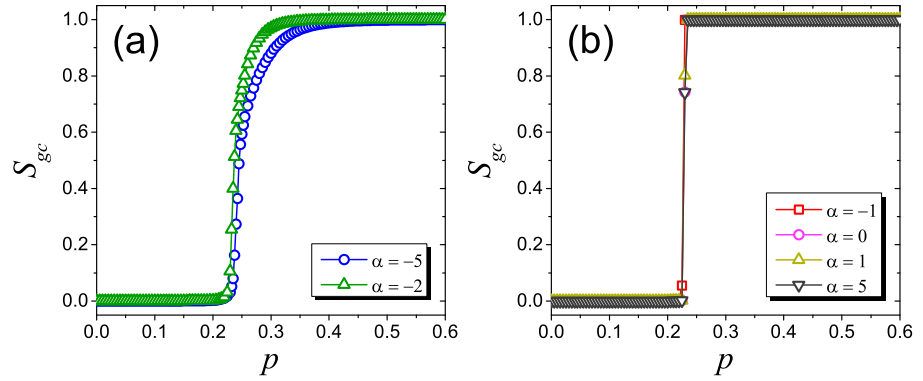


Figure S4. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on directed Kleinberg's spatial networks in parameter spaces $(k, k_l) = (3, 1)$. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

3. Analysis on effects of boundary conditions

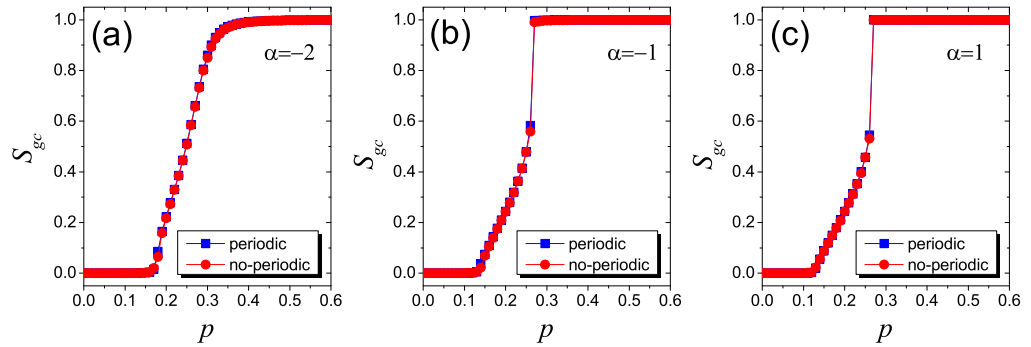


Figure S5. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on undirected Kleinberg's spatial networks based on square lattice with or without periodic boundary conditions in parameter spaces $(k, k_l) = (3, 1)$. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

4. Phase diagram for LR networks

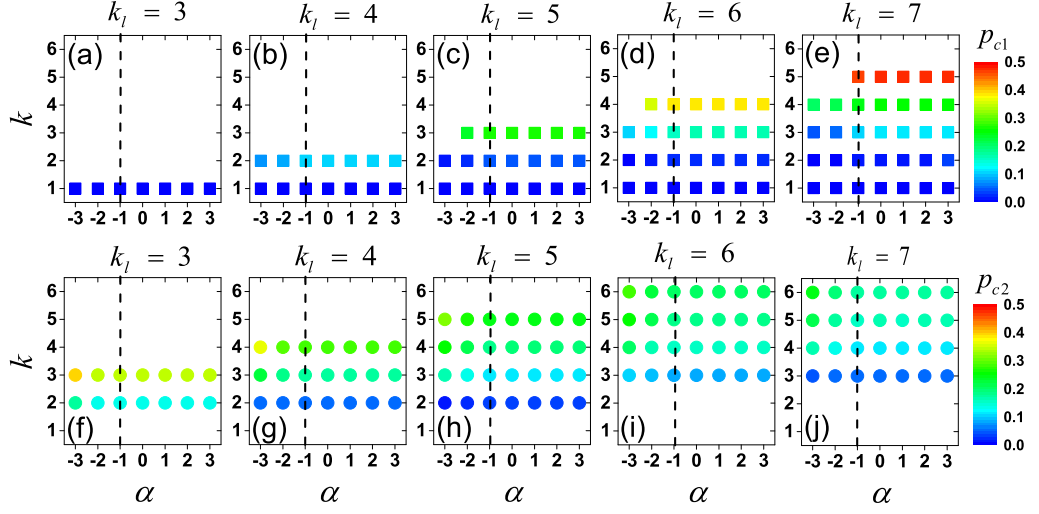


Figure S6. Phase diagram of bootstrap percolation on LR networks in parameter spaces (k, α, k_l) . The color of data points in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) marks the value of p_{c1} , where there is a hybrid phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$), and the color of data points in (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j) marks the value of p_{c2} , where the transition is of second-order. Blank areas stand for the absent of the corresponding phase transitions. Separated by the vertical dash line $\alpha = -1$, on the right side, the color of data points is nearly unchanged for the same parameter k , meaning that the values of p_{c1} and p_{c2} are almost invariant. $\alpha_c \approx -1$ is found to be a robust critical value, above which the critical points for the double phase transition are almost constant. When $\alpha < -1$, p_{c1} decreases and p_{c2} increases as α decreases. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

5. S_{gc} for LR networks

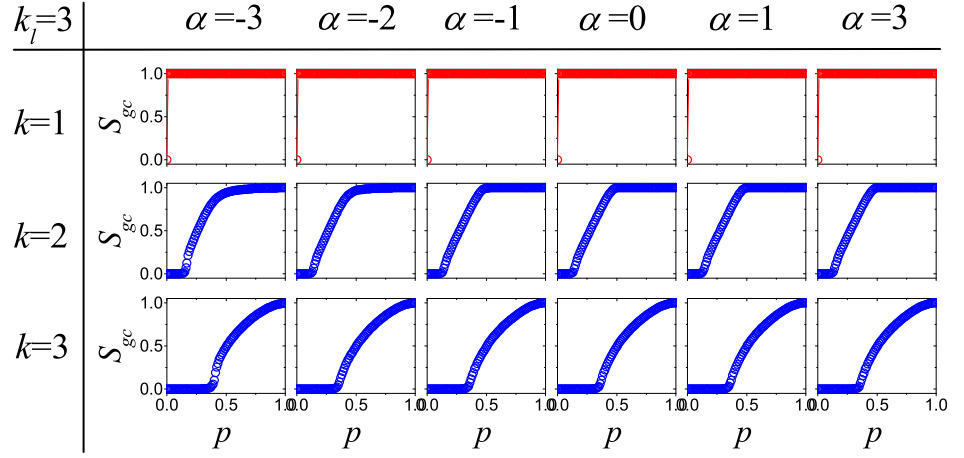


Figure S7. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on LR networks with $k_l = 3$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

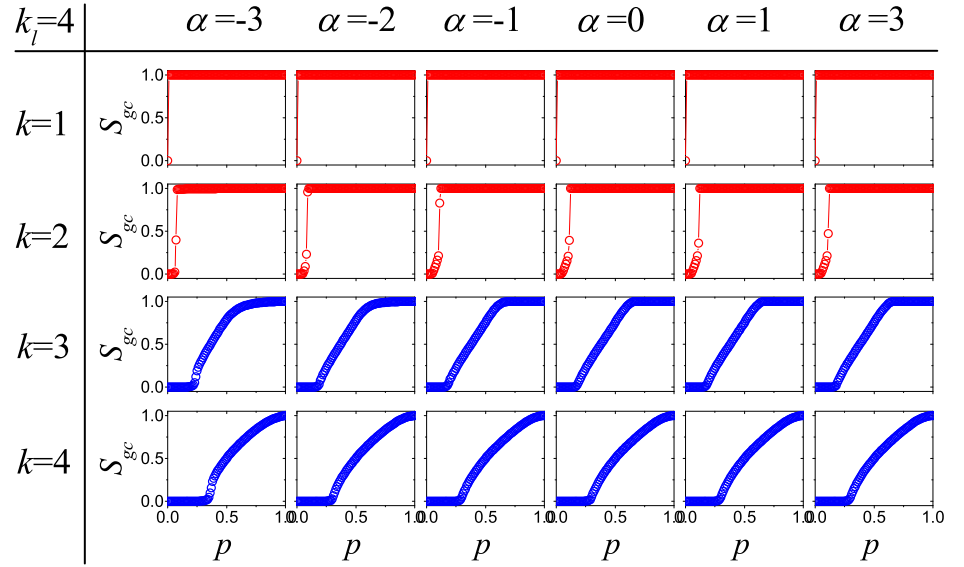


Figure S8. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on LR networks with $k_l = 4$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

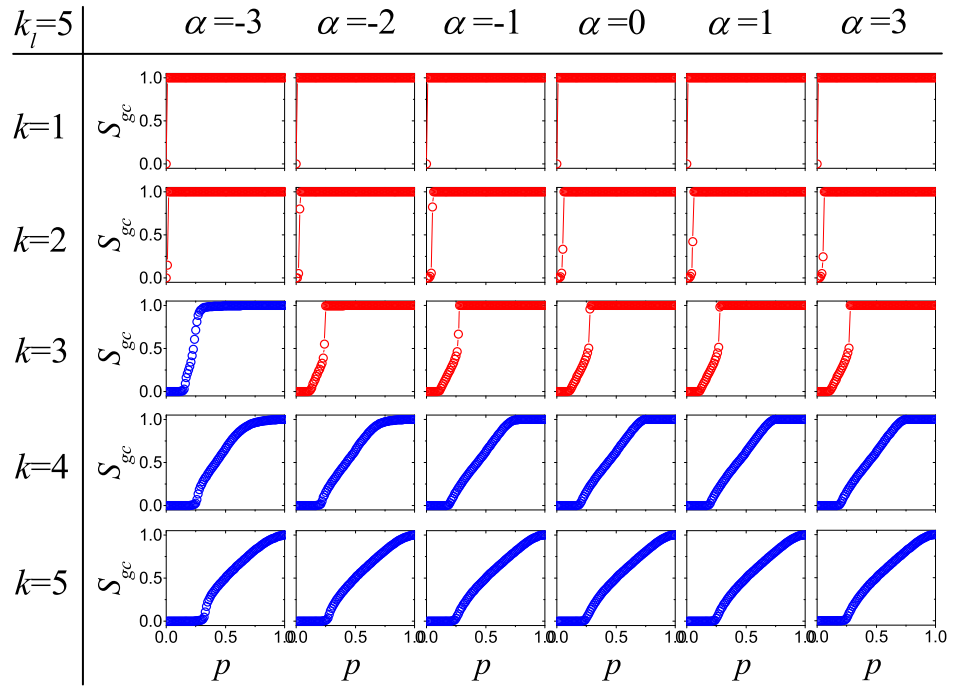


Figure S9. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on LR networks with $k_l = 5$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

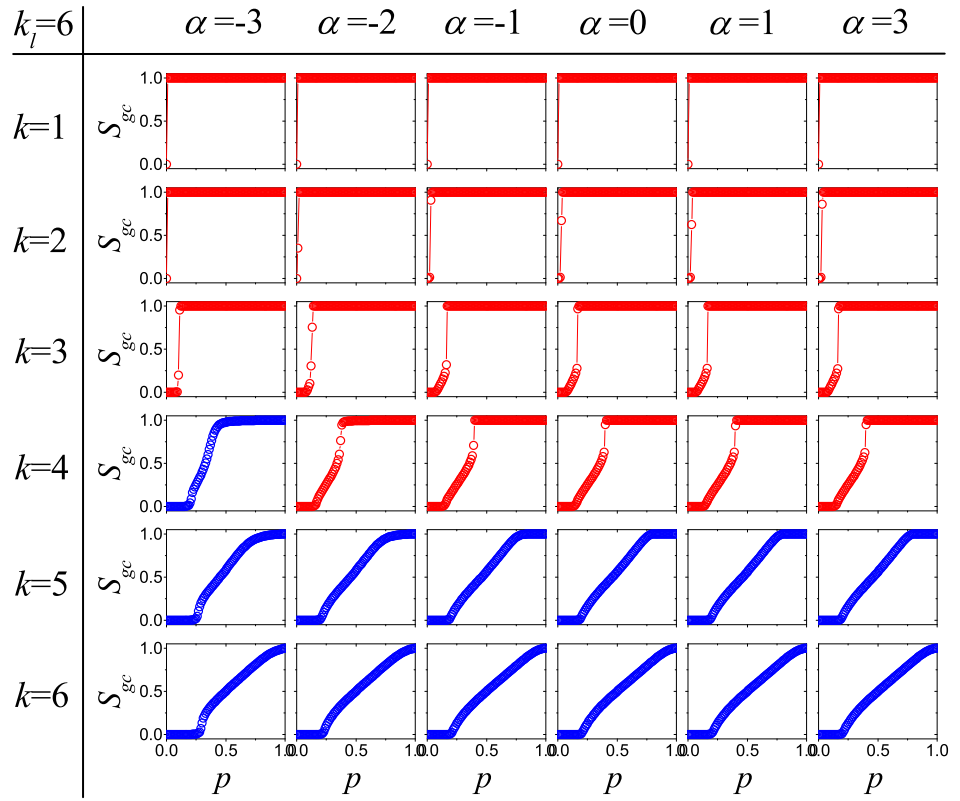


Figure S10. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on LR networks with $k_l = 6$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.

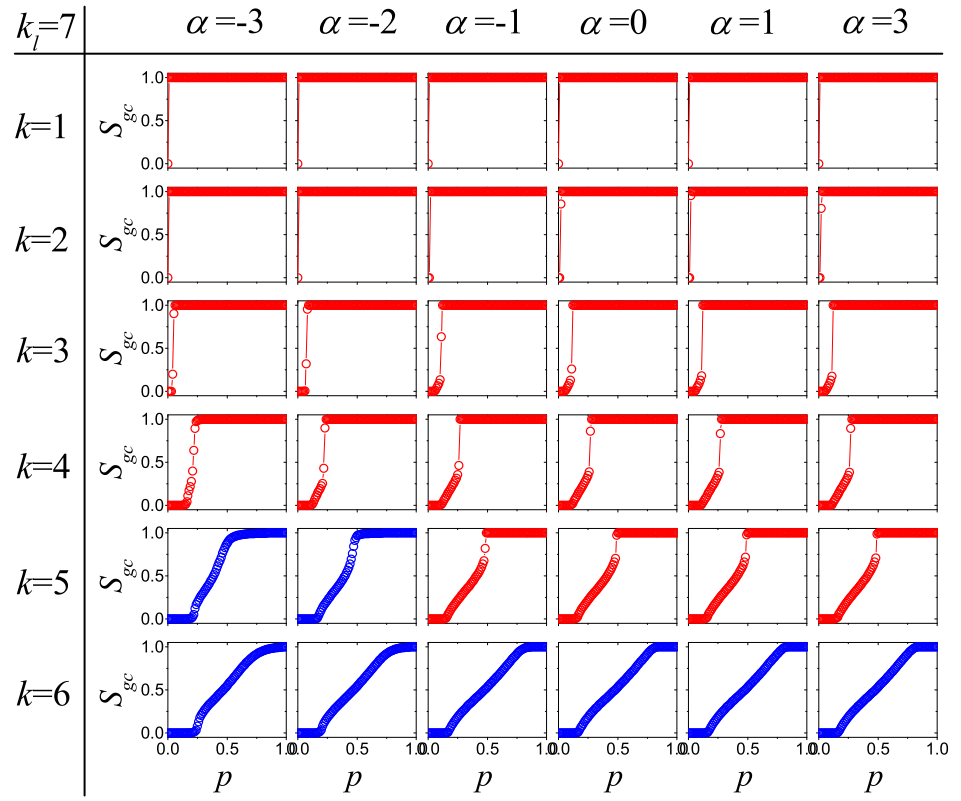


Figure S11. S_{gc} as a function of p after bootstrap percolation on LR networks with $k_l = 7$ in parameter spaces (k, α) . Red and blue curves correspond to the presence of a double phase transition (or a first-order phase transition in the trivial cases where $p_{c1} \approx 0$) and a second-order phase, respectively. Results are averaged over 1000 realizations with fixed network size $L = 400$.