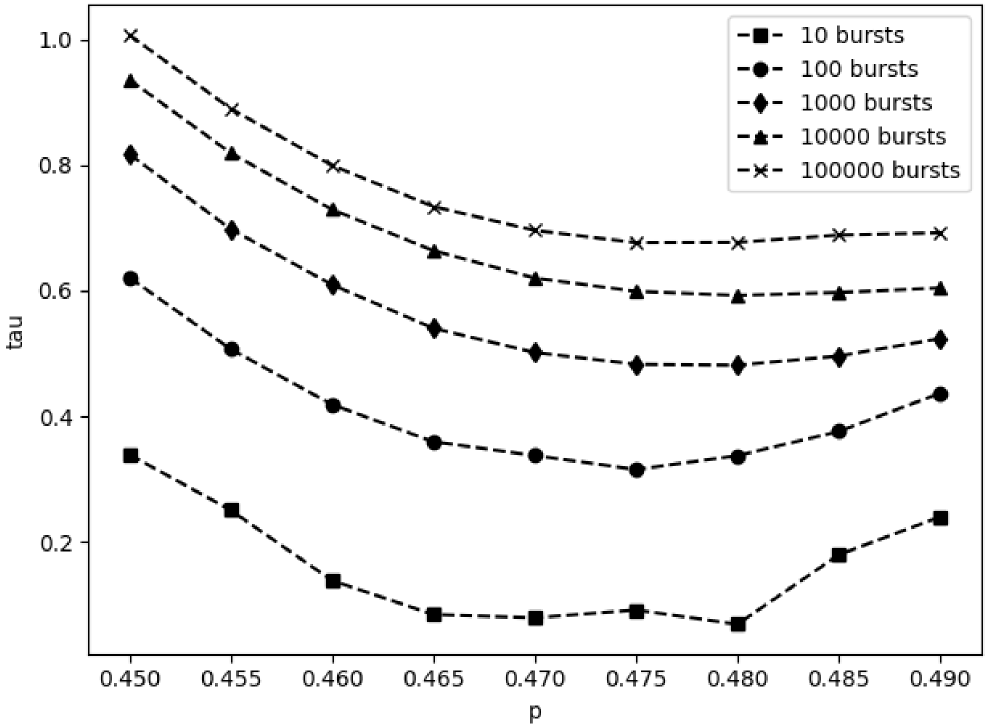

Figure 1: Fits for τ with various number of bursts. For each simulation at some (p, N) we simulate 10000 clusters, except at $N = 100000$ where we only simulate 1000 clusters.

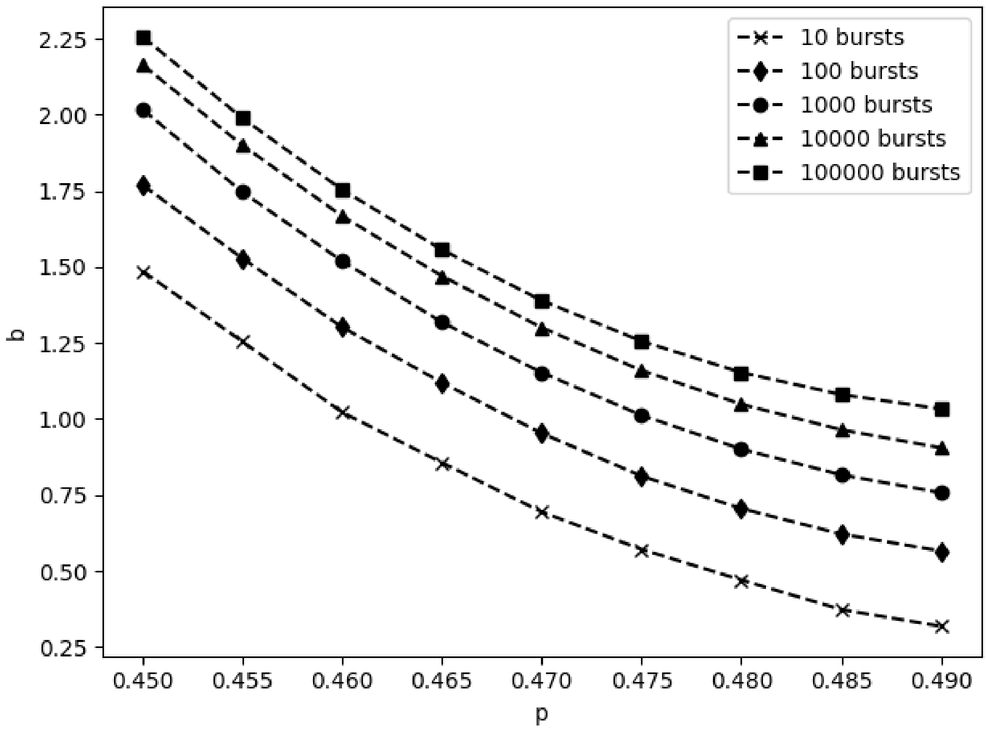

Figure 2: Fits for b with various number of bursts. For each simulation at some (p, N) we simulate 10000 clusters, except at $N = 100000$ where we only simulate 1000 clusters.

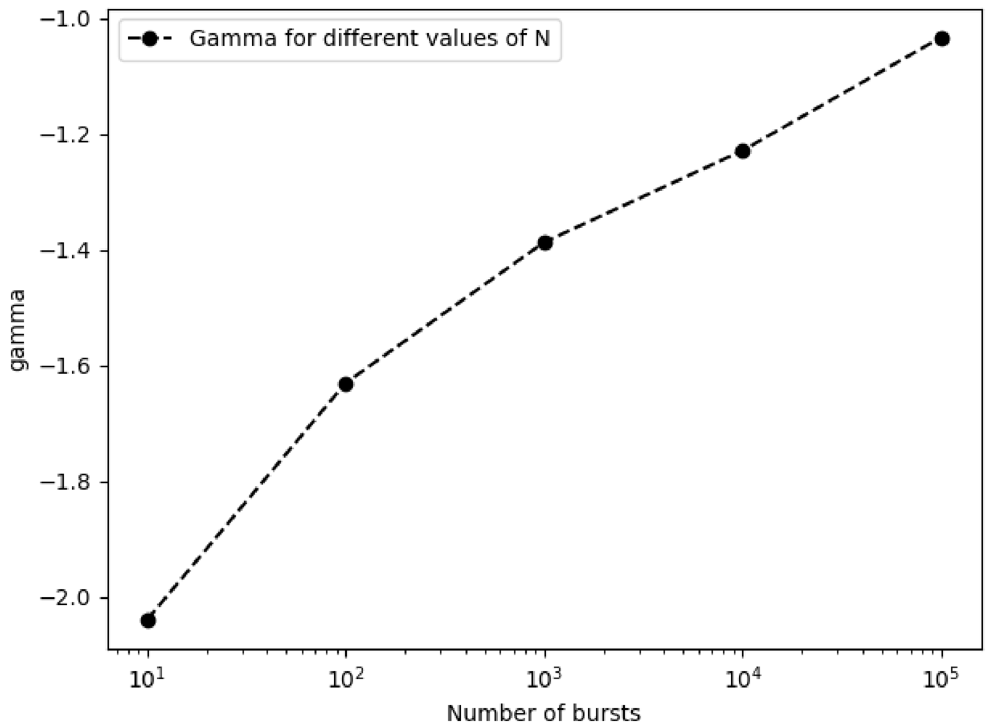

Figure 3: Fits for γ with various number of bursts. For each simulation at some (p, N) we simulate 10000 clusters, except at $N = 100000$ where we only simulate 1000 clusters.

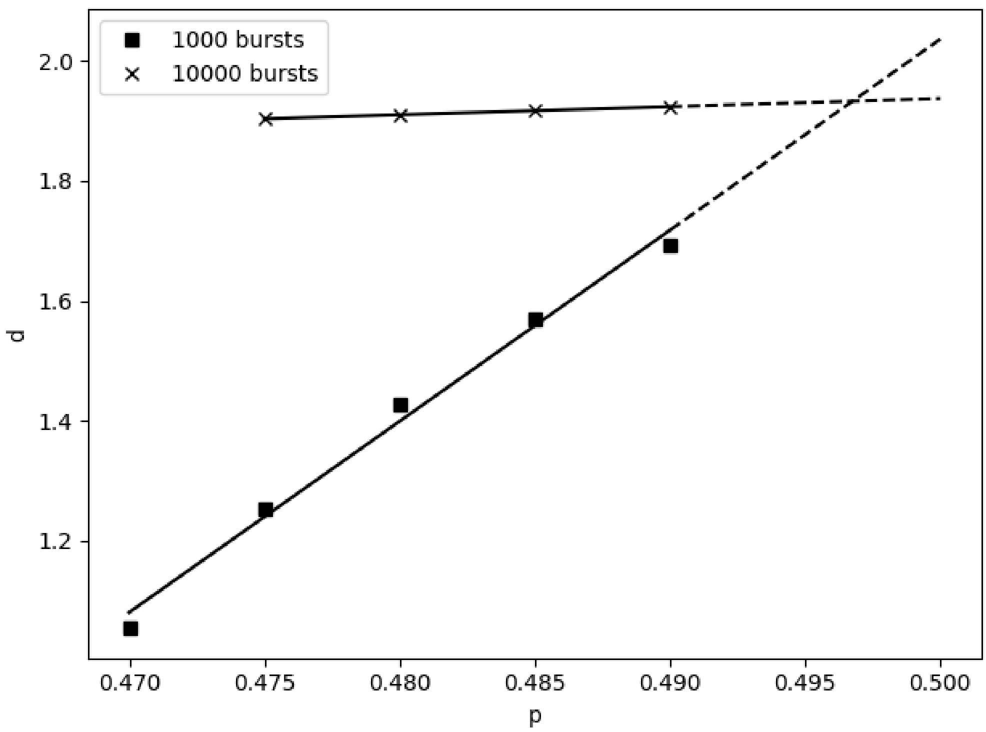

Figure 4: Fits for fractal dimension d with various number of bursts. For each simulation at some (p, N) we simulate 10000 clusters. For the fractal dimensions, only $N = 1000, 10000$ are used. For smaller N the results are nonsensical, and for bigger N I run out of harddrive space.

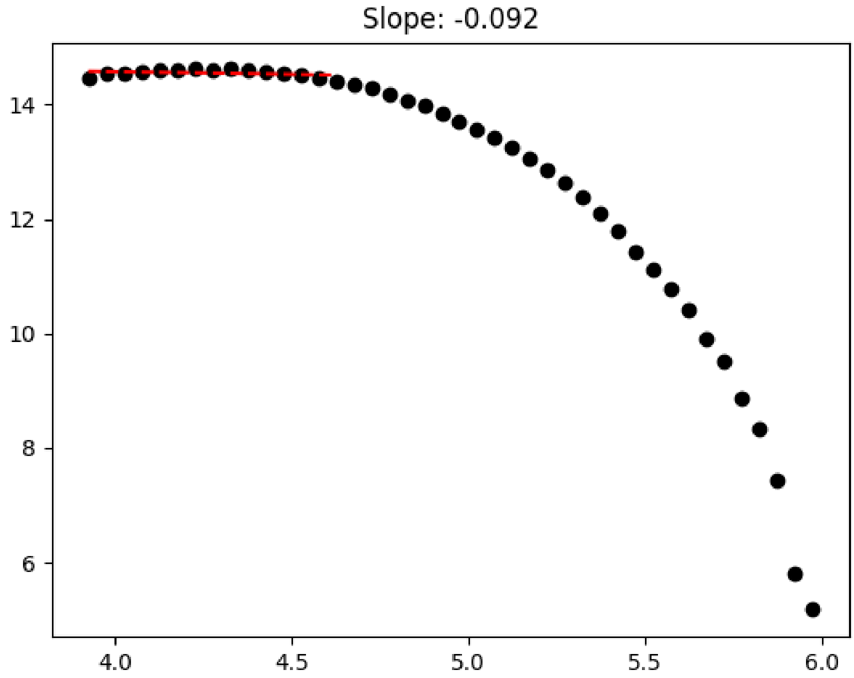

Figure 5: Fractal dimension fit for $p = 0.475$, $N = 100$ bursts. Does not make sense for low p and low N. Statistics are gathered over 10,000 clusters of N bursts.

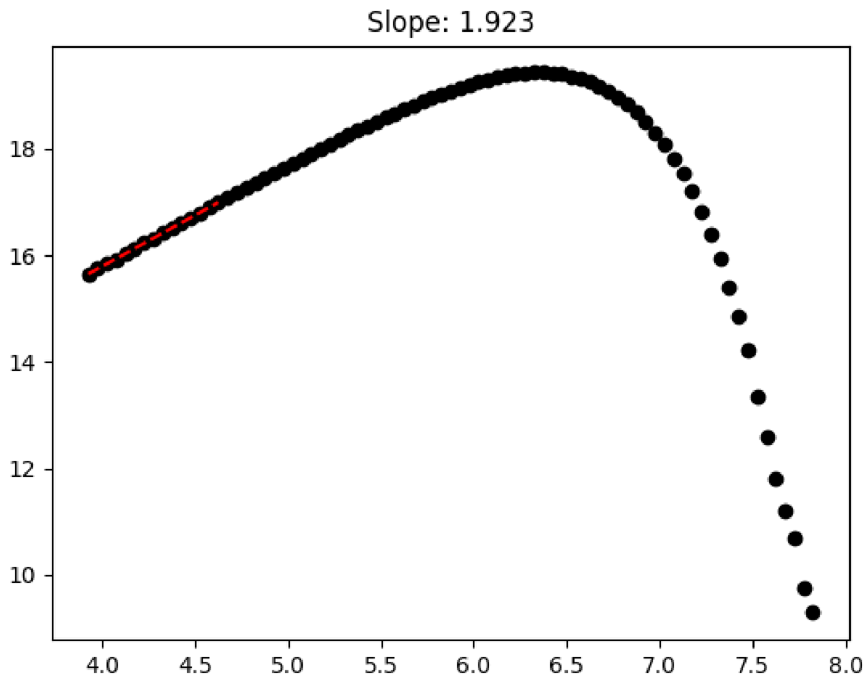

Figure 6: Fractal dimension fit for $p = 0.49$, $N = 10000$ bursts. It works here! Statistics are gathered over 10,000 clusters of N bursts.

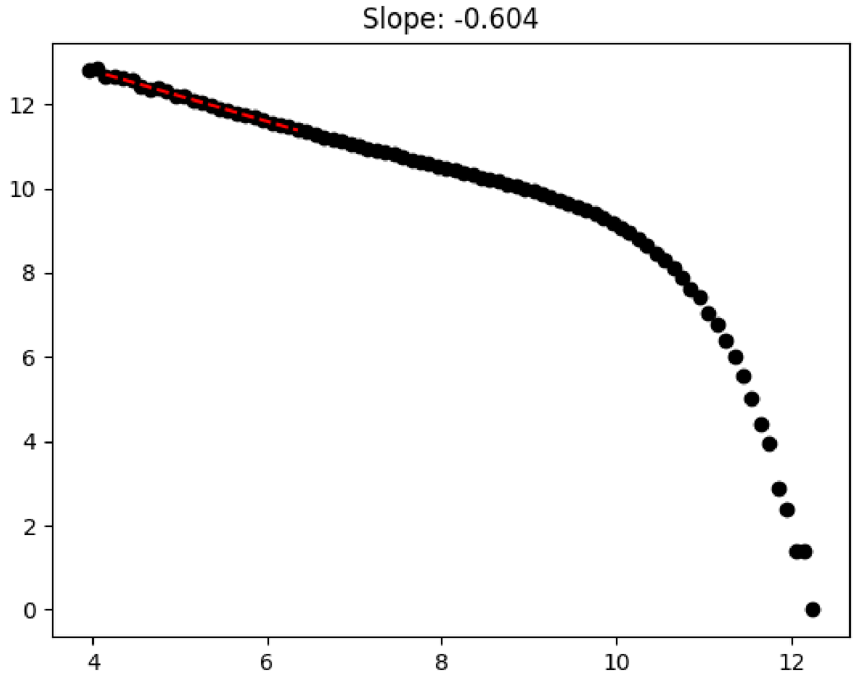

Figure 7: $p = 0.49$, $N = 10000$. Fit for τ. This seems to work fine at pretty much all scales. Statistics are gathered over 10,000 clusters of N bursts.

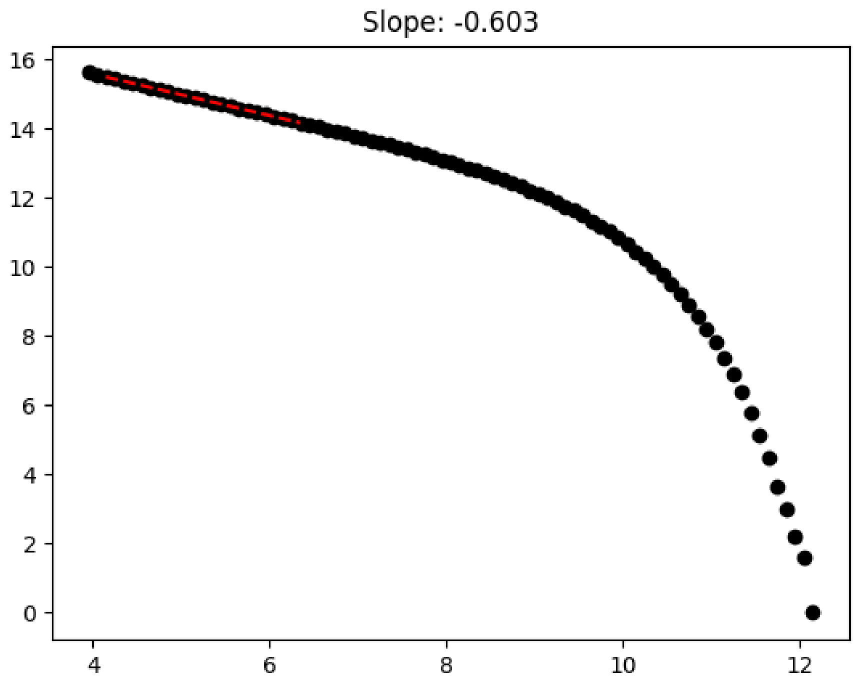

Figure 8: $p = 0.49$, $N = 10000$. Fit on survivor distribution. We can sale this to match Gutenberg-Ricther b value. Note, τ and b seem to converge to the same value close to percolation threshold but not away from it. Again, 10,000 clusters of N bursts.

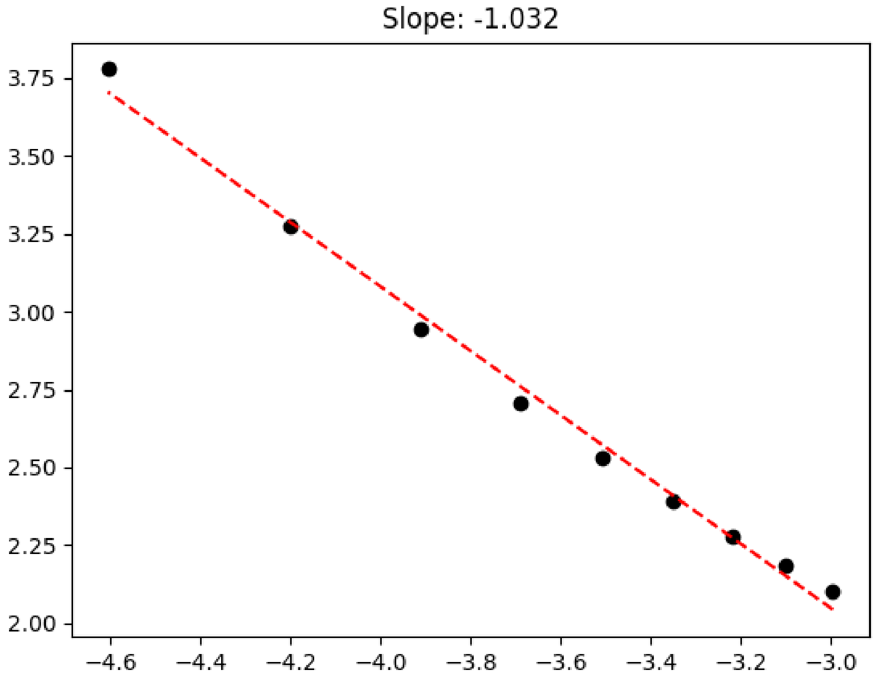

Figure 9: $p = 0.49$, $N = 100000$. Here we plot the avergage cluster size for different values of $p - p_c$ and recover the slope on log-log paper. Note we statistics on 1,000 clusters of this bigger N family.