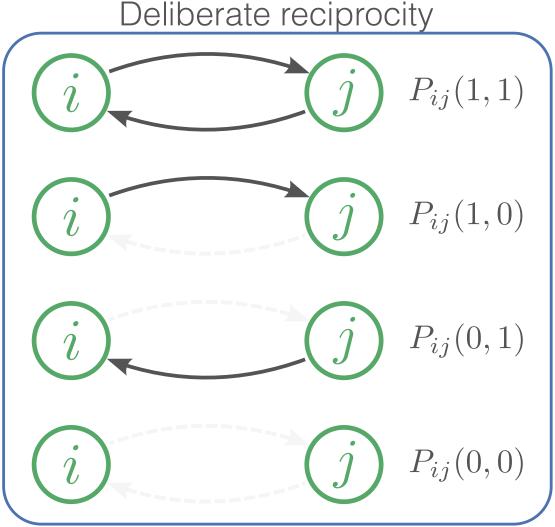
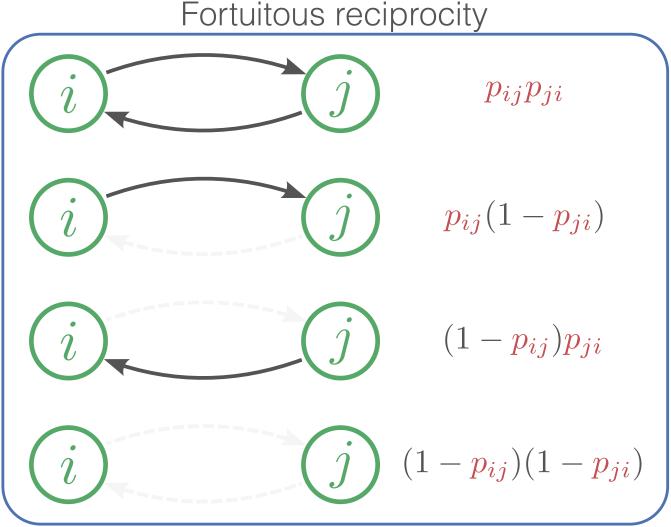
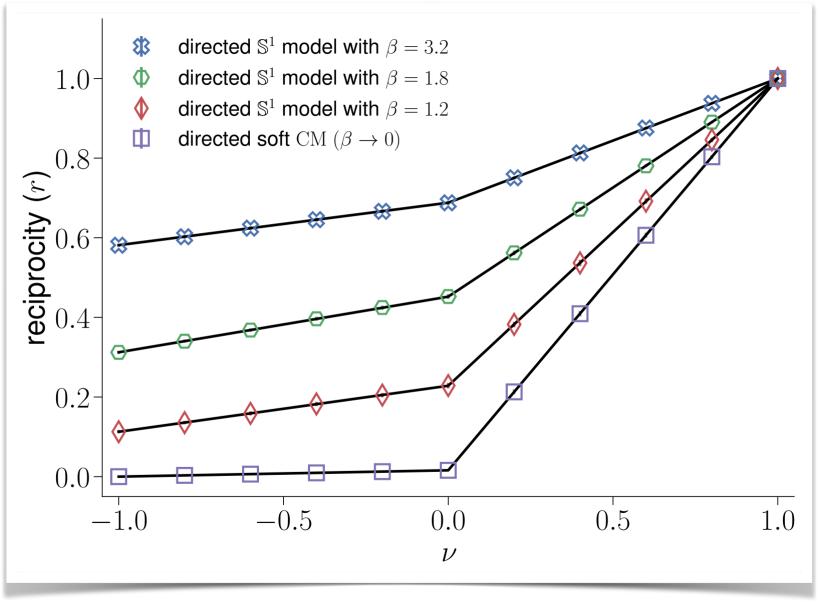
## Level of reciprocity controlled with parameter $-1 \le \nu \le 1$

$$P_{ij}(1,1) = \begin{cases} (1-\nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu\min\{p_{ij},p_{ji}\} & 0 \leq \nu \leq 1\\ (1+\nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu(1-p_{ij}-p_{ji})H(p_{ij}+p_{ji}-1) & -1 \leq \nu \leq 0 \end{cases}$$
 
$$\nu = 1: \quad \text{maximal reciprocity}$$
 
$$\nu = 0: \quad \text{fortuitous reciprocity}$$

 $\nu = -1$ : minimal reciprocity





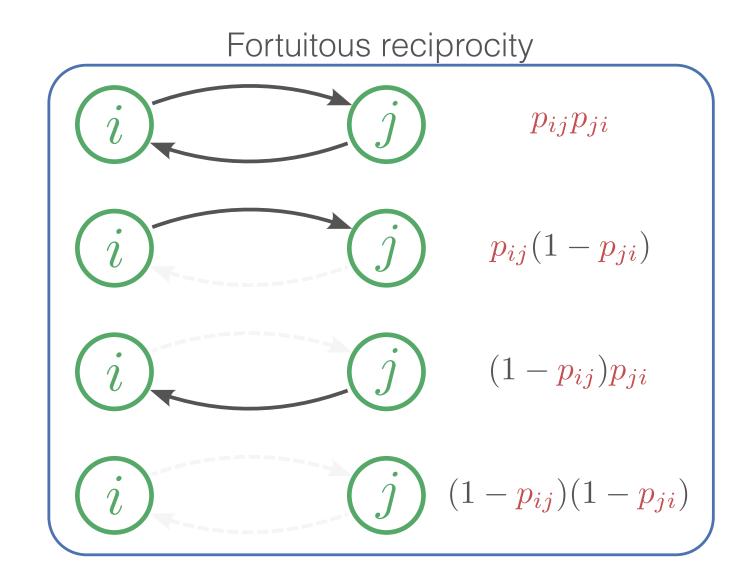


A random network model defines the probability  $p_{ij}$  for a directed link to exist from node i to node j.

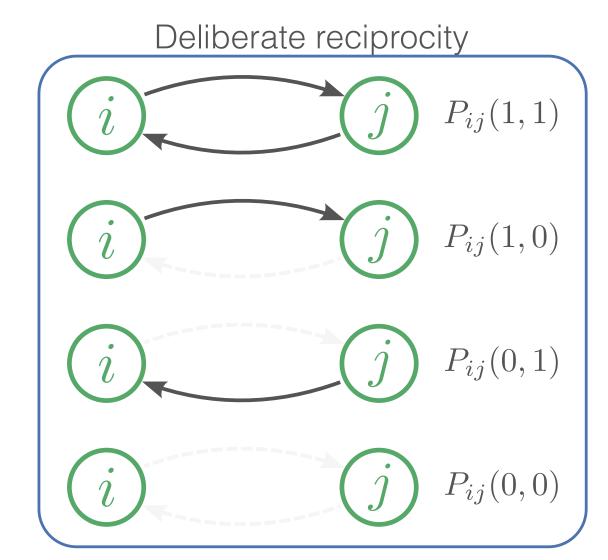
## The directed-reciprocal S<sup>1</sup> model: A new link between connections and distances

## The directed-reciprocal $\mathbb{S}^1$ model: A new link between connections and distances

A random network model defines the probability  $p_{ij}$  for a directed link to exist from node i to node j.

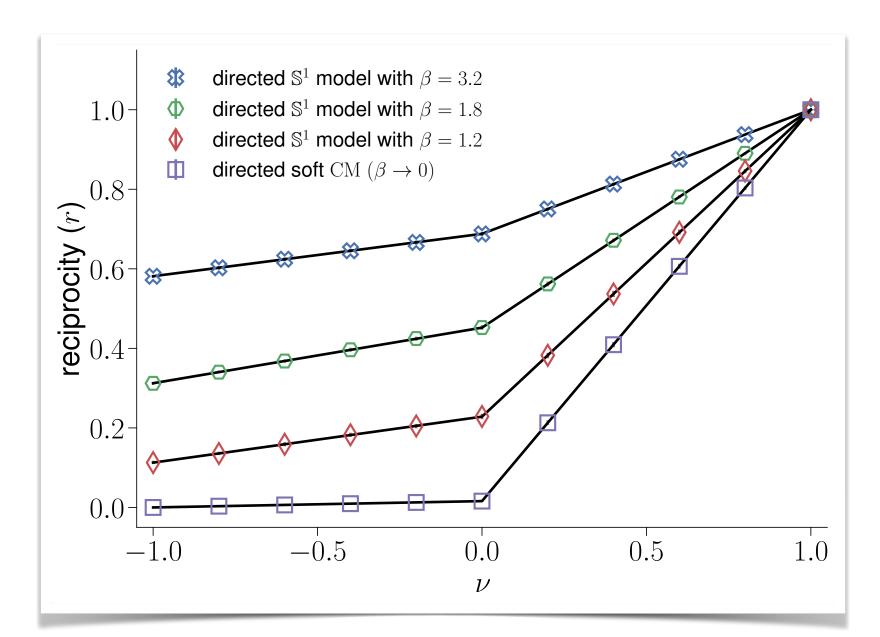


 $\nu=-1$ : minimal reciprocity



Level of reciprocity controlled with parameter  $-1 \le \nu \le 1$ 

$$P_{ij}(1,1) = \begin{cases} (1-\nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu \min\{p_{ij},p_{ji}\} & 0 \leq \nu \leq 1 \\ (1+\nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu(1-p_{ij}-p_{ji})H(p_{ij}+p_{ji}-1) & -1 \leq \nu \leq 0 \end{cases}$$
 
$$\nu = 1: \quad \text{maximal reciprocity}$$
 
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## Fitting the directed-reciprocal S<sup>1</sup> model to real networks

