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Corrigendum: Universality in boundary domain growth by sudden bridging

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The original version of this Article contained errors.

H. Dashti-Naserabadi and A. Abbasi were incorrectly listed as being affiliated with 'Department of Physics, Plasma and Condensed Matter Computational Laboratory, Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz 53714-161, Iran' and 'Physics and Accelerators Research School, NSRTI 11365-3486, Tehran, Iran' respectively. The correct affiliations are listed below:

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In the Abstract,

"The rapid growth of the boundary domain at the percolation threshold, which is guaranteed to occur for almost *any* cluster percolation process, underlies the the universal scaling of χ."

now reads:

"The rapid growth of the boundary domain at the percolation threshold, which is guaranteed to occur for almost *any* cluster percolation process, underlies the universal scaling of χ."

In the legend of Figure 1,

"The (bottom) boundary domain consists of a single cluster (light blue) that evolves by merging with other neighboring clusters from the initial set of the L bottom sites ($i = 0$ to $i = L - 1; j = 0$)."

now reads:

"The (bottom) boundary domain consists of a single cluster (light blue) that evolves by merging with other neighboring clusters from the initial set of the L bottom sites ($i = 0$ to $L - 1; j = 0$)."

In the legend of Figure 5,

"Size Δ of the largest gap in w for a collection of continuous and discontinuous cluster percolation models. Specifically, for rnd-rule (○), 2nd-max-rule (W), 3rd-max-rule (◇), fractional ($\Delta, f = 0.5$), all yielding discontinuous percolation, and max-max-rule (select at random a cluster and merge the two largest clusters that are

neighbors of each other among the selected cluster and all its neighbors), yielding continuous percolation, Δ as a function of lattice size L is shown. 800 realizations for each data point. Error bars are smaller than symbol size."

now reads:

"**The maximal gap in w.** Size Δ of the largest gap in w for a collection of continuous and discontinuous cluster percolation models. Specifically, for fractional $f = 0$ ($\bigcirc$), max-rule ($\star$), rnd-rule ($\square$), all yielding discontinuous percolation, and site-percolation (∇), yielding continuous percolation, Δ as a function of lattice size L is shown. 10^5 realizations for each data point. Error bars are smaller than symbol size."

These errors have now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.