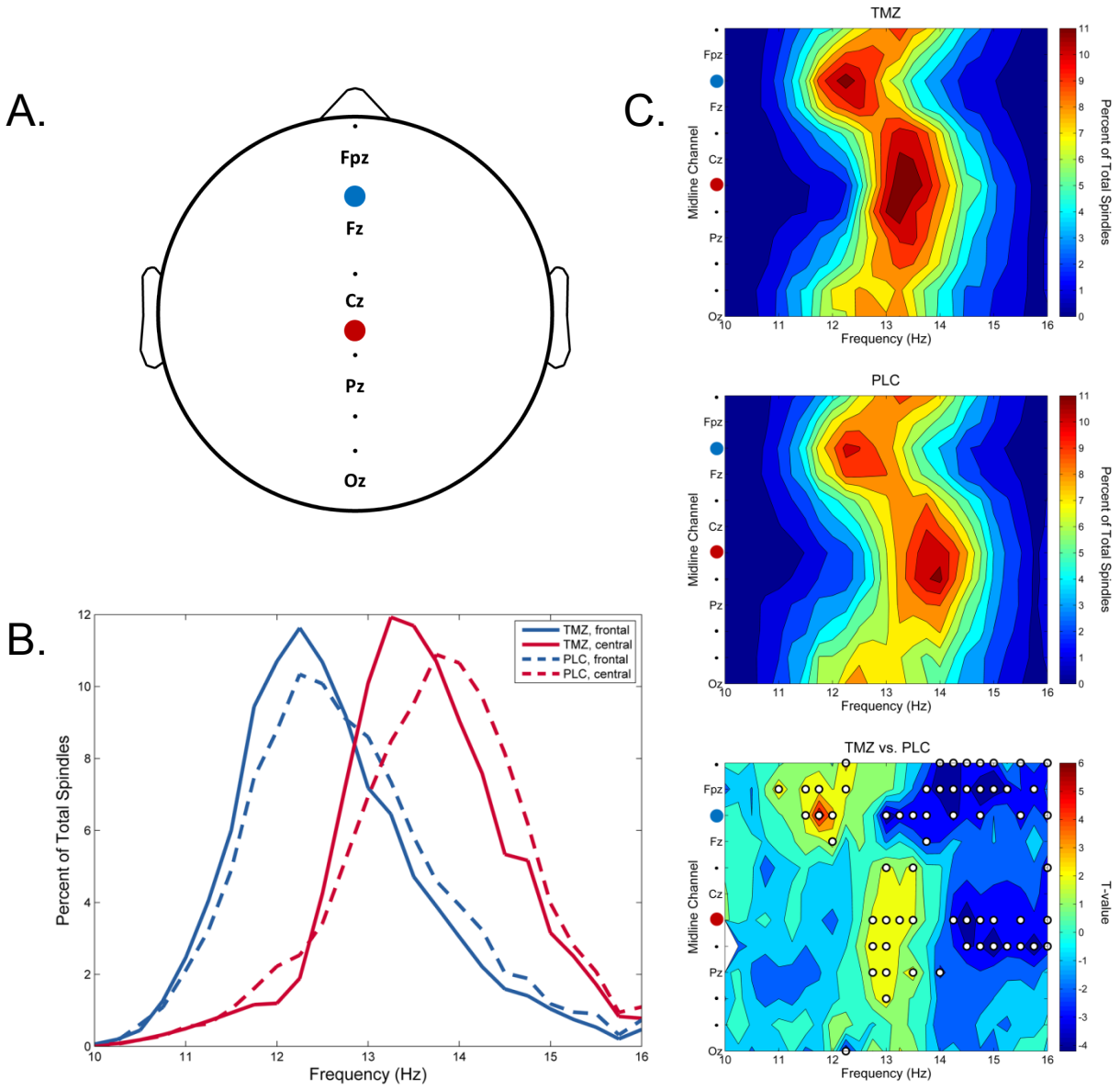
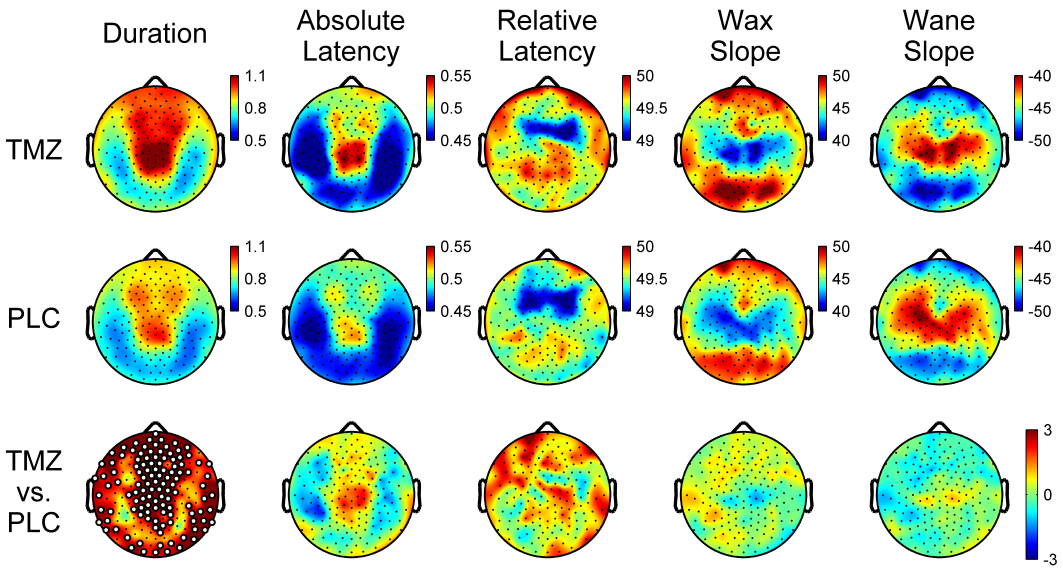


Supplemental Figure 1. Representative analysis of the frequency distribution of detected spindles for TMZ and PLC nights using twelve midline derivations. A) Schematic of locations of derivations used. B) Distribution of detected spindles by frequency for selected frontal (blue) and central (red) channels. Distribution defined by 0.25Hz frequency bins 10-16Hz. Dashed lines correspond to PLC night; solid lines correspond to TMZ night. C) Plots illustrating the relative proportion of spindles across the frequency distribution of detected spindles for TMZ and PLC nights for all 12 midline channels, as an extension of B), and comparisons between the two. White dots indicate significant difference between conditions (uncorrected). Note the leftward shift of the distribution and increase in peak amplitudes for TMZ relative to PLC.



Supplemental Figure 2. Topography of the waxing and waning oscillation of detected spindles for TMZ and PLC nights. Absolute latency derived as the time (seconds) from start of spindle envelope to maximal amplitude. Relative latency (percent) is the time from start of spindle envelope to maximal amplitude normalized to the duration of each detected spindle. Wax Slope (μV/sec) is the slope from the start of the spindle to the maximal amplitude; Wane slope (μV/sec) is the time from the maximal amplitude to the termination of the spindle. Duration of detected spindles is re-plotted for comparison purposes. Bottom row denotes t-values for channel-by-channel paired t-tests between TMZ and PLC. White dots denote significant channels after statistical non-parametric mapping with suprathreshold cluster test.