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A statistical model for brain networks inferred from large-scale electrophysiological signals
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	EO						EC					
	<i>L</i>		<i>C</i>		<i>Q</i>		<i>L</i>		<i>C</i>		<i>Q</i>	
	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value	<i>R</i>	<i>p</i> -value
<i>theta</i>	0.642	$< 10^{-14}$	0.861	$< 10^{-33}$	0.684	$< 10^{-16}$	0.669	$< 10^{-15}$	0.834	$< 10^{-29}$	0.663	$< 10^{-15}$
<i>alpha</i>	0.589	$< 10^{-11}$	0.797	$< 10^{-25}$	0.552	$< 10^{-10}$	0.495	$< 10^{-8}$	0.840	$< 10^{-30}$	0.650	$< 10^{-14}$
<i>beta</i>	0.583	$< 10^{-11}$	0.875	$< 10^{-35}$	0.540	$< 10^{-9}$	0.638	$< 10^{-13}$	0.871	$< 10^{-34}$	0.618	$< 10^{-13}$
<i>gamma</i>	0.587	$< 10^{-11}$	0.794	$< 10^{-24}$	0.446	$< 10^{-6}$	0.490	$< 10^{-8}$	0.871	$< 10^{-34}$	0.559	$< 10^{-10}$

Table S2: Pearson's correlation coefficient between the values of the graph indices in the observed brain networks and the corresponding mean values obtained in simulated networks.