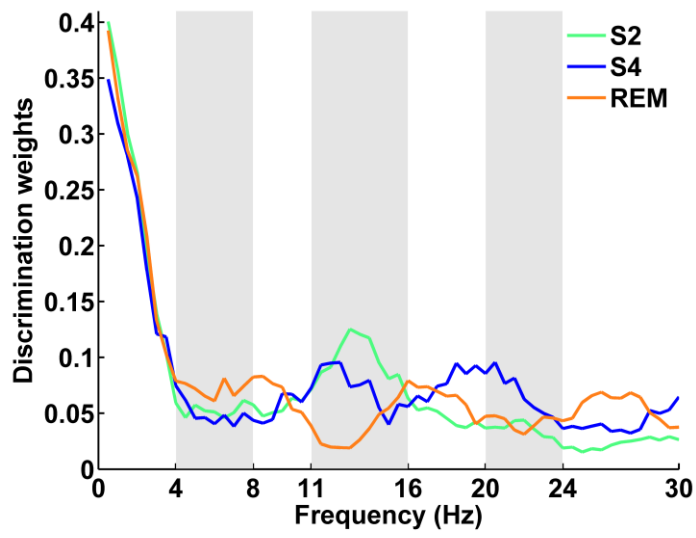


Supplementary Figure 1. Randomization statistics for classification in all segments (rows) and sleep stages (columns). Dark grey areas indicate those randomizations where classification accuracy for randomly labeled data exceeded the classification accuracy obtained with correctly labeled data.



Supplementary Figure 2. Absolute classification weights for the outer loop SVM. Note that weights estimated in the outer loop closely resemble those obtained in the inner loop of the two-step classification procedure (Figure 5).

Supplementary Table 1. Memory sensitivity d' in the face and house learning conditions

	pre	post	difference	p-value
Face pictures	3.72 ± 0.12	3.66 ± 0.12	-0.07 ± 0.04	0.116
House pictures	3.42 ± 0.13	3.34 ± 0.14	-0.08 ± 0.05	0.167

Values are given as mean ± SEM. Two sided *t*-test for dependent measures is reported. Note that no significant forgetting occurred across the night.

Supplementary Table 2. Correlations between total time spent in sleep stages and memory consolidation (difference in d' post-pre) over sleep for all available nights

	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>
S2	-0.139	0.272	64
S3	0.106	0.405	64
S4	0.254*	0.043	64
REM	-0.048	0.707	64

*Significant two-sided test at threshold of $\alpha < 0.05$; Spearman's rho is reported.

Supplementary Table 3. Correlations between classifier performance (probability estimates for classification) and memory consolidation (difference in d' post-pre) over sleep for all available nights

	difference		pre		post		<i>n</i>
	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	
S2 sleep	0.099	0.436	0.023	0.859	0.044	0.733	64
SWS sleep	0.329**	0.008	-0.055	0.667	0.065	0.608	64
REM sleep	-0.199	0.142	0.069	0.611	-0.036	0.791	56

** Significant two-sided test at threshold of $\alpha < 0.01$; Spearman's rho is reported.

Supplementary Table 4. Levels of fatigue in the face and house learning conditions

	Face night	House night	p-value
evening	5.3 ± 2.0	5.5 ± 1.8	0.772
morning	3.7 ± 1.9	3.6 ± 1.6	0.924

Values are given as mean ± SD. Participants were asked to rate their sleepiness on a visual analogue scale with the end points 0 (not tired at all) and 10 (very tired). Two sided *t*-test for dependent measures is reported.

Supplementary Table 5. Sleep data (mean \pm SD)

	W	S1	S2	S3	S4	REM
1st 90-min segment	20.3 \pm 11.8	4.8 \pm 2.7	29.9 \pm 11.8	14.2 \pm 6.7	17.9 \pm 13.8	2.4 \pm 3.3
2nd 90-min segment	3.5 \pm 7.8	2.1 \pm 1.9	50.9 \pm 12.8	11.1 \pm 6.6	10.0 \pm 8.7	11.0 \pm 6.3
3rd 90-min segment	4.2 \pm 10.9	2.2 \pm 2.0	48.5 \pm 10.9	8.0 \pm 5.1	5.1 \pm 5.7	20.3 \pm 7.4
4th 90-min segment	6.9 \pm 12.8	2.7 \pm 2.2	49.0 \pm 13.4	5.6 \pm 5.1	1.8 \pm 3.8	21.0 \pm 8.2
5th 90-min segment	6.9 \pm 11.4	4.9 \pm 3.8	42.4 \pm 12.0	3.3 \pm 4.4	1.5 \pm 4.1	26.4 \pm 11.2
total	48.2 \pm 41.5	18.7 \pm 8.9	237.7 \pm 40.4	42.5 \pm 15.0	36.4 \pm 23.7	96.0 \pm 23.8

Average sleep latency was 20.1 \pm 17.0 min (mean \pm SD). Please note that total time does not correspond to the sum of 90-min segment values because participants slept slightly longer than five 90-min sleep segments.

Supplementary Table 6. Number of participants and trials that entered classification in different segments and sleep stages. Only data points with N \geq 11 and number of trials \geq 40 for both the face and house learning conditions were entered into analysis in each segment and stage.

	S2		S3		S4		REM	
	N	trials	N	trials	N	trials	N	Trials
1st 90-min segment	31	472 \pm 47	30	355 \pm 100	18	455 \pm 84	3	279 \pm 118
2nd 90-min segment	32	494 \pm 33	20	321 \pm 102	12	375 \pm 93	18	360 \pm 74
3rd 90-min segment	29	483 \pm 46	16	300 \pm 121	6	344 \pm 111	24	417 \pm 89
4th 90-min segment	24	478 \pm 53	9	252 \pm 110	2	257 \pm 148	19	443 \pm 59
5th 90-min segment	20	454 \pm 94	0		0		18	415 \pm 115

Values for total number of trials collapsed over the face and house conditions that entered classification, given as mean \pm SD.