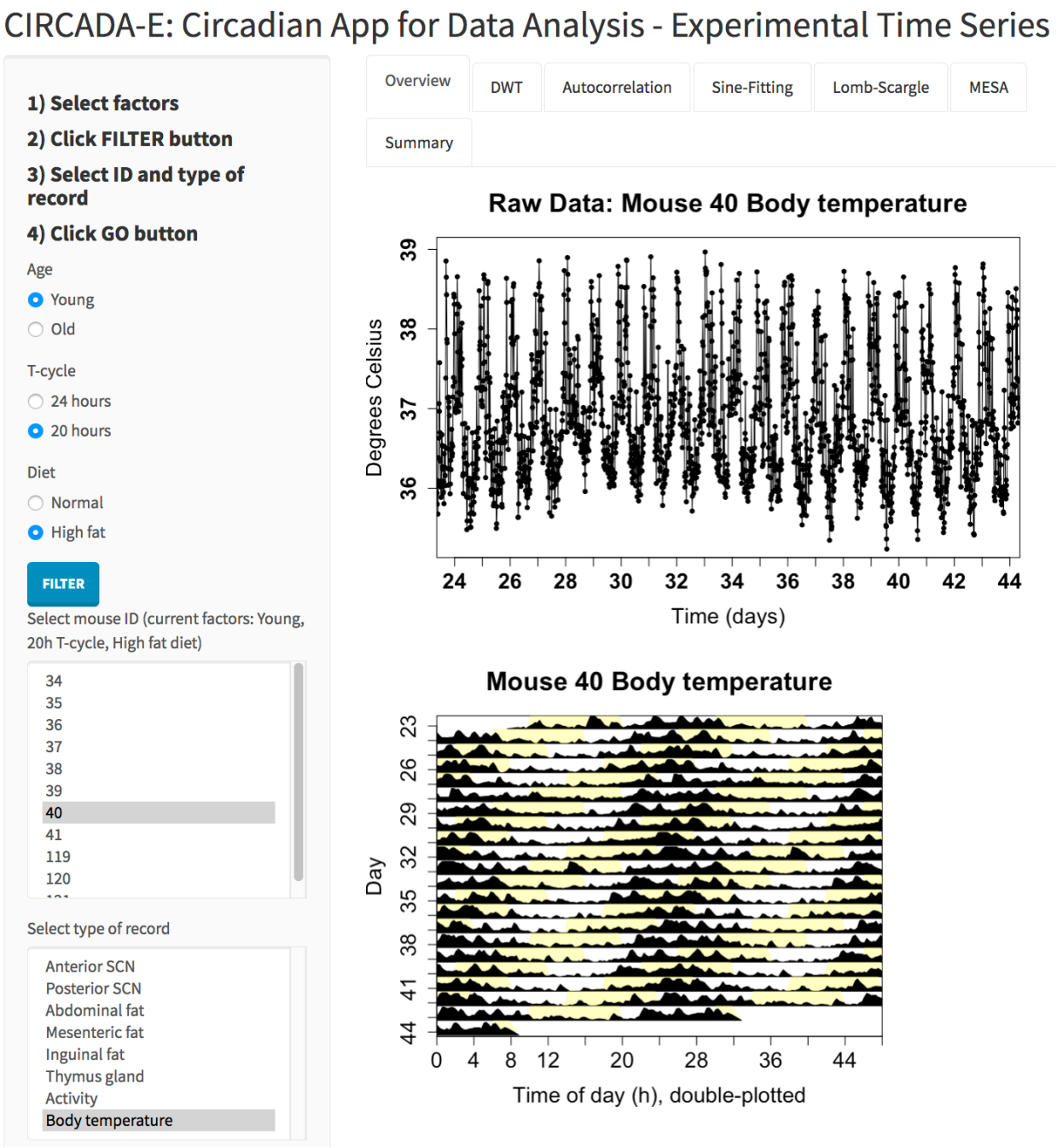
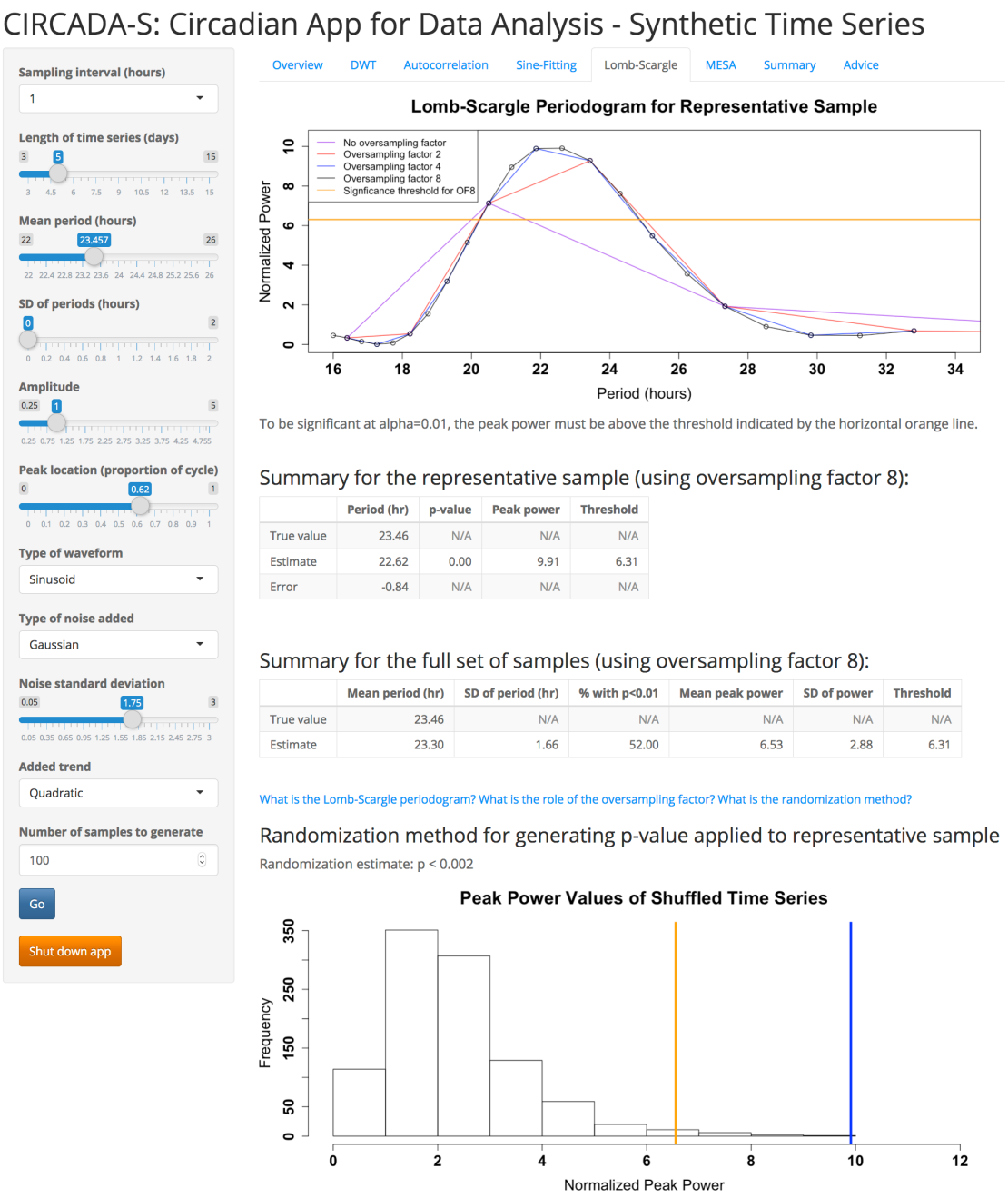
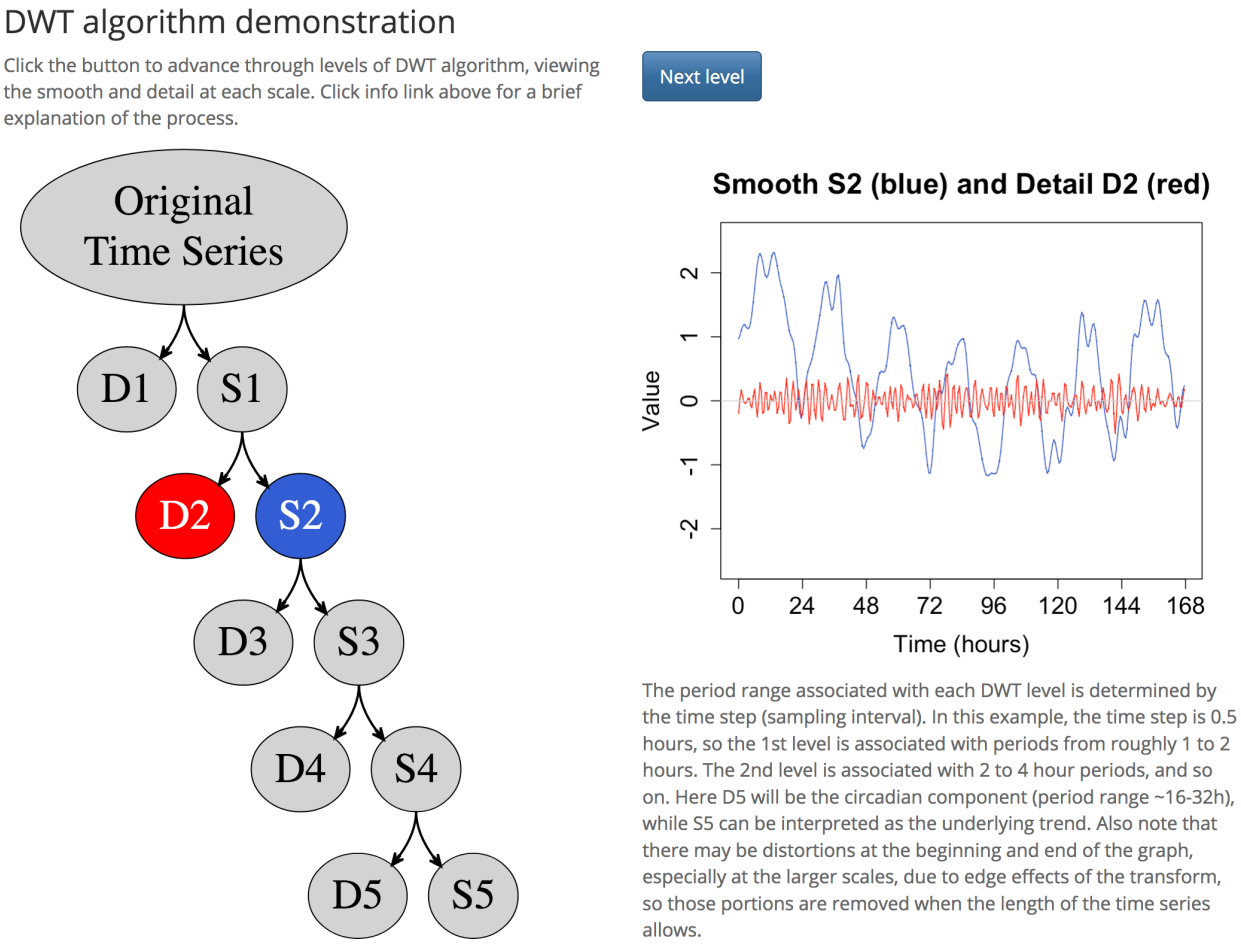



**Supplemental Figure 1.** Partial screenshot of CIRCADA-E, displaying body temperature data for a mouse from the dataset in (Leise et al., 2018). The user clicks the radio buttons to choose the desired age, T-cycle, and diet, then clicks the FILTER button to update the set of mouse IDs. After clicking on a mouse ID and type of record, the selected record is directly uploaded from the OSF site https://osf.io/seyhp/. Yellow in the actogram-style graph indicates when lights were on.




**Supplemental Figure 2.** Partial screenshot of CIRCADA-S Lomb-Scargle periodogram tab. Estimated period values are compared to the true value used to generate the synthetic data, and the effect of oversampling factor on the period resolution is demonstrated. Clicking the blue-font questions provides explanations of the method and related topics in a popup window. An example of using shuffled time series to compute the p-value is displayed; the red vertical line marks the peak value for the sample time series, to compare against the histogram of peak values of shuffled time series.




**Supplemental Figure 3.** Partial screenshot of the CIRCADA-S DWT tab demonstrating the DWT decomposition. Clicking on "Next level" steps through the DWT scales until reaching the circadian component.

Reference

Leise TL, Goldberg A, Michael J, Montoya G, Solow S, Molyneux P, Vetrivelan R, and Harrington ME (2018) Recurring circadian disruption alters circadian clock sensitivity to resetting. To appear, European Journal of Neuroscience.