Smith, R. J., Alipourjeddi, E., Garner, C., Maser, A. L., Shrey, D. L. & Lopour, B. A. (2021). Supporting information for "Infant functional networks are modulated by state of consciousness and circadian rhythm". *Network Neuroscience*. Advance publication. https://doi.org/10.1162/netn_a_00194

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1: Percentage of epochs removed due to suspected volume conduction

Subject Number	Percentage of epochs removed for maximum
	cross-correlation at 0 lag
Subject 1	28.11
Subject 2	28.84
Subject 3	30.26
Subject 4	26.8
Subject 5	31.44
Subject 6	31.15
Subject 7	27.53
Subject 8	28.39
Subject 9	32.41
Subject 10	27.92
Subject 11	30.04
Subject 12	27.73
Subject 13	31.77
Subject 14	29.9
Subject 15	31.02
Subject 16	29.56
Subject 17	32.09
Subject 18	30.05
Subject 19	30.07

Supplementary Table 2: Recording durations and sleep/wake durations per subject

Subject Number	Total recording	Duration wakefulness	Duration sleep
	duration (seconds)	(seconds)	(seconds)
Subject 1	60459	19779	27773
Subject 2	67405	31922	34412
Subject 3	65091	24481	39469
Subject 4	50031	12535	37466
Subject 5	71251	23172	43274
Subject 6	57076	11649	31734
Subject 7	149185	64722	74188
Subject 8	75745	22911	47953
Subject 9	79154	36317	41475
Subject 10	90858	37119	43994
Subject 11	128809	47223	68756
Subject 12	57096	16816	39852
Subject 13	58928	17646	40551
Subject 14	49957	15502	34326
Subject 15	50565	14621	24702
Subject 16	120379	56180	60073
Subject 17	56964	23801	30283
Subject 18	69497	17079	51985
Subject 19	63126	19173	43905

Supplementary Table 3: Effect sizes for correlation coefficients between connectivity matrices

Compared distributions	Cohen's d (effect size)	
(Across patient, within wake) vs. (Across	0.874	
patient, within sleep)		
(Across patient, within wake) vs. (Across	0.233	
patient, across state)		
(Across patient, within wake) vs. (Within	2.227	
patient, across state)		
(Across patient, within sleep) vs. (Across	1.244	
patient, across state)		
(Across patient, within sleep) vs. (Within	1.637	
patient, across state)		
(Across patient, across state) vs. (Within	2.724	
patient, across state)		

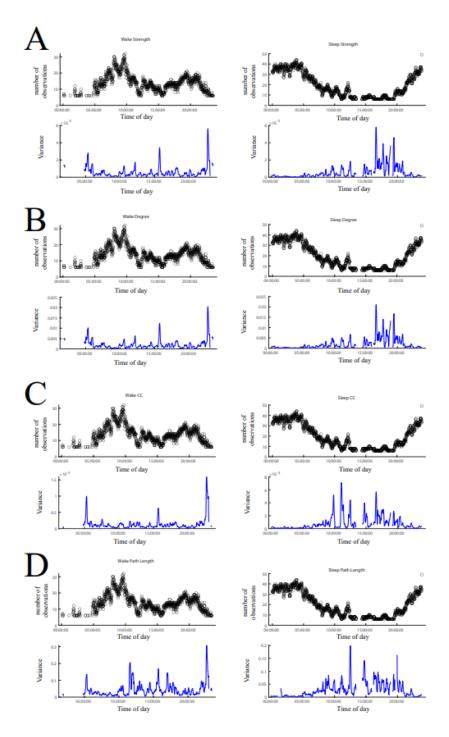
Supplementary Table 4. Automatic identification of sleep/wake state for 19 subjects

	Scored Wake/ Classified	Scored Sleep/ Classified	Scored Sleep/ Classified Wake (%)	Scored Wake/ Classified	Percent Correctly Classified
	Wake (%)	Sleep (%)	(,0)	Sleep (%)	
Subject 1	29.38	54.37	5.14	11.09	83.75
Subject 2	45.90	52.92	0	1.16	98.83
Subject 3	32.68	62.48	0	4.82	95.17
Subject 4	24.60	24.54	50.84	0	49.15
Subject 5	28.21	67.46	0.29	4.02	95.67
Subject 6	21.93	74.98	0.13	2.94	96.92
Subject 7	24.44	56.47	0.06	19.02	80.91
Subject 8	31.47	18.94	49.58	0	50.41
Subject 9	38.68	53.21	0.79	7.30	91.89
Subject 10	31.96	55.26	0	12.77	87.22
Subject 11	34.58	59.58	0.02	5.79	94.17
Subject 12	25.86	32.66	37.75	3.71	58.52
Subject 13	28.59	23.57	46.27	1.55	52.17
Subject 14	30.69	60.54	8.15	0.60	91.23
Subject 15	27.92	63.73	0	8.33	91.66
Subject 16	43.82	53.07	0.20	2.90	96.89
Subject 17	36.57	56.87	0.16	6.38	93.44
Subject 18	24.20	12.75	62.60	0.43	36.96
Subject 19	22.72	56.70	13.46	7.11	79.42

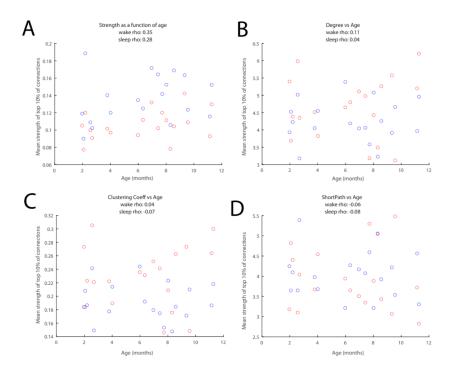
Subjects in which the percentage of correctly classified epochs exceeded 80% are highlighted in green (n=13 subjects). Subjects in which greater than 15% of the data were incorrectly classified are highlighted in red (n=6

subjects).

Supplementary Figures:



Supplementary Figure 1. The number of observations of strength and topology metrics over ~24-hour periods is related to the variance in the mean values.



Supplementary Figure 2. Mean functional connectivity strength (mean top 10% of connections) and topology metrics as a function of age (months). Network strength during wakefulness was slightly correlated with age (rho = 0.35). Network strength during sleep was even less correlated with age (rho = 0.28). The topology metrics did not significantly vary with age.