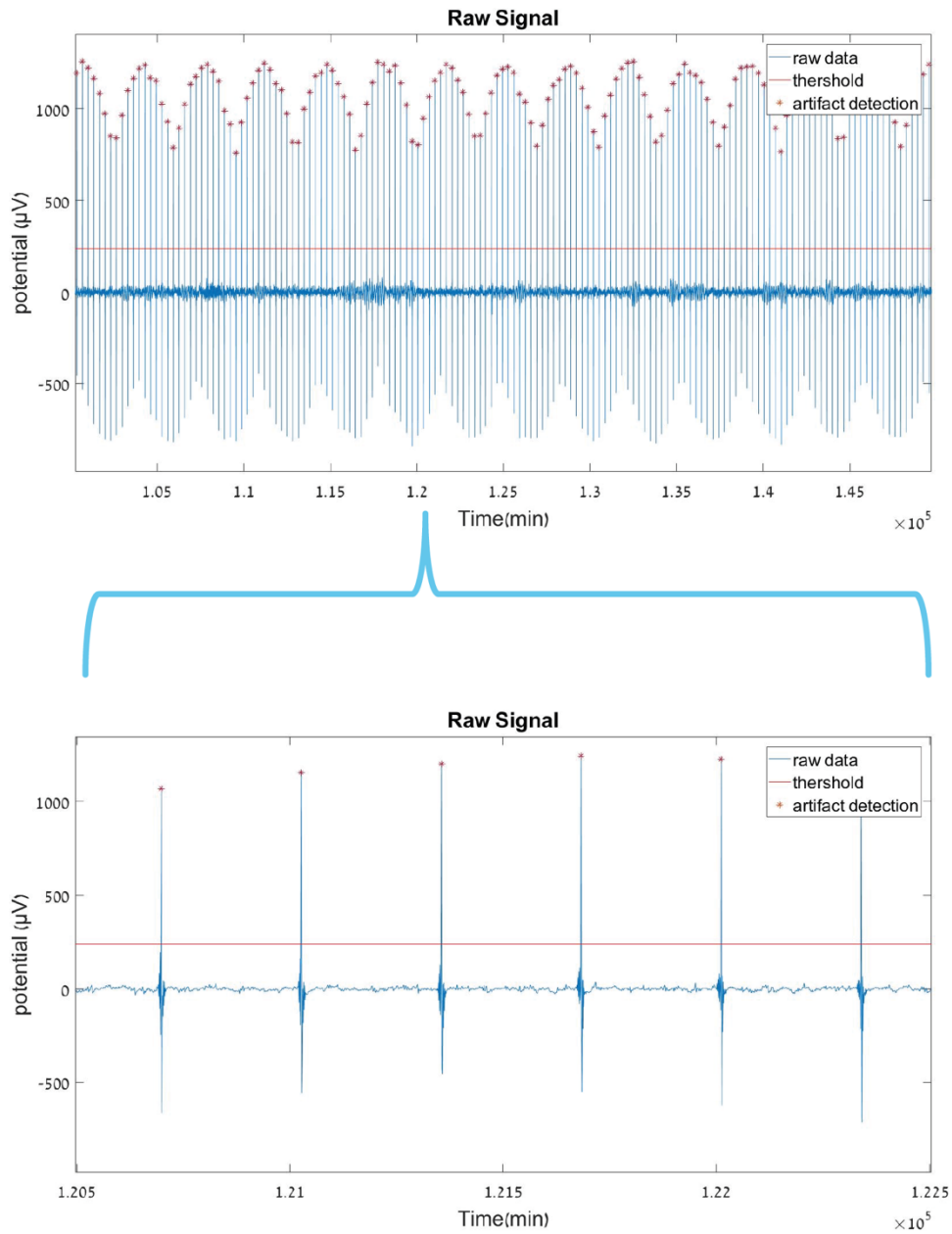


## Supplementary Material

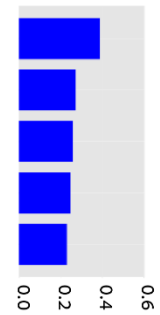


**Figure S1: Artifact Detection**

A representative subject (S6) demonstrates the raw EEG with DBS stimulus artifact. The threshold for artifact detection was defined above 3\* standard deviations (SD) of the raw signal.

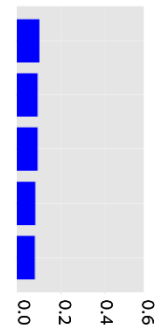
### Zona Incerta vs DLR

Latency min peak ( E52, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E09, 5-25)  
Latency max peak ( E24, 45-55)  
Latency max peak ( E29, 50-100)  
Latency min peak ( E03, 5-25)



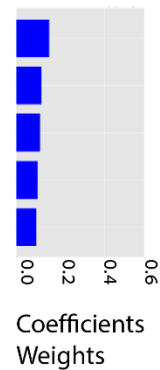
### Zona Incerta vs VMR

Latency max peak ( E52, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E52, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E43, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E29, 50-100)  
Latency max peak ( E35, 50-100)



### VMR vs DLR

Latency max peak ( right frontal, 100-149)  
Latency min peak ( E43, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E25, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E52, 45-55)  
Latency min peak ( E17, 50-100)

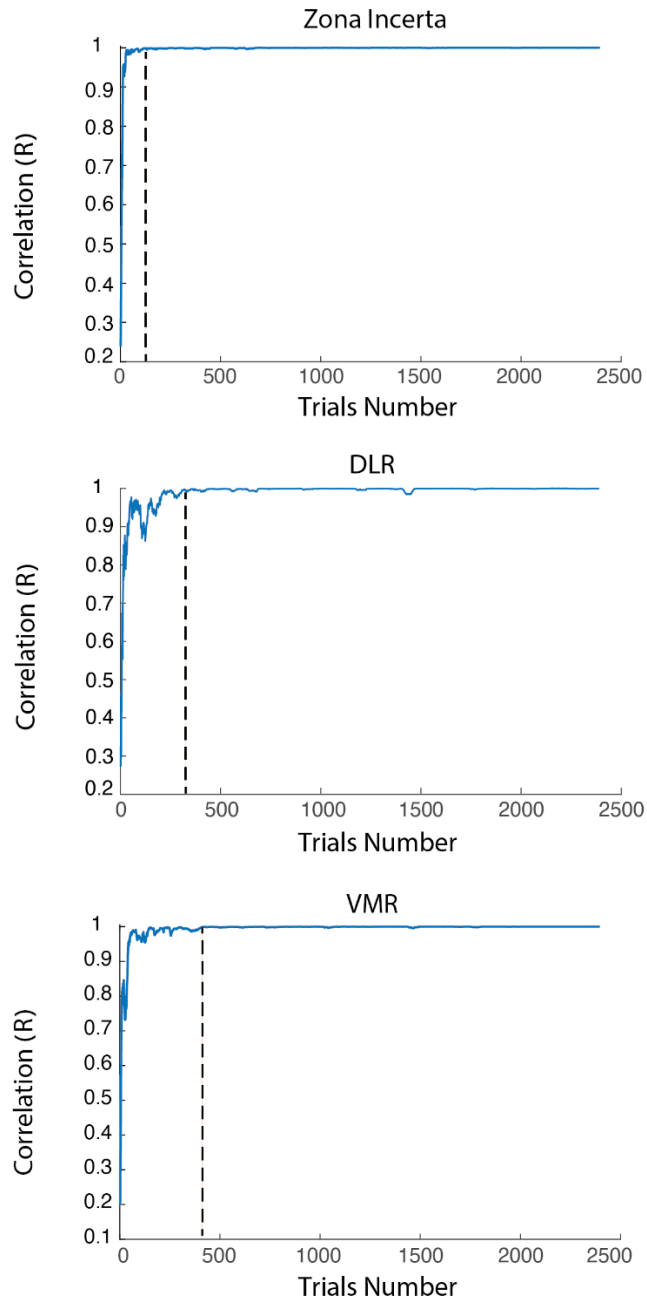


Coefficients  
Weights

**Figure S2: SVM Model Using ERP Biomarkers Differentiates Both Inside vs. Outside STN and Subregions within the STN**

The top five features selected by MRMR, used as input for each SVM model, reveal that each region has its own biomarkers to discriminate between the areas. Each feature name integrates the engineered feature, electrode and time of interest in ms.

The X-axis is the actual coefficient weights assigned to the linear SVM model.



**Figure S3: Only a Few Hundred Trials Signals are Needed for a Stable ERP Signal**

The correlation coefficient between the ERP averaged by X trials vs. the ERP averaged by X-50 trials shows stability effect after ~200 trials for the Zona Incerta (top), after ~300 trials for the DLR (middle), and after ~500 trials for the VMR (bottom) in a representative subject (no S8) in the middle fronto-central, displayed by the blue line. Marker showing the correlation tends to be 1 until the end of the trials, displayed by the black dashed line.