Supplementary Material

Brain vital signs: Expanding from the auditory to visual modality

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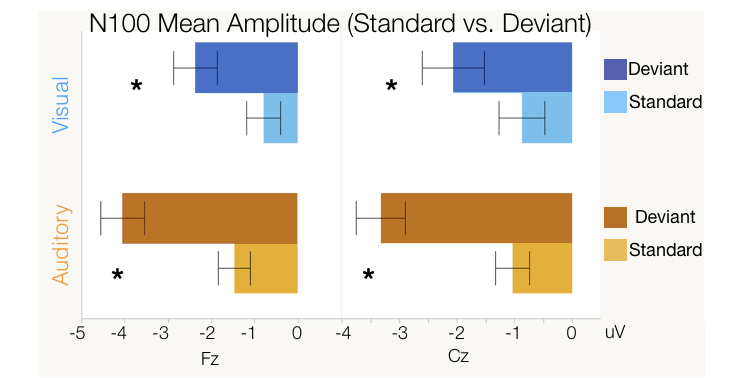
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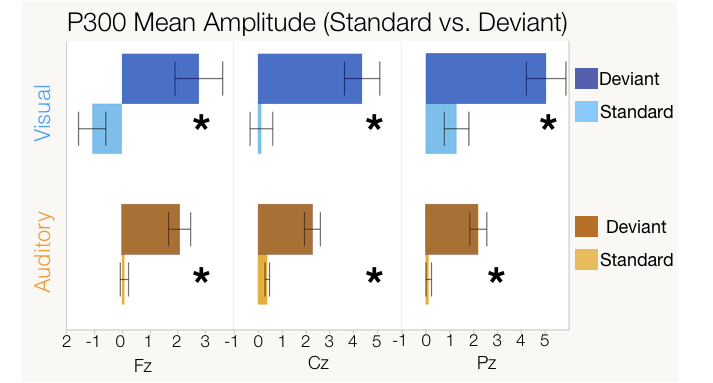
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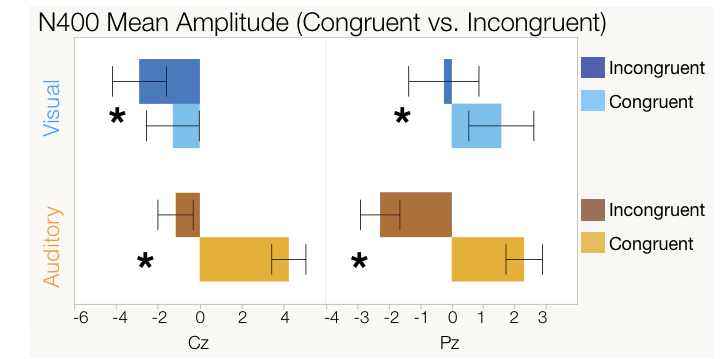
# Supplementary Figures



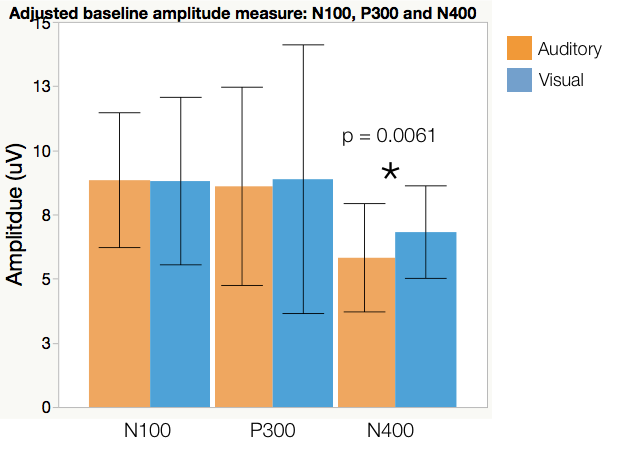
Supplementary Figure 1. Box Plots illustrating the difference between standard and deviant stimuli conditions in auditory (orange) and visual (blue) N100 mean amplitude ANOVA analysis. Significance of < 0.05 is denoted with \*.



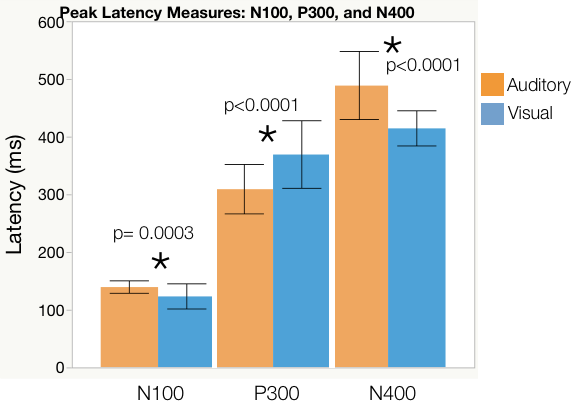
Supplementary Figure 2. Box Plots illustrating the difference between standard and deviant stimuli conditions in auditory (ornage) and visual (blue) P300 mean amplitude ANOVA analysis. Significance of < 0.05 is denoted with \*.



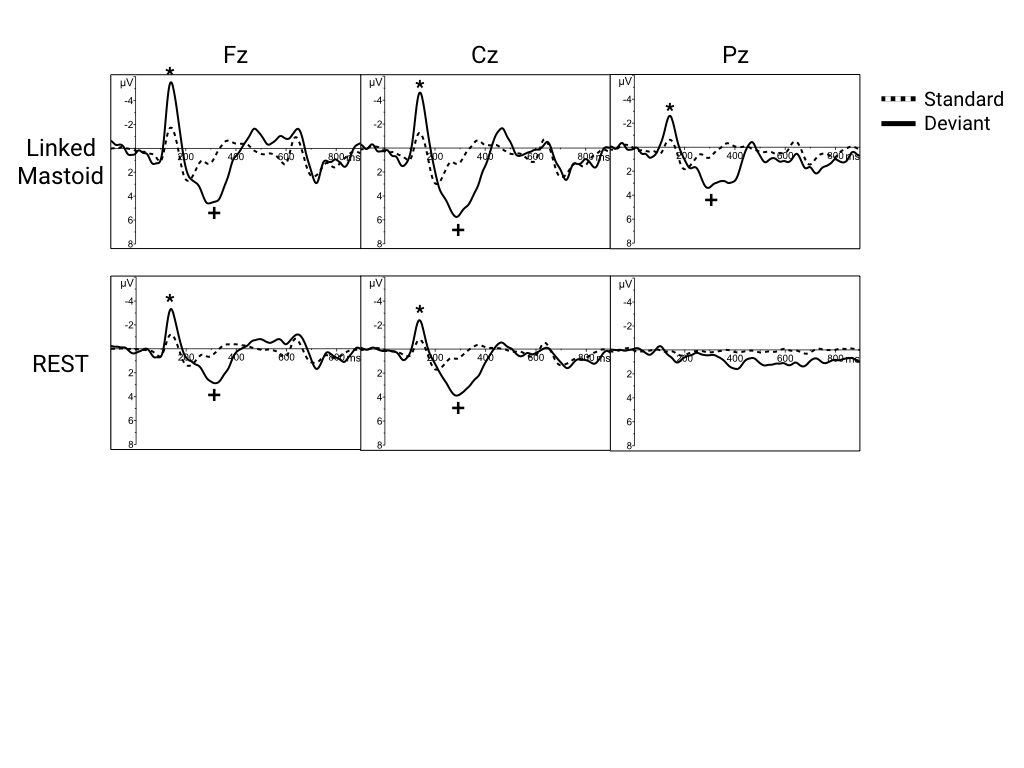
Supplementary Figure 3. Box plots illustrating the difference between congruent and incongruent word pair stimuli conditions in auditory (orange) and visual (blue) N400 mean amplitude ANOVA analysis. Significance of < 0.05 is denoted with \*.



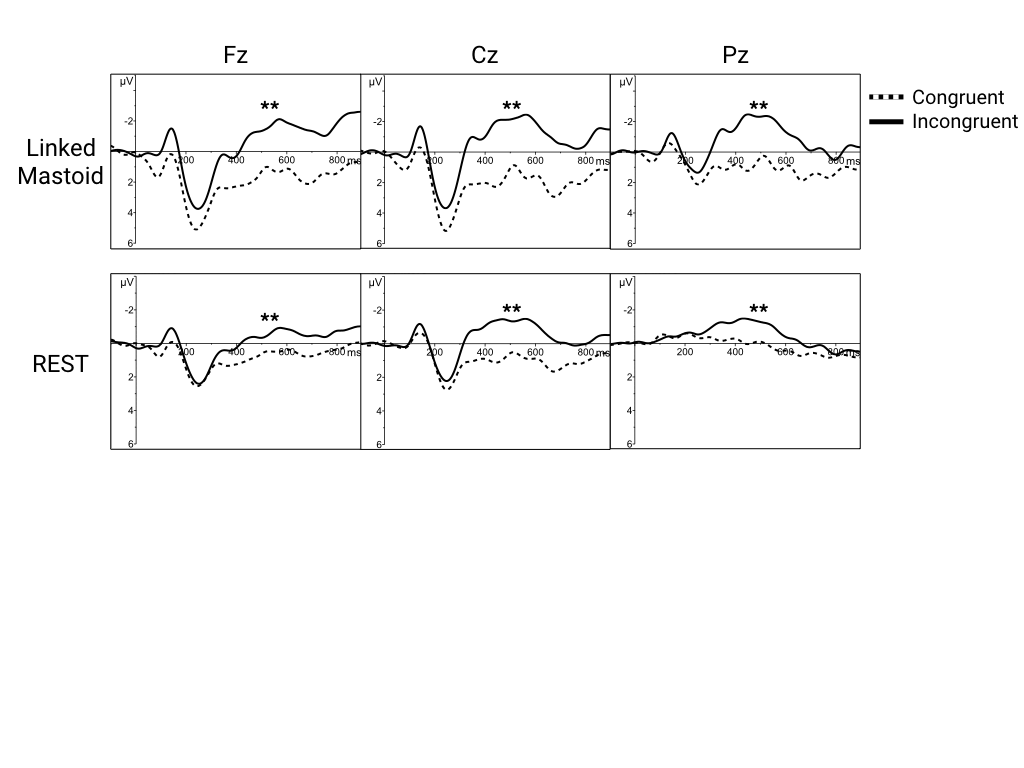
Supplementary Figure 4. Pairwise comparisons (matched pairs t-tests) of adjusted baseline amplitude measures in auditory (orange) and visual (blue), showing the difference between modalities. Significance of < 0.05 is denoted with \*.



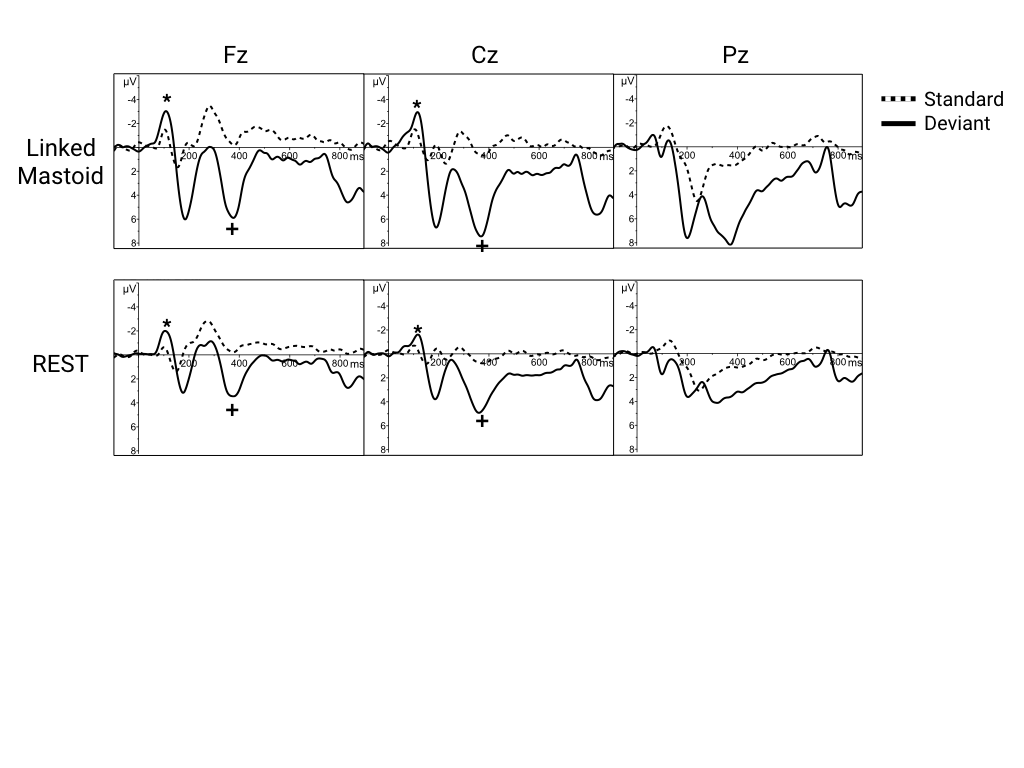
Supplementary Figure 5. Pairwise comparisons (matched pairs t-tests) of peak latency measures in auditory (orange) and visual (blue), showing the difference between modalities. Significance of < 0.05 is denoted with \*.



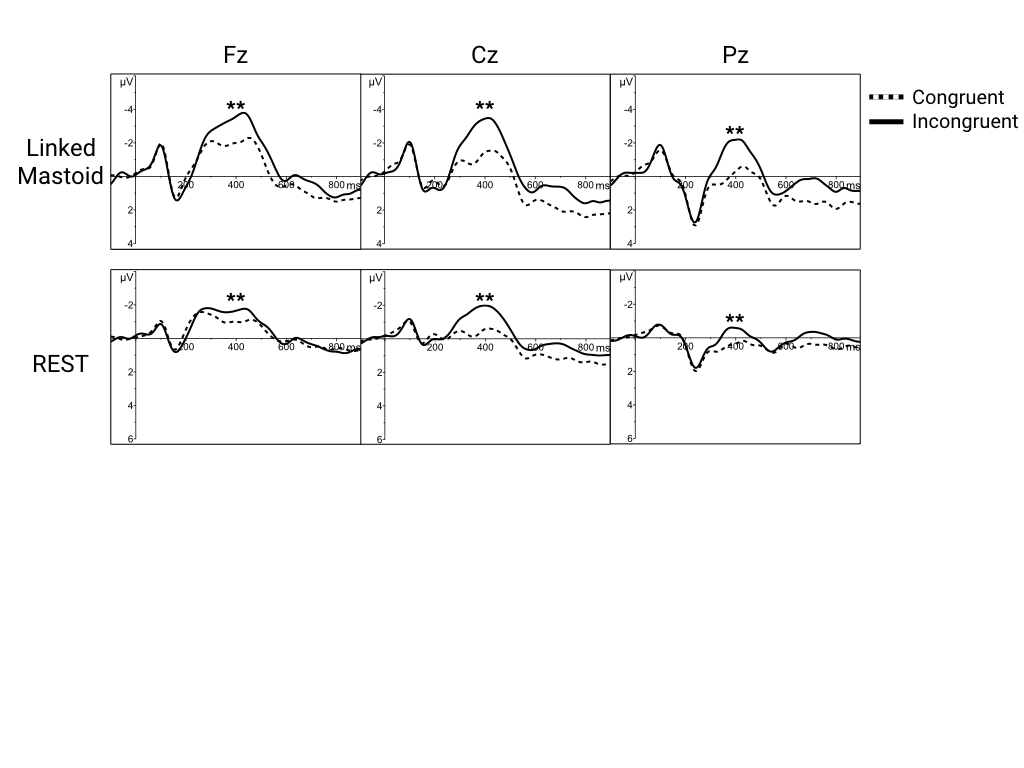
Supplementary Figure 6. Grand average waveforms for auditory N100 (\*) and P300 (+) components using linked mastoid (top) and REST (bottom) referencing techniques.



Supplementary Figure 7. Grand average waveforms for auditory N400(\*\*) component using linked mastoid (top) and REST (bottom) referencing techniques.



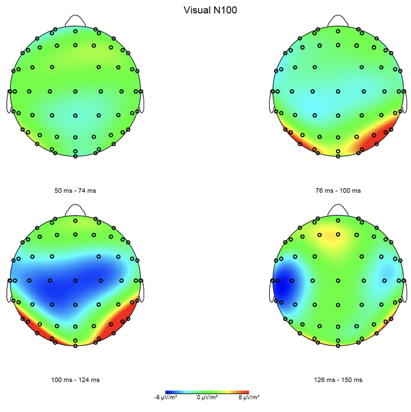
Supplementary Figure 8. Grand average waveforms for visual N100 (\*) and P300 (+) components using linked mastoid (top) and REST (bottom) referencing techniques.



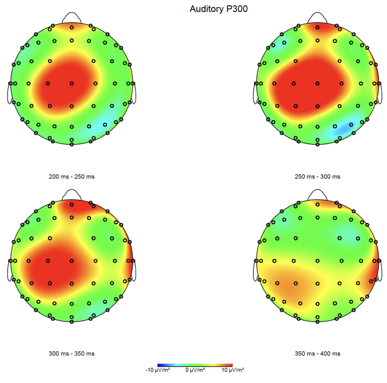
Supplementary Figure 9. Grand average waveforms for visual N400(\*\*) component using linked mastoid (top) and REST (bottom) referencing techniques.



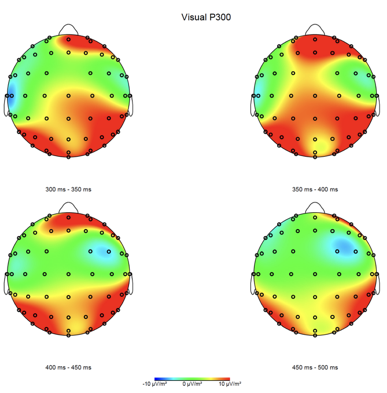
Supplementary Figure 10. Auditory N100 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.



Supplementary Figure 11. Visual N100 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.



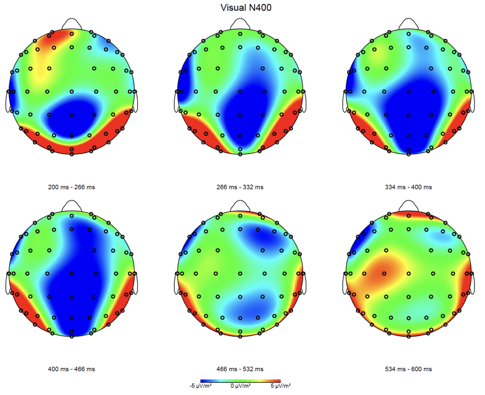
Supplementary Figure 12. Auditory P300 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.



Supplementary Figure 13. Visual P300 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.



Supplementary Figure 14. Auditory N400 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.



Supplementary Figure 15. Visual N100 topographical map. The CSD map used 4th order splines, with a max legendre polynomial degree of 10, based on a defaul lambda of 1e-5.