Flexible, Foldable, Actively Multiplexed, High-Density Electrode Array for Mapping Brain Activity *in vivo*

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Supplementary Movie 1. Movie of a short electrographic seizure showing numerous complicated spatial patterns, including clockwise and counterclockwise spiral waves. The voltage for all 360 channels is plotted as a color map in the top of the frame, while the average of all 360 electrodes is plotted at the bottom of the frame with a vertical bar indicating the position in time for reference. The movie is presented ~18× slower than real-time. (MPEG; 29.3 MB).



Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic of fabrication steps **a**, Microscope images of each fabrication step. **b**, schematic cross-sectional information, red dotted line shows the location of neutral mechanical plane (NMP).





b



Supplementary Figure 2. A single-trial visual evoked potential from a full-field drifting grating. **a**, Spatial distribution of the visual evoked response, as determined by the root-mean-square (RMS) value of the zero-meaned signal within the 40 ms to 160 ms window after the stimulus. Data are anatomically orientated as shown in the inset of **Figure 3b**. **b**, Individual visual evoked responses shown for the 49 electrodes located in the bottom, left-hand corner of the electrode array, as highlighted by the dashed box above.



Supplementary Figure 3. Analysis of the frequency content of a sustained, counter-clockwise spiral during a short seizure. The primary frequency component was 6 Hz. The power spectral density was calculated using 'pwelch' with a window size of 1024 on each channel of the electrode array individually. The resulting power spectra were averaged to produce a single overall power spectral density.



Cluster 2



Supplementary Figure 4. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 4



Supplementary Figure 5. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 6



Supplementary Figure 6. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 8



Supplementary Figure 7. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 10



Supplementary Figure 8. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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а

Cluster 11



Cluster 12



Supplementary Figure 9. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 14



Supplementary Figure 10. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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Cluster 15



Cluster 16



Supplementary Figure 11. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

Cluster 17



Cluster 18



Supplementary Figure 12. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.

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b



Supplementary Figure 13. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.



Supplementary Figure 14. Delay maps for all of the spikes in each cluster indicated a strong similarity within clusters. The spikes in clusters 2, 4, 12, 14, and 19 appeared to occur almost exclusively during seizures, while spikes in the other clusters appeared to occur uniformly throughout the record.



Supplementary Figure 15. Circuit diagram of four unit cells, showing multiplexing connections.



Supplementary Figure 16. Photographs of data acquisition system components. **a**, Photograph of custom circuit board that implements the off array constant current sinks, buffering and high-pass filtering. **b**, Photograph of custom data acquisition interface circuit board that generates row select signals and provides another stage of buffering (top) and **c**, (bottom).



Supplementary Figure 17. Block diagram of constant current sink implementation. This circuit is repeated 20 times, one for each column of the electrode array.





Supplementary Figure 18. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board.



Supplementary Figure 19. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board.



Supplementary Figure 20. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board.

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Supplementary Figure 21. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board. Nature Neuroscience: doi:10.1038/nn.2973



Weg	Col1	Col3	Co15	Col7	Col9	Co111	ROWOut 0	ROWOut2	ROWOut4	ROWOut 6	ROWOut 8	ROWOut10	ROWOut12	STIM1	STIM3	ST IM5	STIM7	STIM9	STIM11		STIM13	STIM15			
ول 12					1100012	130014	150016	170018		2100022	23 5 24	25 000 00	27 2 28	2900 B0	31 00 12	3300 B4	35 00 00	3700 B8	39 0 40	41 41 42	4300144	45 00 46	4700 48	49 000 50	2
VPos	ColO	Col2	Col4	Col6	Co18	Co110	Co112	ROWOut1	ROWOut3	ROWOut 5	ROWOut 7	ROWOut9	ROWOut11	STIMO	STIM2	STIM4	STIM6	ST IM8	STIM10		STIM12	STIM14	GND		





Supplementary Figure 22. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board. Nature Neuroscience: doi:10.1038/nn.2973

Molex 15-91-0400



Supplementary Figure 23. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board.



Supplementary Figure 24. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board.

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Supplementary Figure 25. Complete schematics of the custom data acquisition interface circuit board. Nature Neuroscience: doi:10.1038/nn.2973

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Supplementary Figure 26. Folded electrode mechanical modeling results. **a**, A diagram that shows parameter definitions for insertion model of folded electrode array. **b**, Strain induced in the brain during insertion of the folded electrode array for two different brain hemisphere spacings. Nature Neuroscience: doi:10.1038/nn.2973



Supplementary Figure 27. Color map illustrating the spatial distribution of the electrode response to a 100mV p-p, 3.14 Hz sine wave, demonstrating the spatial uniformity of the gain of the electrode array.