| Incoherent | I | Hard to recognize the signal. Noise or a continuous signal with spikes in amplitude. Like holding a bee. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Continuous | C | Feels like lightly sliding the finger across smooth fabric or very soft fur. |
| Vibration | V | A soft vibration of discernable frequency, not very localized and fades throughout the finger. Can feel like rough fabric or running. |
| Buzz | B | A sharp vibration that reverberates through the bone. A pull on the magnet's area can be felt at the same time. Feels like touching a running engine or running your fingers along a fence. |
| Tapping | T | A sensation of being hit or tapped at the implant's location at a speed equivalent to the frequency used. |
| Deformation | D | Feels like something is crawling under the skin, similar to rubbing the finger on a surface of small beads (Hard bubble wrap) |
| Pull | P | Very localized feeling of the implant being attracted in a direction (the direction can be hard to determine). It is a continuous version of "Tapping" but the mechanoreceptors get used to it so quickly that it takes a lot of power to be felt reliably |

Square waves on low frequencies (<20Hz) tend to produce T with a bit of D. Over 20Hz the sensation turns into V or B . With lighter signals and progressively more as frequency increases it turns into a very smooth C.

At any frequency a signal that is too strong turns into an unpleasant B.

Sawtooth waves on low freqs produce a very sharp D that transition very quickly through T and B when increasing freq to end in a very clean and sharp C.

Again at any frequency a signal that is too strong turns into an unpleasant B.

A triangle wave is noisier in C and makes D much much smoother.

Sine waves produce strong but smooth D in low freqs (<20Hz) that almost feel like the entire finger tip is being shaken. Then quickly transitions to a relatively smooth B from 30Hz to 100Hz and from 100Hz to 200Hz we transition from B to C. Under 200Hz a large amplitude will produce a B but over that it is just a C getting stronger. This makes sines much more pleasant in high amplitudes.

Observation: Although being a bit less sensitive on very weak signals the deeper implanted SMI is overall more enjoyable. The signals feel smoother and there is less unpleasant deformation on very strong amplitudes.

Sine: SMOOTH DBC

Square: TVC

Saw: SHARP DTBC

| Incoherent | I |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Continuous | C |  |
| Vibration | V |  |
| Buzz | B |  |
| Tapping | T |  |
| Deformation | D |  |
| Pull | P |  |