SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schematics, bill of materials, notes on PCB impression and on the first use.

SOMA

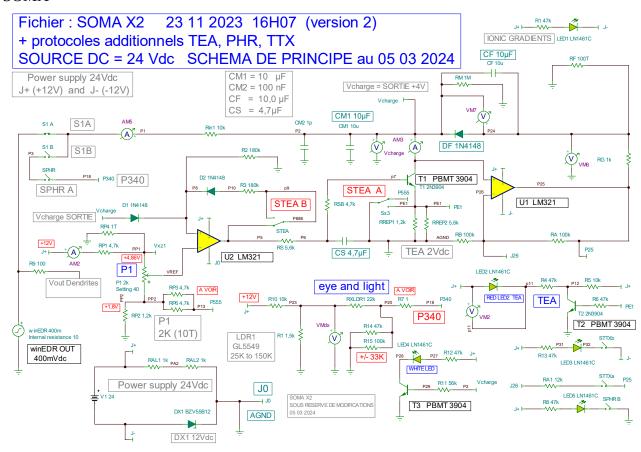


Figure 1. Schematics for SPICE simulation and practical realisation. Notes: The switches are DPDT (A et B). RF is a resistance that evetually allows measuring commande current to the output Vcharge (its value is 100k). This resistance is not necessary in practical realisation. The practical realisation of the PCB uses a mix of SMD and traditional components for better stability.

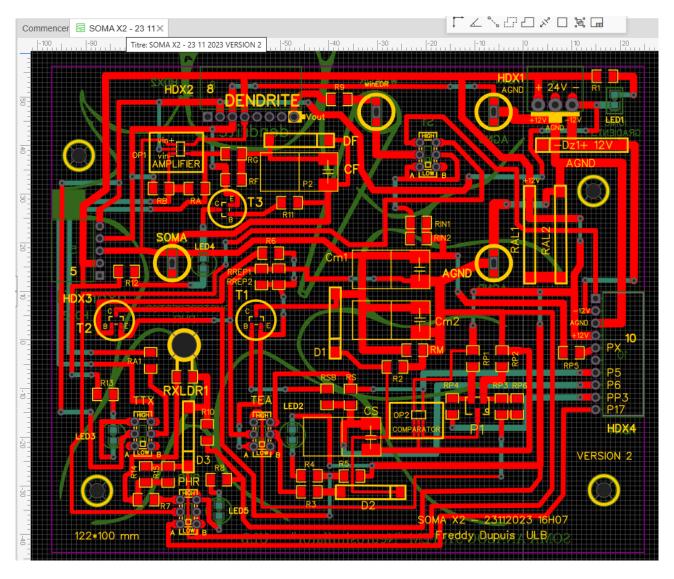


Figure 2. View of PCB card (components side).

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List of SOMA components (with LCSC.com references):
Cm1 = 10\mu F \quad (Cm1 \ge CF)
                             C162684 C531341
                                                     50Vdc 25Vdc
CF = 10\mu F
                             C162684
                                       C531341
CS = 4.7\mu F
                             C2839238 C3696971
                                                     50Vdc 25Vdc
RSB = 4k7
                                        C144486
RS
    = 5K6
                                        C229724
RF = -- (Not used)
Rin1 = 10K
                                        C140407
Rm = 1M
                                        C108083
Rg
    = 1K
                                        C102060
RA = RB = 100K
                                        C144522
RS = 5K6
                                        C229724
RP1 = 4k7
                                        C144486
RP2 = 1k2
                                        C212484
RP4 = -(not used)
     = 2K (multiturn potentiometer)
                                        C116322
R7 = 0 (short-circuit)
R10 = 10K
                                        C140407
D3 is replaced with résistance RD = 1K5
R14//R15 = (47k//100k) \pm 33K (to be adjusted) C144490 // C144522
RP3//RP6 = \pm 1K5 (adjustment of the peak voltage with <u>TEA</u> to +4Vdc ) <u>C114929</u>
RREP1//RREP2 = 1K5//2K7 (adjustment of the plateau voltage with \overline{\text{TEA}} to +2Vdc ) \underline{\text{C114929}} //
C104725
D1 = D2 = DF = 1N4148
R2 = R3 = 180K
                                        C104659
R4 = 47K
                                        C102201
R5 = 10K
                                        C140407
R6 = 47K
                                        C102201
R13 = 47K
                                        C102201
RA1 = 12K
                                        C171051
RAL1 et RAL2 = 1K
                                        C173143
R1 = 47K
                                        C102201
DF, D1, D2 = 1N4148
                                        C402212
LDR = (100K \ a) 200K), P=3mm
                                        C125631
U1 et U2 = LM321TR
                                        C2842352
TR1 \ a \ TR3 = 2N3904
                                        C8667
DZ1 = 12Vdc
                                        C388130
Contact pins = RH-5011
                                        C5199814
Male connector HDX1 3P (Power 24Vdc)
                                        C441172 KF2EDGR-3.5-3P
Female connector HDX2 8P (DENDRITE) C2897390
Female connector HDX3 5P (Axon Hill)
                                        C35167
Female connector HDX4 10P (extension cards) C2932683
1 WHITE LED
                                        C965818
1 BLUE LED
                                        C84259
3 RED LEDs
                                        C965812
SWITCH double-inverter =
                                        C189615
```

NODE OF RANVIER

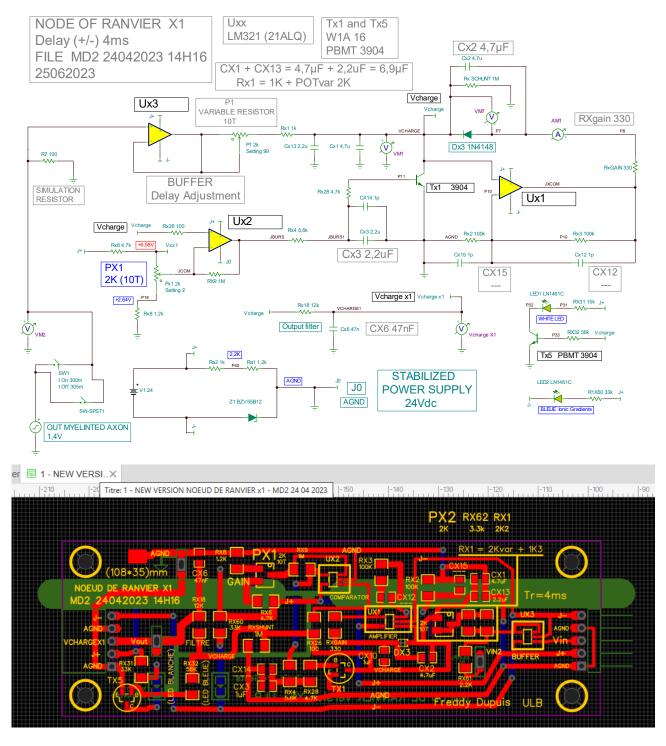


Figure 3. Schematics and PCB view (components side) of Ranvier's node. The principal schema is identical to soma, but the values of components are different.

List of Nove of Ranvier components (with LCSC.com references):

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CX1=4.7\mu F // CX13 = 2.2\mu F = 6.9\mu F ceramic
                                               C162274 // C237392
CX2=4,7\mu F
                                               C162274
CX6 = 47nF
                                               C107154
RX4=5.6K
                                               C229724
RX9 = 1M
                                               C108083
RX8 = 1K2
                                               C212484
RX6 = 4K7
                                               C144486
RX26 = 100
                                               C245445
RX28 = 4K7
                                               C144486
RX2 = RX3 = 100K
                                               C144522
RX1 = 1K + PX2 (regulation of signal delay)
                                               C102060 + C116322
RXSHUNT = 1M
                                               C108083
RX60 = 33K
                                               C137309
RX61 = 2k2
                                               C114933
RX32 = 56k
                                               C137251
RX18 = 12K
                                               C171051
RX31 = 33K
                                               C137309
RXgain = 330
                                               C17930
PX1 and PX2 = 2K (multi-turn potentiometers)
                                               C116322
TR1 \text{ et } TR5 = 2N3904
                                               C8667
UX1 \text{ à } UX3 = LM321tr
                                               C2842352
1 WHITE LED (Signal)
                                               C965818
1 BLUE LED (Ionic Gradients)
                                               C84259
Contact pins
                                               C5199814
Female connector 5P (output)
                                               C35167
Male connector 5P (input)
                                        C138801
The following components on the PCB card are not used
CX12 = ---
CX15 = ---
CX14 = ---
CX10 = ---
CX5 = ---
CX3 = -- (in // to CX2)
```

DENDRITES

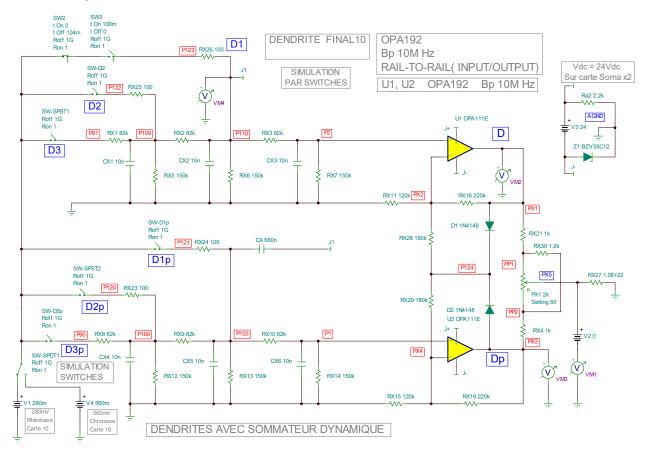


Figure 4. Schematics of dendrites

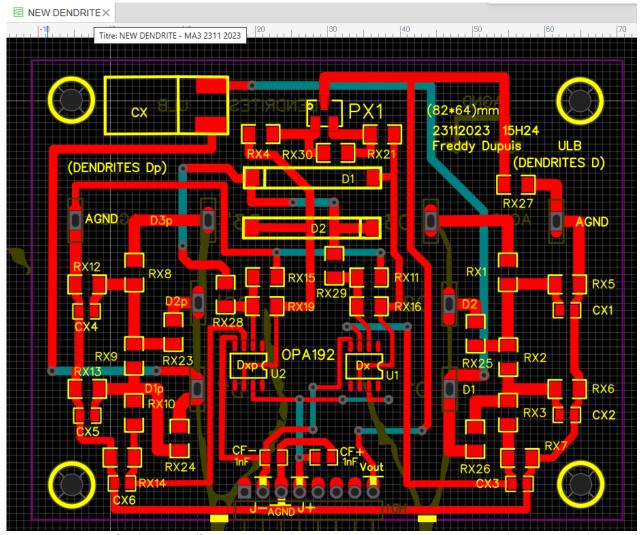
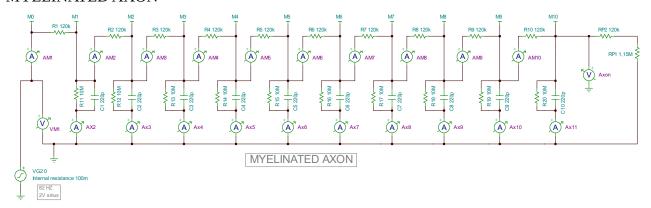


Figure 5. View of PCB card of dendrites (components side).

List of dendrites components (with LCSC.com references):

PX1 = 2k (multi-turn potentiometer)		C116322
RX30 = 1K2		<u>C17891</u>
RX27 = —		
RX1, RX8 = 82K		<u>C17979</u>
RX2, RX9 = 82K	C17979	<u>C17979</u>
RX3, RX10 = 82K		<u>C17979</u>
RX5, RX12 = 150K	C2907431	<u>C114931</u>
RX6, RX13 = 150K	C2907431	<u>C114931</u>
RX7, RX14 = 150K	C2907431	<u>C114931</u>
RX25, RX23 = 100		<u>C245445</u>
RX26, RX24 = 100		<u>C245445</u>
CX1, $CX4 = 10nF$		<u>C77053</u>
CX2, $CX5 = 10nF$		<u>C77053</u>
CX3, $CX6 = 10nF$		<u>C77053</u>
RX21 = 1k		C2907372 <u>C102060</u>
RX4 = 1k		C2907372 C102060
RX11, RX15 = 120K		<u>C163387</u>
RX16, RX19 = 220K		<u>C130275</u>
RX28 = 180K		<u>C137381</u>
RX29 = 180K		<u>C137381</u>
D1 = 1N4148		C402212
D2 = 1N4148		C402212
CF = 1nF		<u>C46553</u>
U1, U2 = OPA192		C2861286
alternatively T	TLV07	C190218
CX = 680nF P=5m	m Polyester Film Capacitor	<u>C280298</u>
Contact pins	-	C5199814
Male connector 8P (output) =		C225494

MYELINATED AXON



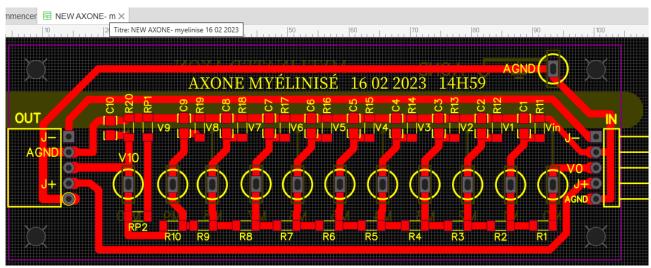
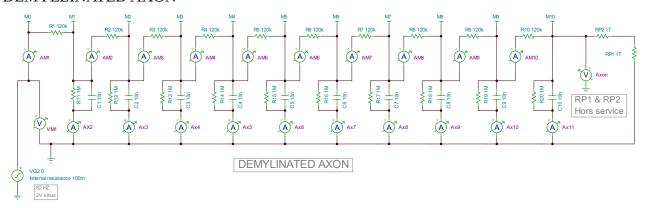


Figure 6. Schematics and PCB view (components side) of myelinated axon.

List of components of myelinated axon (with LCSC.com references):

.	J	,	,
R1 to R10 = 120 K			<u>C163387</u>
R11 to R20 = 10M			<u>C275643</u>
RP1 = 1M15			C368017
RP2 = 120K			<u>C163387</u>
C1 to C10 = 220 pF			<u>C107081</u>
Contact pins			C5199814
Female connector 5P (c	output)		C35167
Male connector 5P (inp	out)		C138801

DEMYELINATED AXON



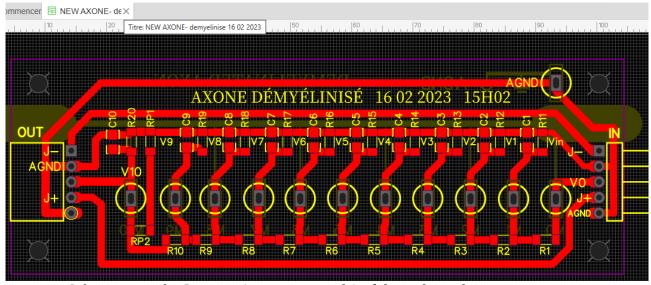


Figure 7. Schematics and PCB view (components side) of demyelinated axon.

List of components of myelinated axon (with LCSC.com references):

F (
R1 to R10 = 120K	C163387
R11 to R20 = 1M	C108083
RP1 = not used	
RP2 = not used	
C1 to C10 = 10 nF	<u>C1589</u>
Contact pins	C5199814
Female connector 5P (output)	C35167
Male connector 5P (input)	C138801

Important notes:

- 1. We suggest creating GERBER files immeadiately prior to PCB impression by importing the attached JSON files to EasyEDA.com. This allows also eventual modifications if needed.
- 2. Initially, the switches S1, TEA, PHR, TTX are in the LOW position and no predefined stimulation protocols are applied the stimulation signal enters directly to the pin of the pipette on the SOMA PCB.
- 3. When the S1-switch is in HIGH position, the stimulation signal is deviated to the HDX4 connector. This allows stimulating the SOMA with another protocol via auxiliary PCB connected to HDX4. Attention: In the absence of this auxiliary PCB and with the switch S1 in HIGH position, the entry of the SOMA is at high impedance.
- 4. When S1 and PHR switches are in HIGH position, the pipette pin on SOMA PCB is disconnected. Instead, photoresistance (LDR, photoreceptor) becomes engaged. This allows observation of oscillatory behavior of SOMA under different illumination conditions.
- 5. S1 in LOW position and TTX in HIGH position, only passive responses of the SOMA are possible.
- 6. All switches in LOW position and with a subthreshold stimulus applied to the pipette only passive response is observable.
- 7. PCB card of dendrites is connected to HDX2 socket. (for temporal and spatial summation experiments)
- 8. PCB cards of axones are connected to HDX3 socket. Node of Ranvier is connected in cascade to the axon.
- 9. The pin of output of the SOMA is referenced to AGND.