

## Rebound calculation

Formally, the homoeostatic rebound  $H_i$  of an individual  $i$  was expressed as:

$$H_i = R_i - \hat{R}_i \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{R}_i = \alpha + \beta B_i \quad (2)$$

Where,

- $\hat{R}$  is the *predicted* sleep *after* treatment ( $ZT \in [0, 3]$ ),
- $R$  is the *measured* sleep *after* treatment ( $ZT \in [0, 3]$ ),
- $B$  is the sleep measured *before* treatment ( $ZT \in [0, 3]$ ), and
- $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the coefficients of the linear regression  $R_C = \alpha + \beta B_C$  on the control group  $C$ .

$$\alpha = \bar{R}_C - \beta \bar{B}_C \quad (3)$$

$$\beta = \frac{Cov(R_C, B_C)}{Var(B_C)} \quad (4)$$

## Behavioural state

$$B = \begin{cases} \text{quiescence,} & \text{if } V_{max} < T_V \forall i \\ \text{micro-movement,} & \text{if } \sum^i |X_i - X_{i-1}| < T_d \\ \text{walking,} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Where,

- $V_{max}$  is the maximal velocity,
- $T_V$  the validated threshold under which immobility is scored,
- $X$  is the position along the tube,
- $T_d$  is a threshold of 15 mm on the distance moved above which *walking* is scored.

The  $T_d$  was defined empirically based on the observation of a bimodal distribution of the total distance moved in a minute.

## Relative position

$$position = \frac{X - Q_{0.01}(X)}{Q_{0.99}(X) - Q_{0.01}(X)} \quad (6)$$

Where,  $Q_n$  is the quantile function.

First and last percentiles were used instead of minimum and maximum to avoid the possible effect of spurious artefactual detections beyond physical limits of the tube.

## Hierarchical clustering

$$D(p, q) = \frac{\sum_{t \in T} BD_t(p_t, q_t)}{|T|} \quad (7)$$

$$BD_t(p_t, q_t) = -\ln(BC(p_t, q_t)) \quad (8)$$

$$BC(p_t, q_t) = \sum_{x \in X} \sqrt{p_t(x)q_t(x)} \quad (9)$$

Where,

- $BD_t$  is the Bhattacharyya distance at a time interval  $t$ ,
- $T$  is the set of all tested time intervals:  $T = \{[0, 0.25), [0.25, 0.5), \dots, [23.75, 24)\}h$ ,
- $BC_t$  is the Bhattacharyya coefficient at a time interval  $t$ ,
- $p$  and  $q$  are the observed distributions of behaviour for two different individuals, and
- $X$  is a the set of discrete behaviours:  $X = \{quiescent, micro-movement, walking\}$ .