

## **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

### **The effect of a dynamic lighting schedule on neurobehavioral performance during a 45-day simulated space mission**

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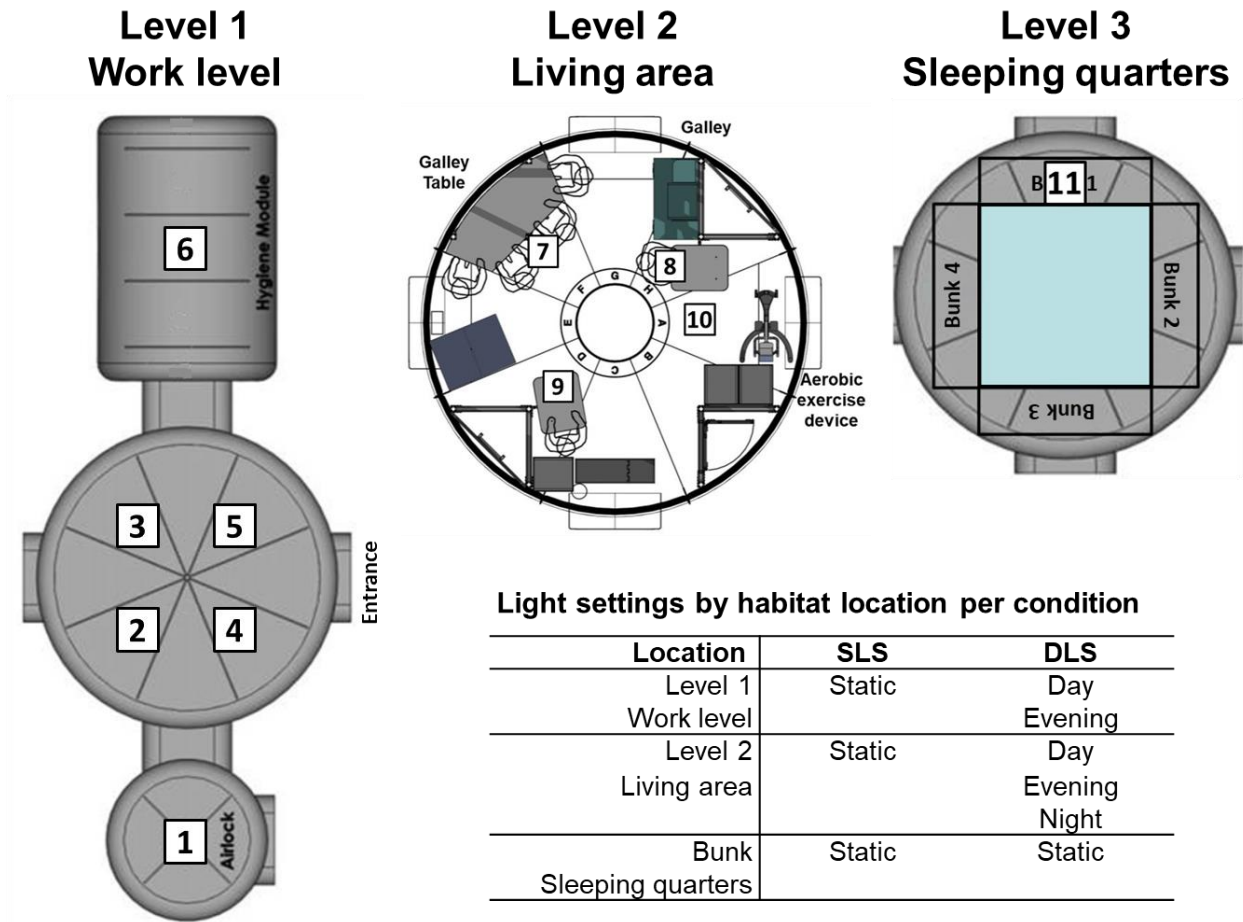
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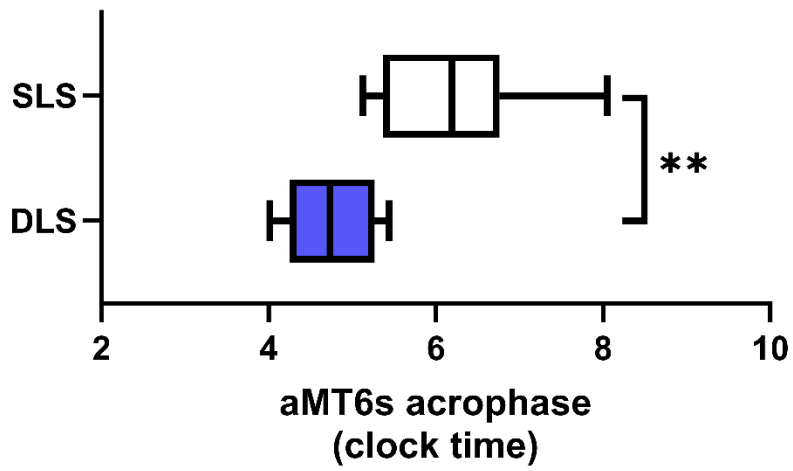
## Light measurements across the HERA habitat for the SLS and DLS conditions

Light measurements were taken in the horizontal plane at a height of 72” for the following conditions and locations:

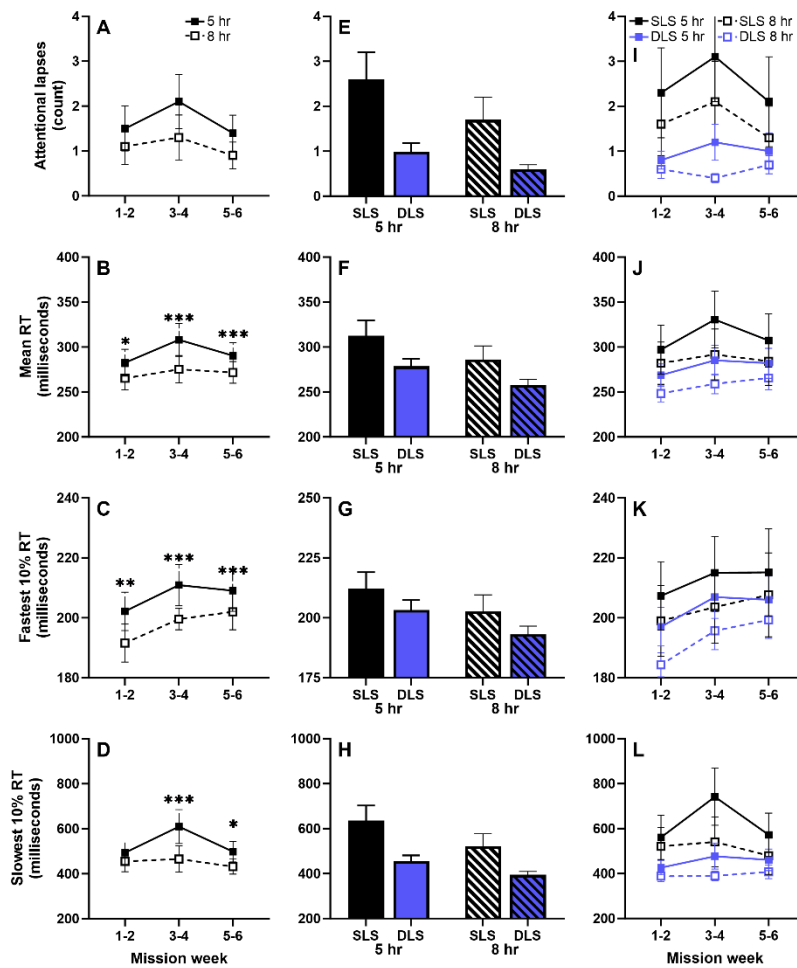
- SLS Level 1: Irradiance  $1.47 \pm 1.88 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $18.27 \pm 0.60 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $467 \pm 614$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $266 \pm 333$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $409 \pm 533$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $466 \pm 612$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $316 \pm 400$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $284 \pm 354$ .
- SLS Level 2: irradiance  $0.36 \pm 0.19 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $17.95 \pm 0.25 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $108 \pm 60$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $61 \pm 31$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $93 \pm 51$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $109 \pm 60$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $69 \pm 37$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $62 \pm 33$ .
- DLS Level 1 daytime setting: irradiance  $3.97 \pm 2.80 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $18.93 \pm 0.34 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $1210 \pm 870$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $1150 \pm 807$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $1180 \pm 845$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $1198 \pm 857$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $1099 \pm 775$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $1079 \pm 748$ .
- DLS Level 1 evening/nighttime setting: irradiance  $0.13 \pm 0.14 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $17.41 \pm 0.40 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $44 \pm 48$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $15 \pm 15$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $35 \pm 38$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $44 \pm 49$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $25 \pm 27$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $21 \pm 22$ .
- DLS Level 2 daytime setting: irradiance  $0.34 \pm 0.13 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $17.95 \pm 0.16 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $111 \pm 44$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $92 \pm 38$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $103 \pm 40$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $108 \pm 42$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $84 \pm 32$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $76 \pm 28$ .
- DLS Level 2 evening setting: irradiance  $0.01 \pm 0.01 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $16.54 \pm 0.31 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $4 \pm 3$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $2 \pm 1$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $4 \pm 2$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $4 \pm 3$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $3 \pm 2$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $2 \pm 1$ .
- DLS Level 2 nighttime setting: irradiance  $0.01 \pm 0.00 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ ; photon density  $16.41 \pm 0.25 \log$  photons/cm<sup>2</sup>/second; photopic lux  $3 \pm 1$  lux; S-cone  $\alpha$ -opic equivalent daylight index (EDI) lux  $2 \pm 1$ ; M-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $2 \pm 1$ ; L-cone  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $3 \pm 1$ ; rhodopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $2 \pm 1$  lux; melanopic  $\alpha$ -opic EDI lux  $2 \pm 1$ .



**Figure S1.** HERA habitat floor plans for Levels 1, 2 and 3. The location of light readings in each level are denoted by a numbered box. The light settings available on each habitat level are listed in the table by lighting condition.



**Figure S2.** Acrophase of the urinary melatonin metabolite 6-sulphatoxymelatonin (aMT6s) by lighting condition (n=8 / condition). DLS = dynamic lighting schedule; SLS = standard lighting schedule; \*\* p < 0.01.



**Figure S2.** Interaction effects of light, sleep and time into mission on Psychomotor Vigilance Task (PVT) performance in 16 crewmembers (n=8 / lighting condition). Mean  $\pm$  SEM of attentional lapses (top), mean reaction time (RT; center-top), 10% fastest RT (centre-bottom) and 10% slowest RT (bottom) are shown for the interaction between sleep condition and mission tertile (A-D), light condition by sleep condition (E-H) and light condition by sleep condition by mission tertile (I-L). Unadjusted data are plotted. DLS = dynamic lighting schedule; SLS = standard lighting schedule; \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ .