



## References and Legends for Supplementary Material

Fig. (1) <https://ranzcrpart1.fandom.com/Fandom> communities (known as “wikis”) is licensed under the Creative Commons License 3.0 (Unported) (CC-BY-SA).

Fig. (2) Lamina terminalis floor (center left) and basal cisterns (center to lower right). Used by permission from the *Neurosurgical Atlas* by Aaron Cohen-Gadol, MD.

Fig. (3) Zones of chaotic/“turbulent” CSF motion in black (most intense) and shades of gray (less intense). These zones are found mainly around the brainstem, cisterns, third ventricle, spinal cord, and to a lesser extent, cortex SAS. This MRI study was on a healthy human subject. Source: licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative International. Alteration permission granted by authors from: Atsumi H, Horie T, Kajihara N, Sunaga A, Sakakibara Y, Matsumae M (2020) Simple identification of cerebrospinal fluid turbulent motion using a dynamic improved motionsensitized driven-equilibrium steady-state free precession method applied to various types of cerebrospinal fluid motion disturbance. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)* **60**, 30-36.

Fig. (4) Whole brain tissue mechanical strain at the peak systole maximum in comparison with that at early systole. Yellow is maximum strain in the direction of the head and blue is strain at the same time in the direction of the feet. Strain intensity regions in this figure correlate spatially with chaotic flow region data in Fig. 3. Licensed under Creative Commons 4.0. Source from: Sloots JJ, Biessel GJ, Zwanenburg JM (2020) Cardiac and respiration-induced brain deformations in humans quantified with high-field MRI. *Neuroimage* **210**, 116581.

Fig. (5) The underlying figure is Fig. 1 in the main paper.