Supporting information

Bridging Structural and Dynamical Models of a Confined Sodium Nitroprusside Complex

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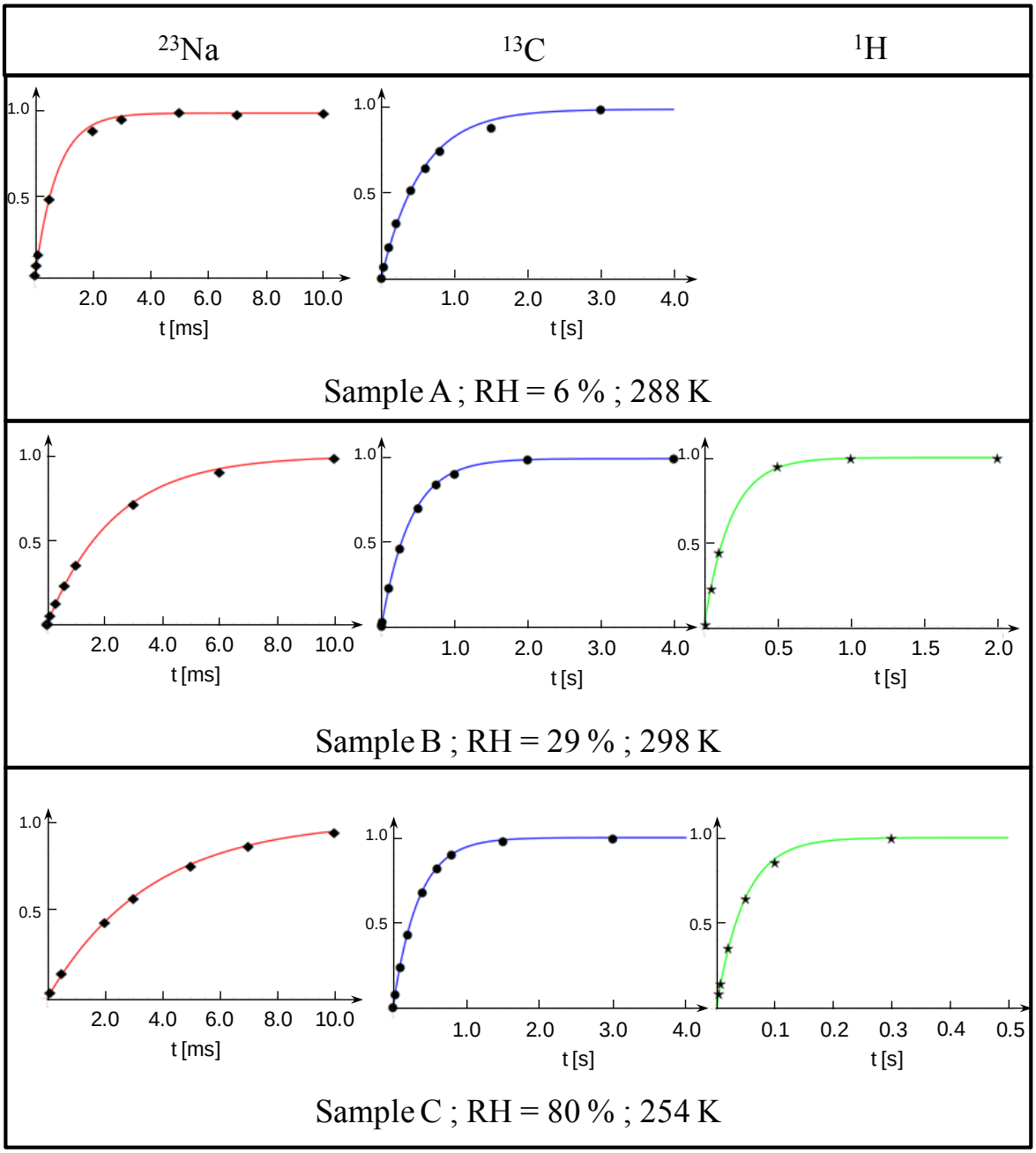

Figure S1 : ^{23}Na, ^{13}C and (^{1}H) Saturation-recovery data for SNP@SiO_2 samples A, B and C, represented with the corresponding mono-exponential fittings. For a good visual display, some experimental points for long times are not represented.

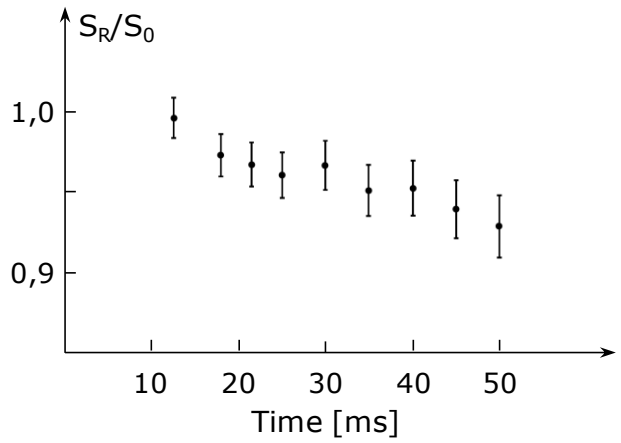

Figure S2 : ^{1}H-$^{29}Si\{^{13}C\}$ REDOR S_R/S_0 dephasing curve for sample A' SNP@SiO_2. Since the maximal relative attenuation is not reached and in the host matrix all detected ^{29}Si spins are not in the vicinity of NP ions, we thus cannot normalize the curve to all interacting ^{29}Si nuclei. This dataset is therefore not sufficient to allow the quantitative determination of ^{13}C-^{29}Si distances or the second Van-Fleck moment. Nevertheless, because maximal relative attenuation is not reached, we can safely assume that the ^{13}C-^{29}Si distances are larger than 4Å by comparing the evolution to numerical simulations and analytical calculations.

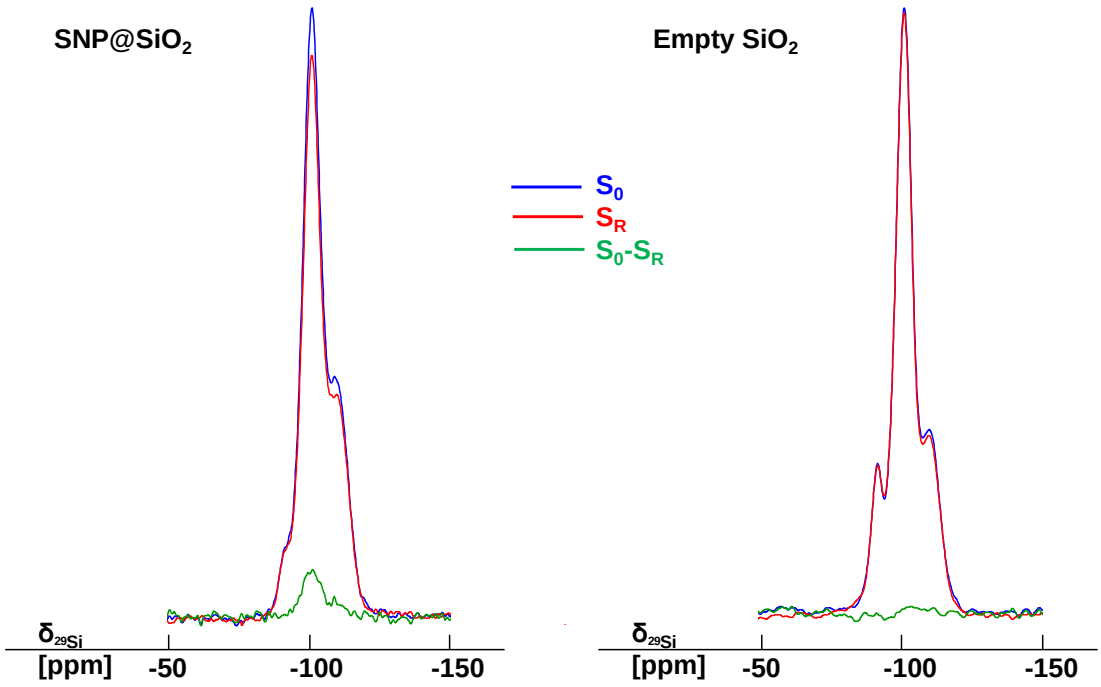

Figure S3 : Comparison between reference and dephased ^{1}H-$^{29}Si\{^{13}C\}$ REDOR spectra (50ms echo) for sample A' SNP@SiO_2 (left) and an empty SiO_2 matrix (right). Reference S0 in blue, dephased Sr in red and difference spectra in green. Comparing the results from both samples verifies that the dephasing does not originate from electronic instabilities.