

Supporting information

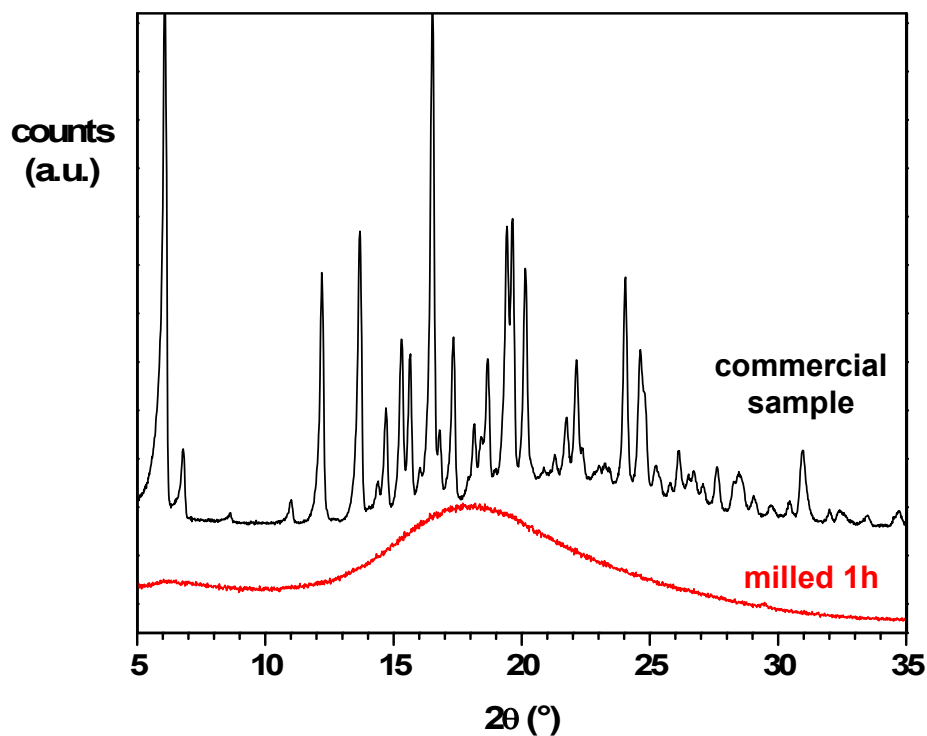


Figure S1: X-rays diffraction pattern of Terfenadine recorded before and after milling. The powder X-ray diffraction experiments were performed with an XPERT PRO MPD diffractometer ($\lambda_{\text{Cu K}\alpha} = 1.540 \text{ \AA}$) equipped with an X'celerator detector. Samples were placed into Lindemann glass capillaries ($\varnothing = 0.7 \text{ mm}$).

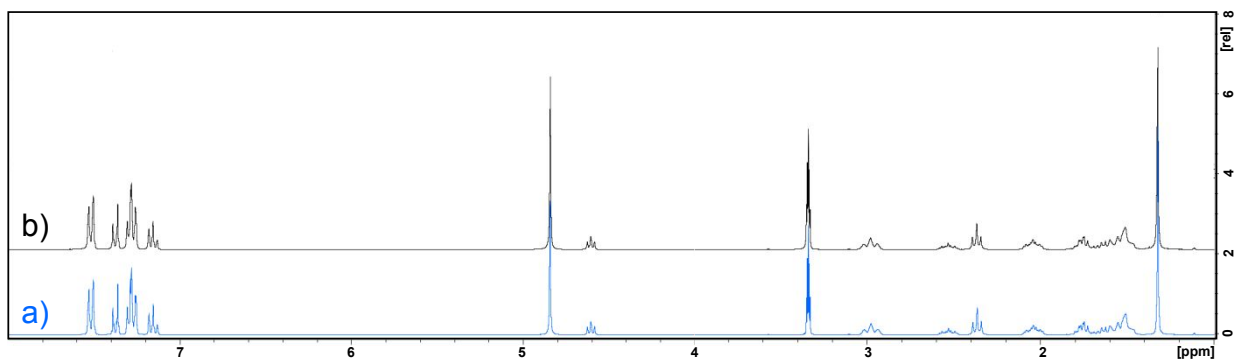


Figure S2: ^1H NMR of Terfenadine dissolved in deuterated methanol: a) commercial product; b) after a 4 hours milling

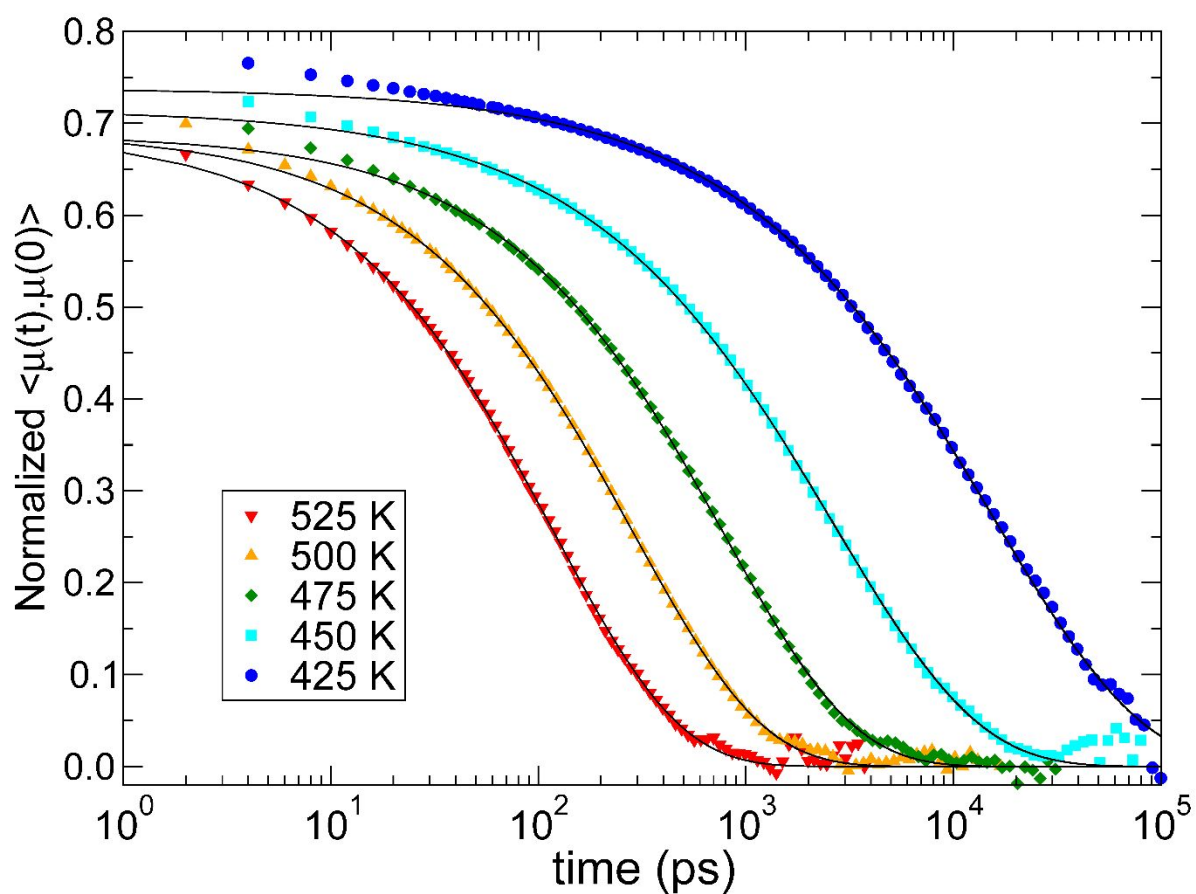


Figure S3: Dipole-dipole time-dependent self-correlation function of Terfenadine in the liquid state obtained from MD simulations at different temperatures. The dependence at long times are

fitted by the expression: $\Phi_{\mu}(t) = A_{\mu} \exp \left[- \left(\frac{t}{\tau_{\mu}^{(MD)}} \right)^{\beta_{\mu}^{(MD)}} \right]$, where A_{μ} is the amplitude of the

$\Phi_{\mu}(t)$ function, $\tau_{\mu}^{(MD)}$ is the characteristic time associated with the long time decay and $\beta_{\mu}^{(MD)}$ is a parameter describing the non-exponentiality of the decay. These fits are represented as solid lines.