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Electronic Supporting Information

Synthesis and study of Prussian blue type nanoparticles into an alginate matrix.

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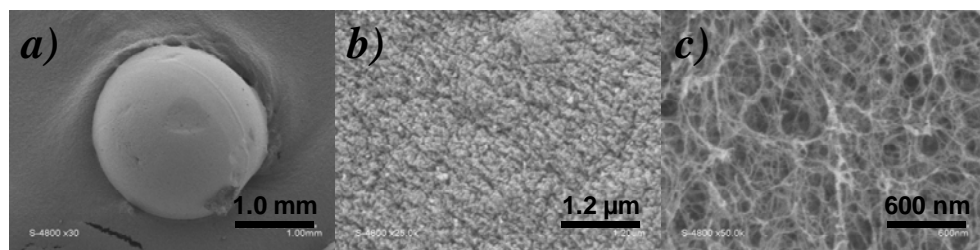


Figure S1. SEM images of the Ni²⁺/alginate bead: a) whole bead, b) external surface of the bead, c) internal surface of the bead.

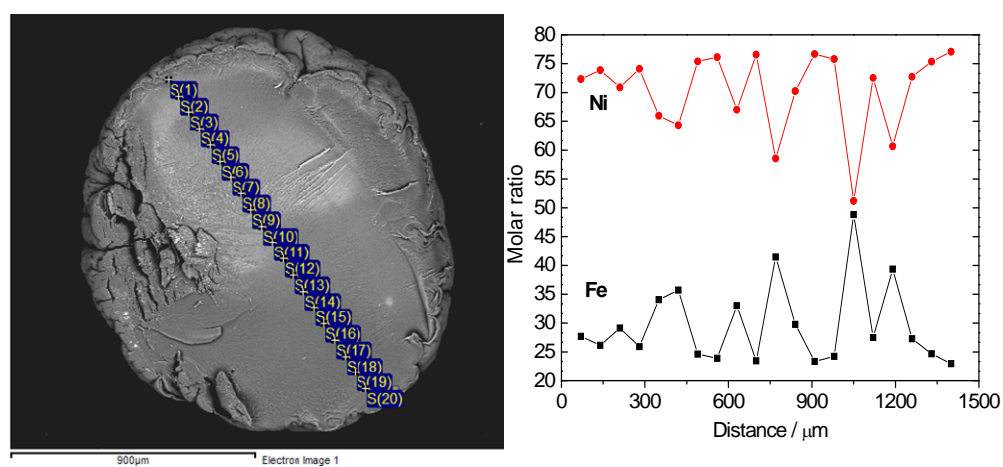


Figure S2. Internal view of the cleaved beads (left) and EDS profile curves (right) showed Ni/Fe atomic ratio (%) versus distance (μm) for **1-beads**. The analysis includes 20 points of a record through the internal surface of the beads.

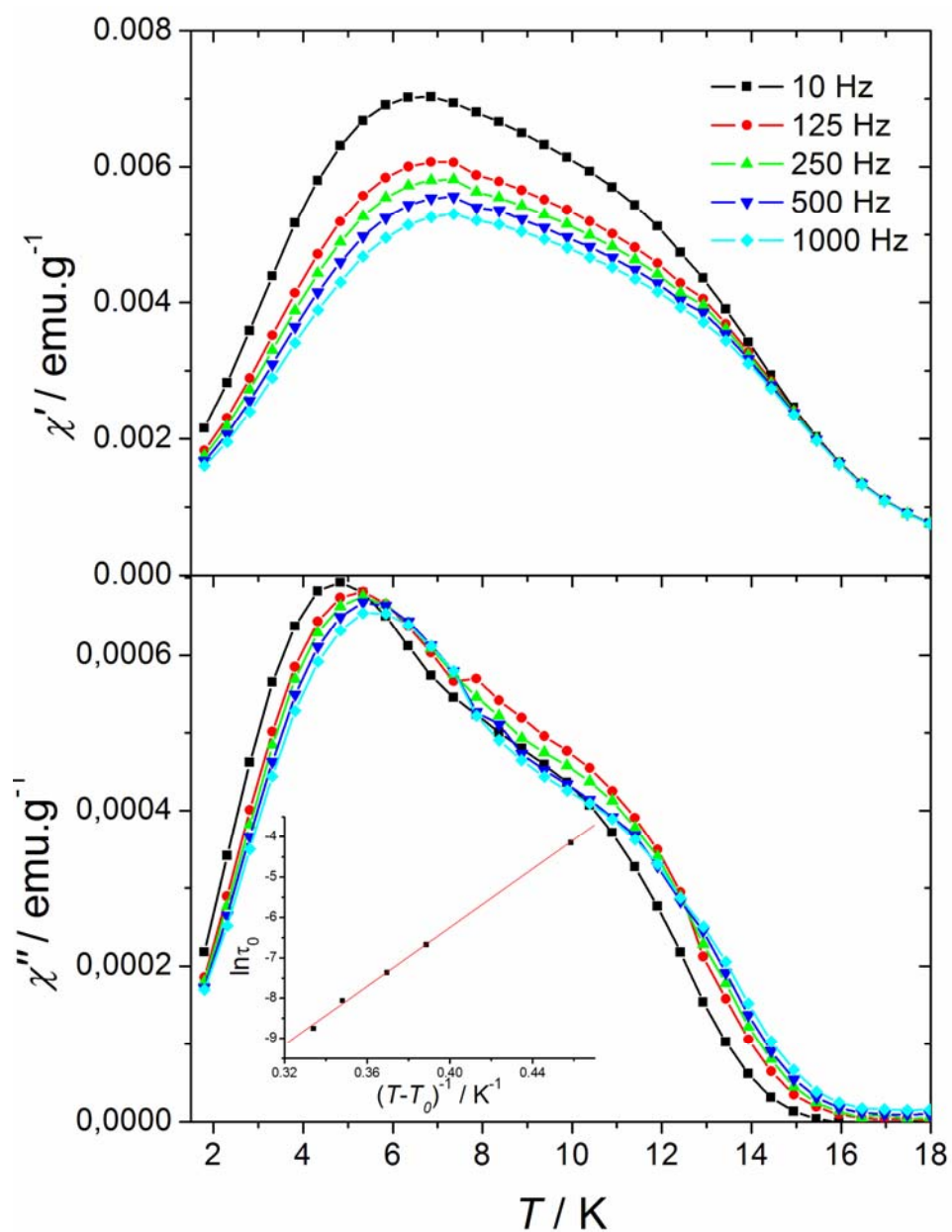


Figure S3. Temperature dependences of the in-phase (χ') and out-of-phase (χ'') components of the ac susceptibility of nanocomposites **1-beads**. Insert: The relaxation time dependence with frequency fitted with the Vogel-Fulcher law, $\tau = \tau_0 \exp(E_a/k_B(T - T_0))$, for sample **1-beads**.

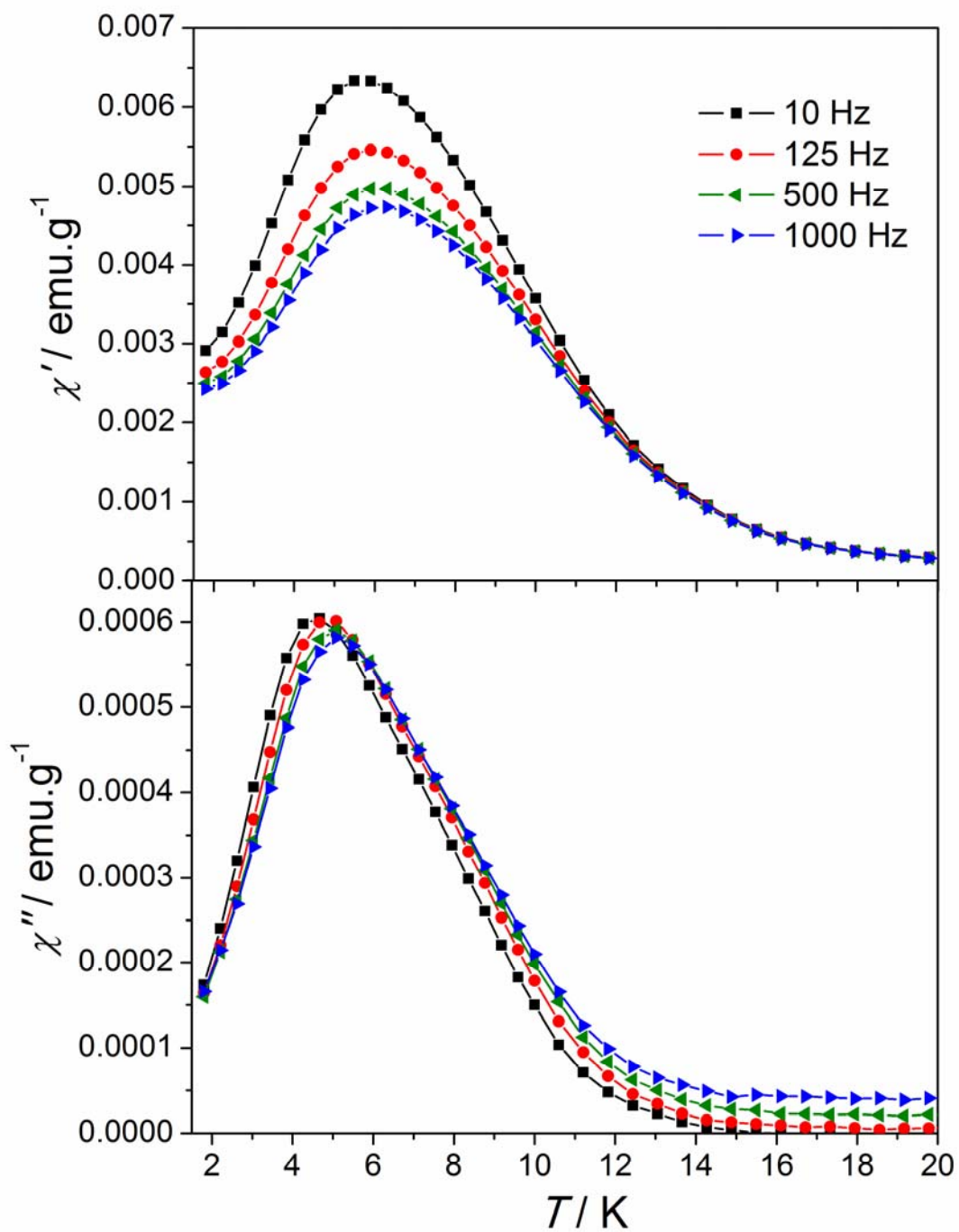


Figure S4. Temperature dependences of the in-phase (χ') and out-of-phase (χ'') components of the ac susceptibility of nanopacomposites 2-bead.

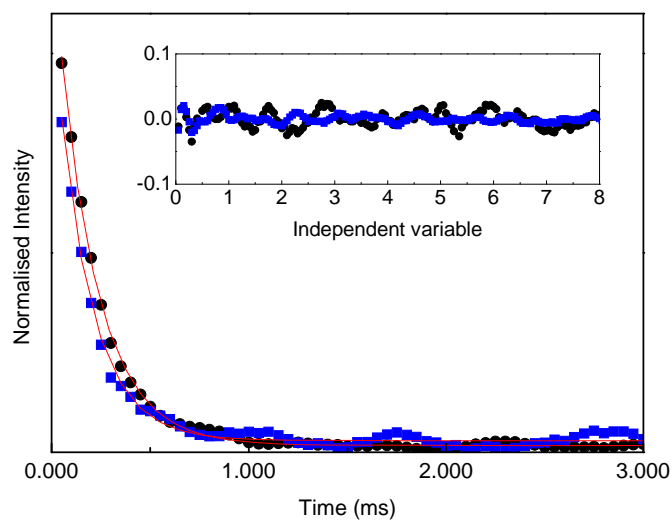


Figure S5. Emission decay curves for $\text{Eu}^{3+}/[\text{Mo}(\text{CN})_8]^{3-}/\text{alginate}$ nanocomposite **6-film** monitored within the $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_2$ (612 nm) and $^5\text{D}_0 \rightarrow ^7\text{F}_4$ (700 nm) transitions and excited at 393 nm. The solid lines represent the data best fit using a single exponential function. The inset shows the respective regular residual plots ($\chi^2_{\text{red}} \sim 10^{-6}$) are also shown for a better judgment of the fit quality.