Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics.

Structure and Dynamics of High-Temperature Strontium Aluminosilicate Melts

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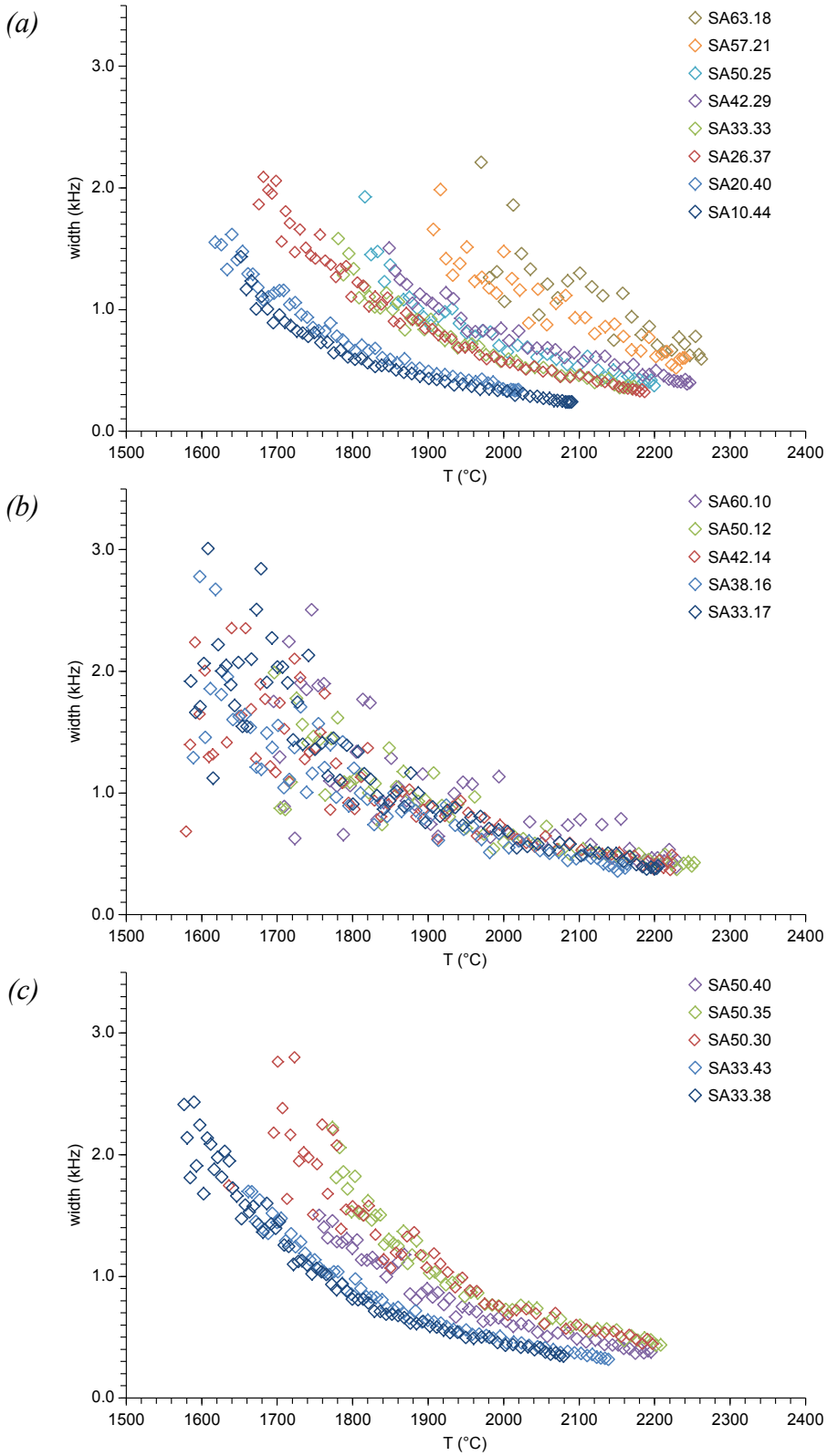

Figure S1. Evolution of the ^{27}Al NMR line width during free cooling of all compositions studied: (a) on the charge-compensation line (R = 1), (b) in the per-alkaline field (R = 3) and (c) in the per-aluminous region (R < 1).

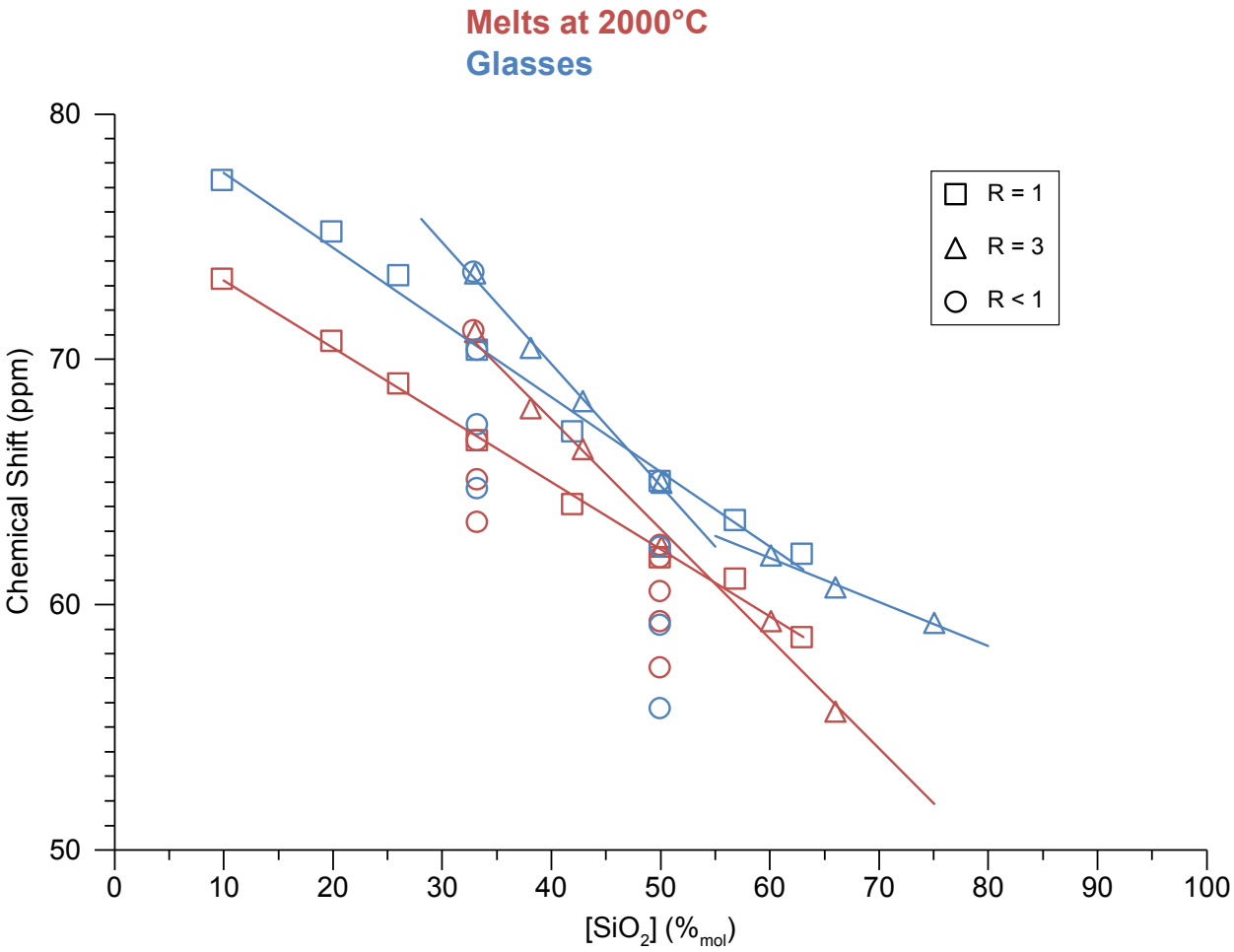

Figure S2. ^{27}Al chemical shifts at 2000°C $\delta_{2000°C}$ (red) and "barycenter" of the glass spectra $\langle\delta_{iso}\rangle_{glass}$ (see text for details) (blue) for R = 1 (rectangles), R = 3 (triangles) and R < 1 (circles) compositions all given as a function SiO_2 content. Continuous lines are linear fit.

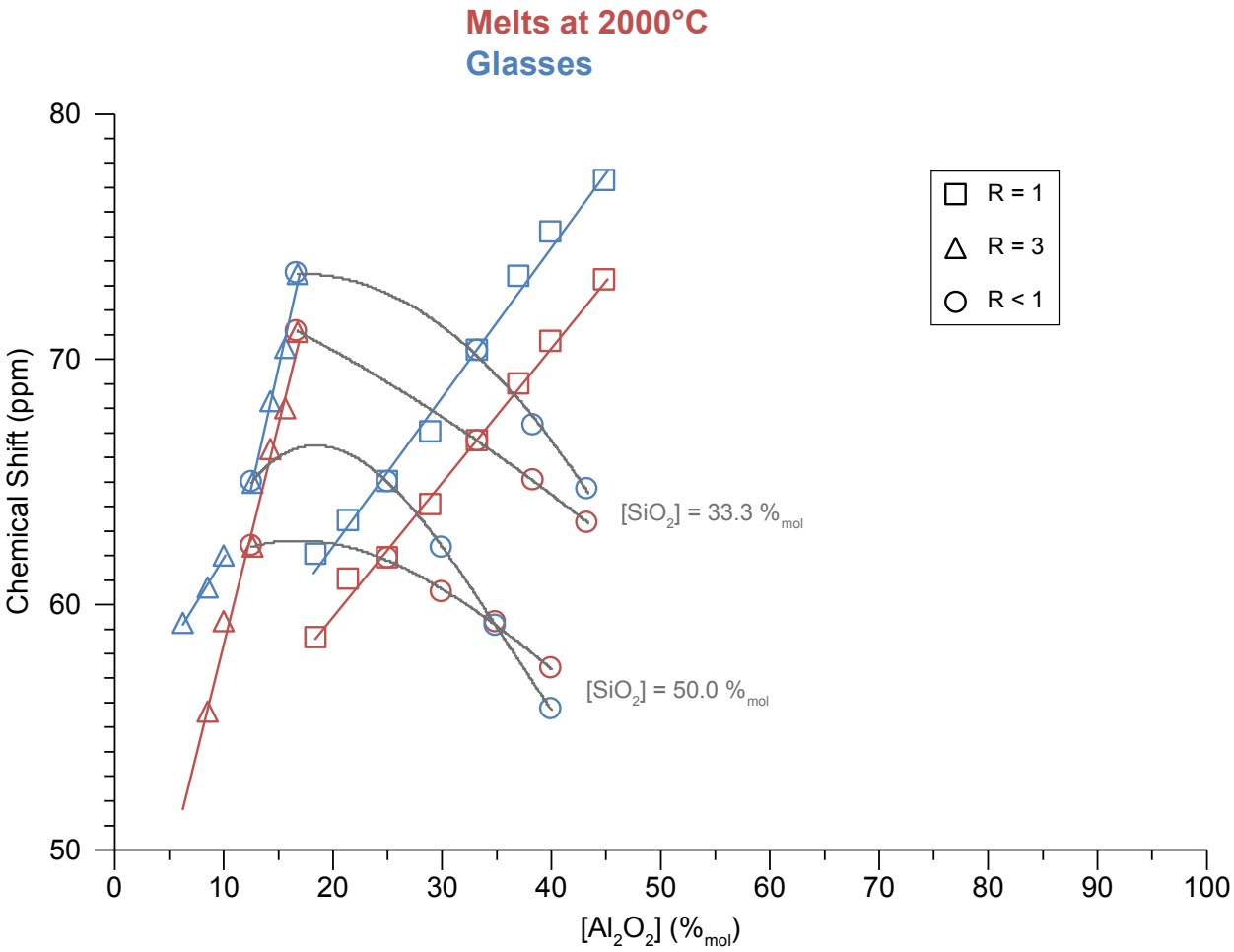

Figure S3. ^{27}Al chemical shifts at 2000°C $\delta_{2000°C}$ (red) and "barycenter" of the glass spectra $\langle\delta_{iso}\rangle_{glass}$ (see text for details) (blue) for R = 1 (rectangles), R = 3 (triangles) and R < 1 (circles) compositions all given as a function SiO_2 content. Continuous lines are linear fit, grey lines are guides for the eyes for compositions at a given $[SiO_2]$.

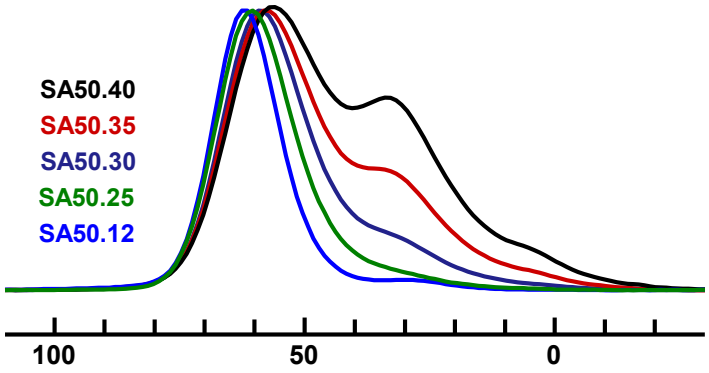

Figure S4. 27Al NMR MAS experiments (20.0 T) of peraluminous glasses.