

Supplementary Information:
Heterogeneous water dynamics in the Hyaluronan-DPPC Interfaces

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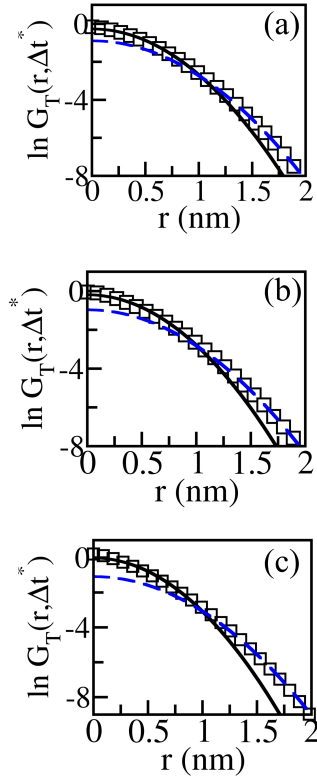


Figure S1: $\ln G_T(r, \Delta t^*)$ vs r plot for (a) $n_{HA5} = 10$, (b) $n_{HA5} = 30$, and (c) $n_{HA5} = 50$ at $\Delta t^* = 2.0$ in the diffusive interface. Solid *black* line implies fitted central Gaussian, broken *blue* line shows fitted Gaussian tail.

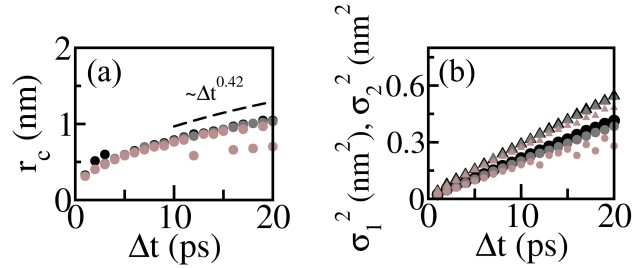


Figure S2: (a) Variation of r_c with time Δt in the diffusive interface for different n_{HA5} . (b) σ_1^2 vs Δt (*circles*) and σ_2^2 vs Δt (*triangles*) for different n_{HA5} . *Black*, *gray*, and *Brown* symbols imply $n_{HA5} = 10, 30$ and 50 respectively.

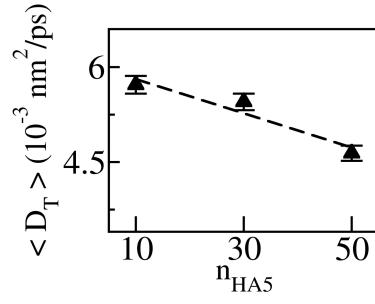


Figure S3: $\langle D_T \rangle$ for different n_{HA5}

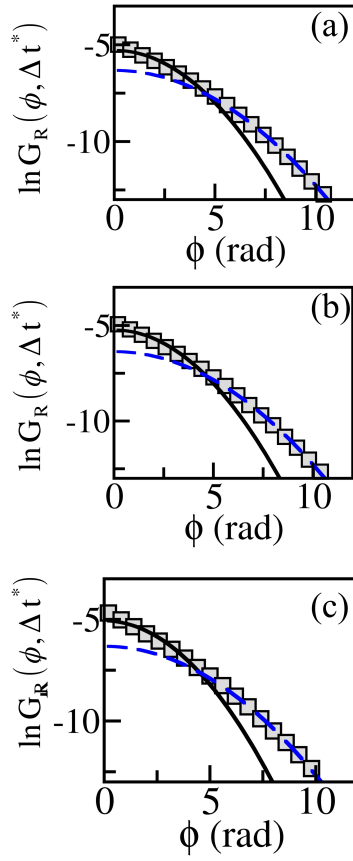


Figure S4: $\ln G_R(\phi, \Delta t^*)$ vs ϕ plot for (a) $n_{\text{HA5}} = 10$, (b) $n_{\text{HA5}} = 30$, and (c) $n_{\text{HA5}} = 50$ at $\Delta t^* = 2.0$ in the diffusive interface. Solid black line implies fitted central Gaussian, broken blue line shows fitted Gaussian tail.

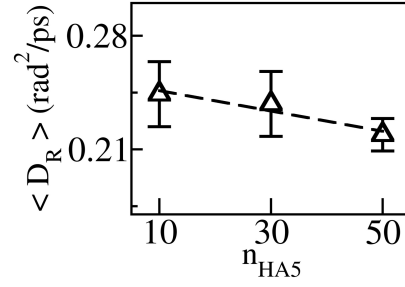


Figure S5: $\langle D_R \rangle$ for different n_{HA5}

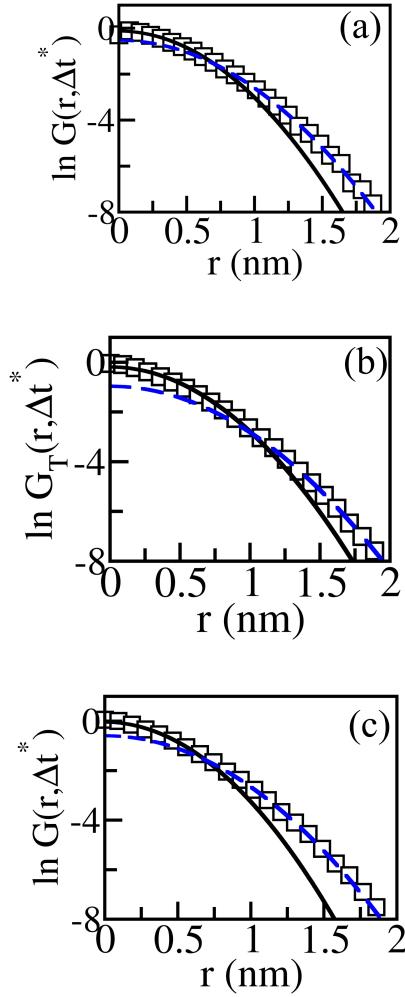


Figure S6: $\ln G_T(r, \Delta t^*)$ vs r plot for (a) $N=1$, (b) $N=5$, and (c) $N=10$ at $\Delta t^* = 2.0$ in the diffusive interface. *Solid* black line implies fitted central Gaussian, *broken* blue line shows fitted Gaussian tail.

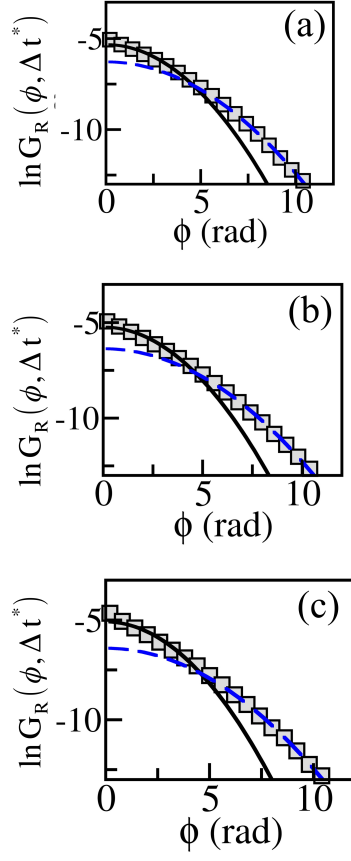


Figure S7: $\ln G_R(\phi, \Delta t^*)$ vs ϕ plot for (a) $N=1$, (b) $N=5$, and (c) $N=10$ at $\Delta t^* = 2.0$ in the diffusive interface. *Solid* black line implies fitted central Gaussian, *broken* blue line shows fitted Gaussian tail.

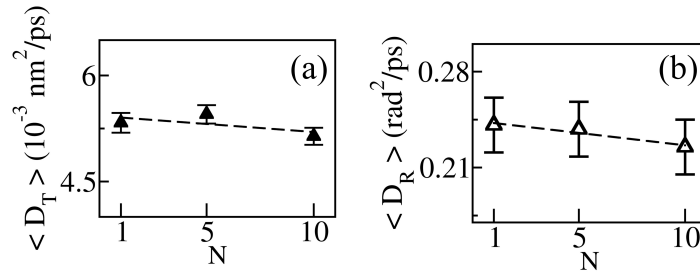


Figure S8: (a) $\langle D_T \rangle$ for different N (b) $\langle D_R \rangle$ for different N .

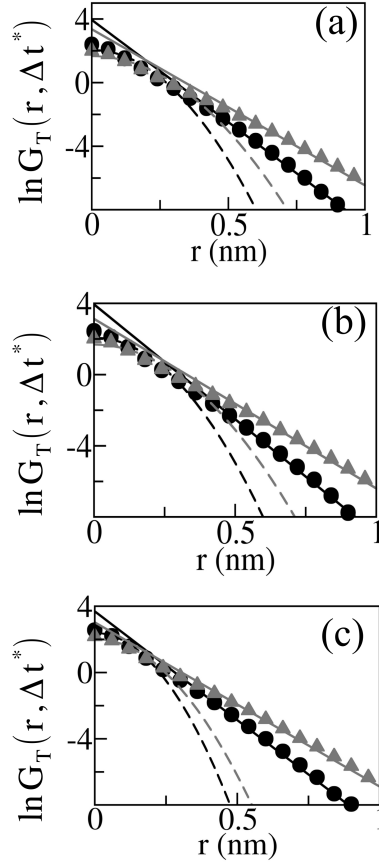


Figure S9: $\ln G_T(r, \Delta t^*)$ vs r plot for (a) $n_{HA5} = 10$, (b) $n_{HA5} = 30$, and (c) $n_{HA5} = 50$ at $\Delta t^* = 0.5$ (circles) and $\Delta t^* = 1.0$ (triangles) in the subdiffusive hydration layer. Broken and solid lines show the fitted central Gaussian and fitted exponential tail, respectively.

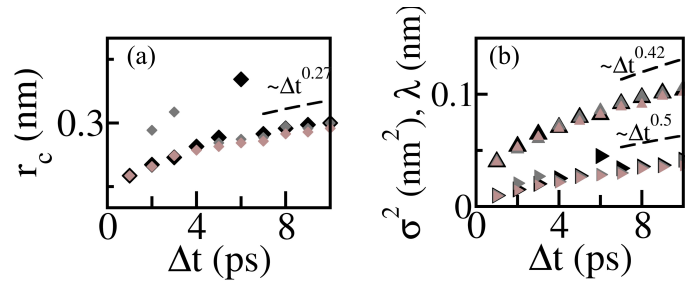


Figure S10: (a) Variation of r_c of $G_T(r, \Delta t)$ with time Δt for different n_{HA5} in the hydration layer. (b) σ^2 vs Δt (\blacktriangleright) and λ vs Δt (\blacktriangle) for different n_{HA5} . Black, gray, and Brown symbols imply $n_{HA5} = 10, 30$ and 50 respectively.

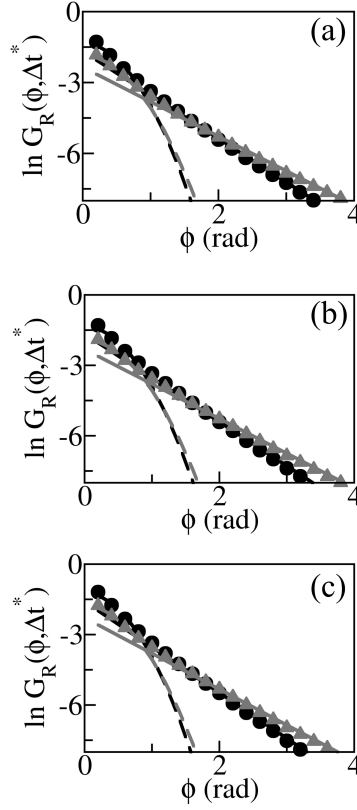


Figure S11: $\ln G_R(\phi, \Delta t^*)$ vs ϕ plot for (a) $n_{HA5}=10$, (b) $n_{HA5}=30$, and (c) $n_{HA5}=50$ at $\Delta t^* = 0.5$ (circles) and $\Delta t^* = 1.0$ (triangles) in the subdiffusive hydration layer. Broken line shows central Gaussian, solid line implies exponential tail.

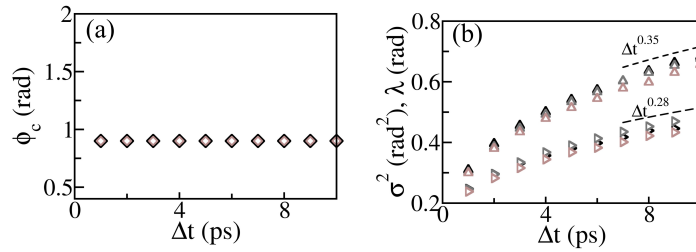


Figure S12: (a) Variation of crossover angle ϕ_c of $G_R(\phi, \Delta t)$ in the hydration layer with time Δt for different n_{HA5} . (b) σ^2 vs Δt (\triangleright) and λ vs Δt (\triangle) of $G_R(\phi, \Delta t)$ for different n_{HA5} . Black, gray, and Brown symbols imply $n_{HA5}=10, 30$ and 50 respectively.

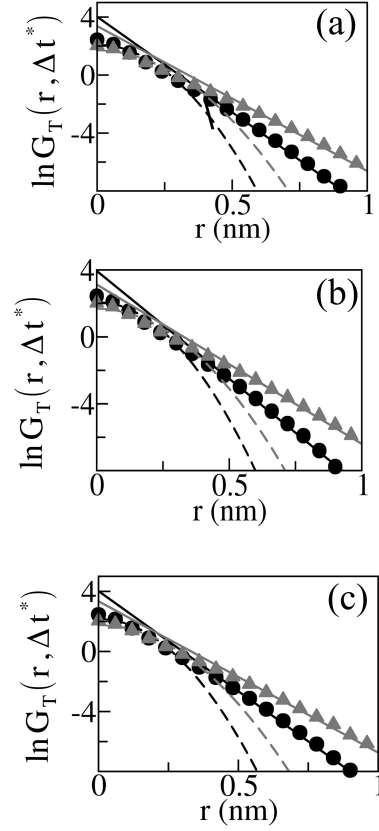


Figure S13: $\ln G_T(r, \Delta t^*)$ vs r plot for (a) $N = 1$, (b) $N = 5$, and (c) $N = 10$ at $\Delta t^* = 0.5$ (circles) and $\Delta t^* = 1.0$ (triangles) in the subdiffusive hydration layer. *Broken* line shows central Gaussian, *solid* line implies exponential tail.

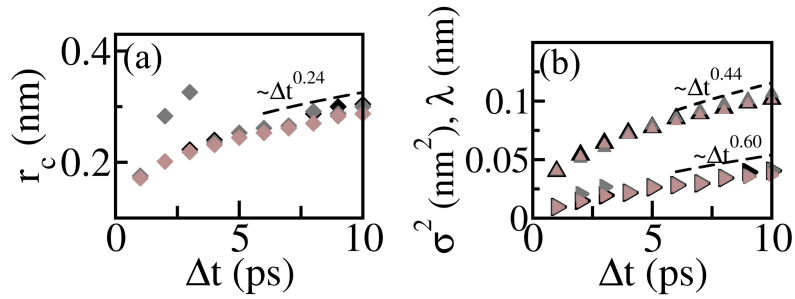


Figure S14: The crossover length r_c of $G_T(r, \Delta t)$ vs time Δt for different N in the hydration layer. (b) σ^2 vs Δt (\blacktriangleright) and λ vs Δt (\blacktriangle) for different N . *Black*, *gray*, and *Brown* symbols imply $N=1, 5$ and 10 respectively.

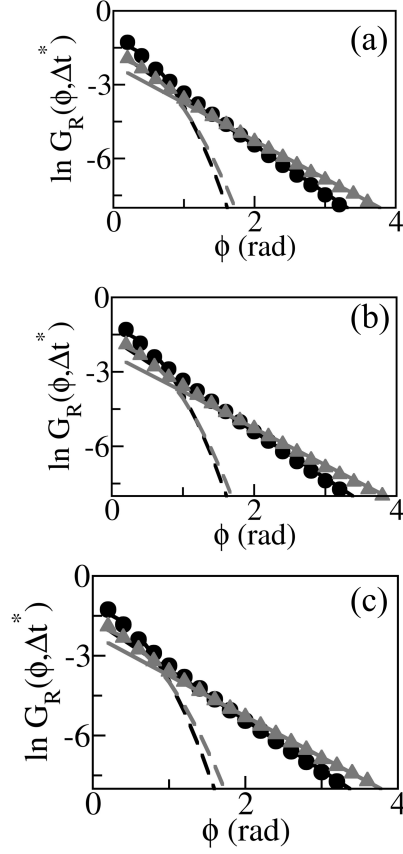


Figure S15: $\ln G_R(\phi, \Delta t^*)$ vs ϕ plot for (a) $N = 1$, (b) $N = 5$, and (c) $N = 10$ at $\Delta t^* = 0.5$ (*circles*) and $\Delta t^* = 1.0$ (*triangles*) in the subdiffusive hydration layer. *Broken* line shows Gaussian tail, *solid* line implies exponential tail.

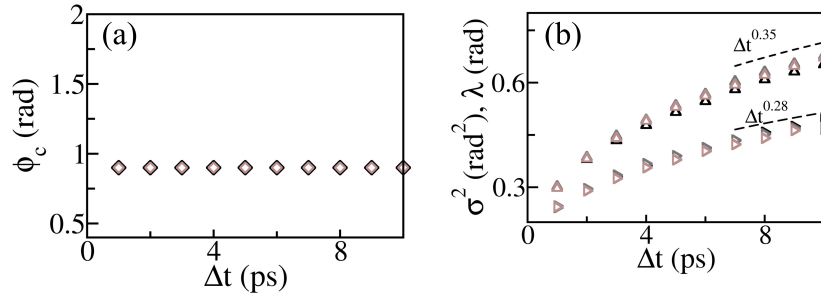


Figure S16: Crossover angle ϕ_c of $G_R(\phi, \Delta t)$ vs time Δt for different N in the hydration layer. (b) σ^2 vs Δt (\triangleright) and λ vs Δt (\triangle) for different N . *Black*, *gray*, and *Brown* symbols imply $N=1, 5$ and 10 respectively.

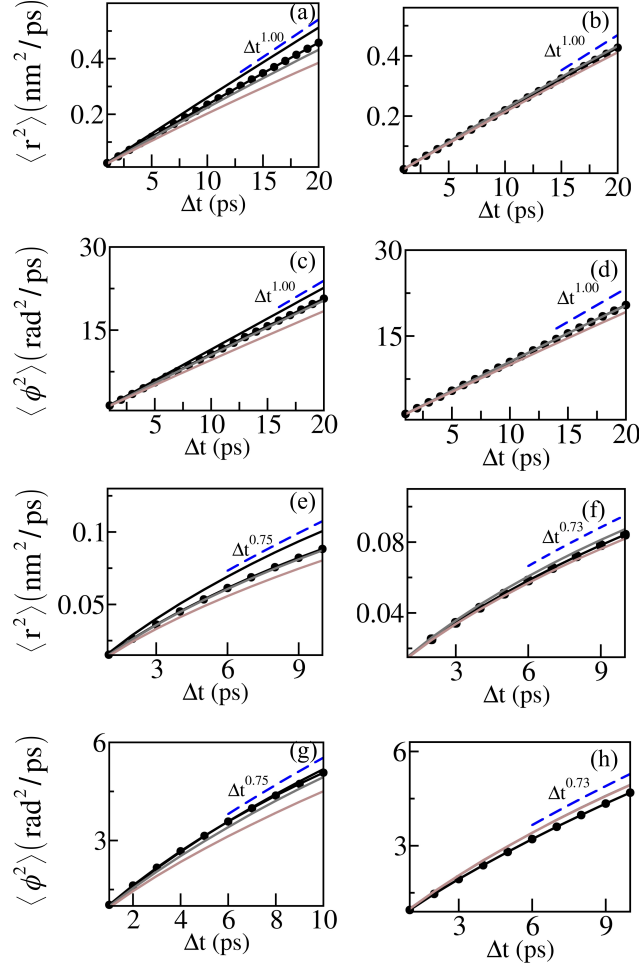


Figure S17: (a) Translational MSD of water $\langle r^2 \rangle$ in the diffusive interface for different n_{HA5} ($n_{HA5} = 0$ (solid black line), $n_{HA5} = 10$ (dotted black line), $n_{HA5} = 30$ (gray line), $n_{HA5} = 50$ (brown line) and (b) different N ($N=1$ (dotted black line), $N=5$ (gray line), $N=10$ (brown line)). (c) Rotational MSD of water $\langle \phi^2 \rangle$ in the diffusive interface for different n_{HA5} ($n_{HA5} = 0$ (solid black line), $n_{HA5} = 10$ (dotted black line), $n_{HA5} = 30$ (gray line), $n_{HA5} = 50$ (brown line) and (d) different N ($N=1$ (dotted black line), $N=5$ (gray line), $N=10$ (brown line)). (e) Translational MSD of water $\langle r^2 \rangle$ in the subdiffusive hydration layer for different n_{HA5} and (f) different N . Same linetypes are used as (a)-(b). (g) Rotational MSD of water $\langle \phi^2 \rangle$ in the subdiffusive hydration layer for different n_{HA5} and (h) different N . Same linetypes are used as (c)-(d).