

Supporting Information

Cross-Linking of COOH-Containing Polymers Using Ag(I)-Catalyzed Oxidative Decarboxylation in Aqueous Solution

Gengsheng Weng,^{a,b} Yu Huang,^{b,c} Srinivas Thanneeru,^b Hongqiang Li,^{b,d} Abdullah Alamri,^b Jie He^{b,e,*}

^a School of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Ningbo Key Laboratory of Specialty Polymers, Ningbo University, Ningbo, 315211, China. ^b Department of Chemistry, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, USA. ^c College of Pharmacy, Ningxia Medical University, Yinchuan, 750004, China. ^d College of Materials Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510640 China ^e Institute of Materials Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, USA.

Email: Jie.he@uconn.edu (JH)

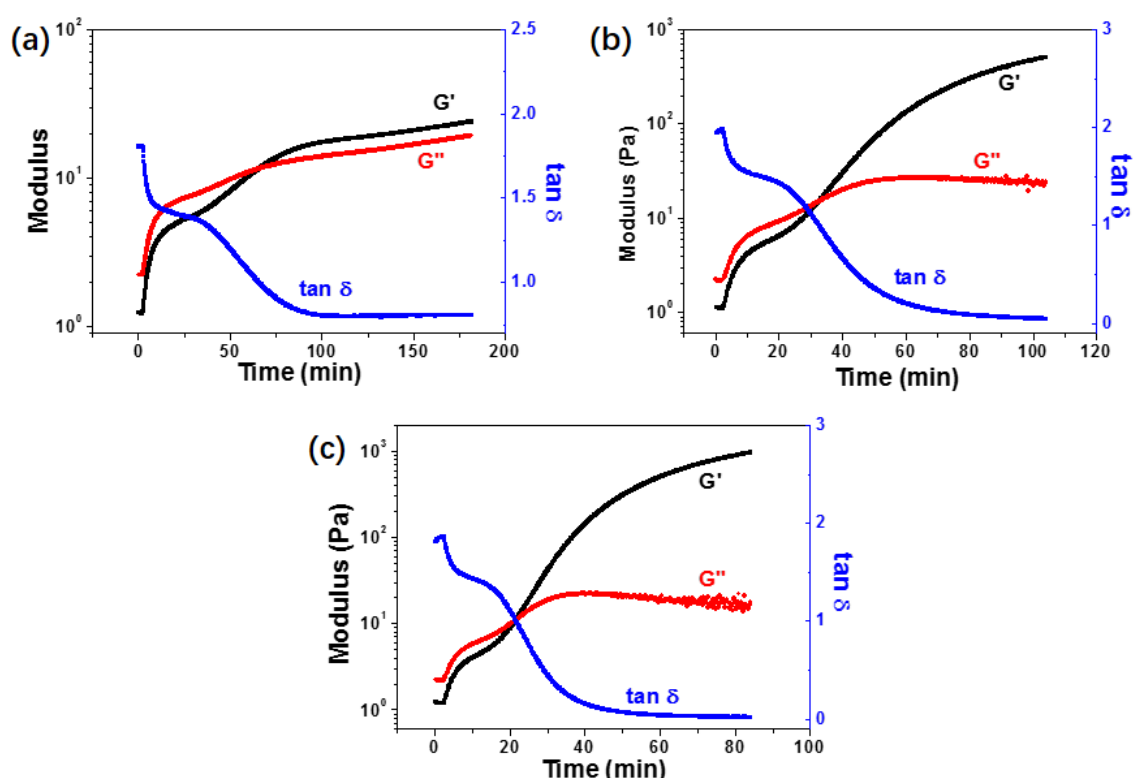


Figure S1. The gelation kinetics of home-made PAA at various ratios of AgNO₃ measured by dynamic rheology at room temperature: (a) 0.03 wt%, (b) 0.06 wt% and (c) 0.12 wt%. All PAA solutions contain residual APS from polymerization as described in the experimental section. Home-made PAA showed a shorter induction period but an additional stage for network development where a slow increase of G' and G'' with gelation time was seen after the induction period. This trend is possibly due to the further polymerization of unconverted AA in home-made PAA. Due to the existence of residual AA, the t_{gel} of home-made PAA is also shorter than that of the commercial PAA at 0.06 and 0.12 wt% of AgNO₃. The presence of residual AA monomers is expected to accelerate the formation of networks by increasing the concentration of free radicals.

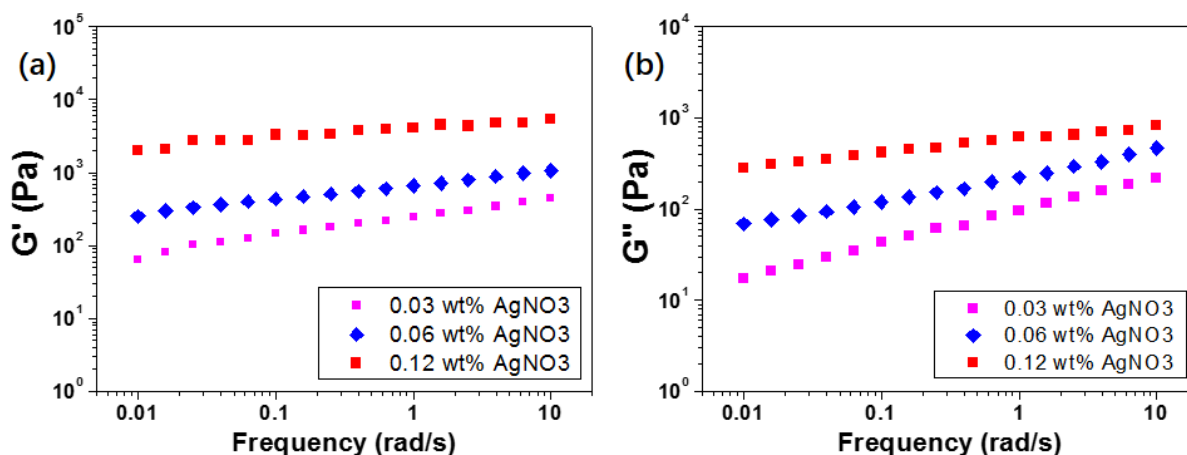


Figure S2. Dynamic frequency sweep of PAA60/PVA40 hydrogels incorporation of 0.03 wt%, 0.06 wt% and 0.12 wt% AgNO₃: (a) G' vs shear frequency. (b) G'' vs shear frequency. As increasing AgNO₃ amount from 0.03 wt% to 0.12 wt%, the viscoelastic moduli within the whole frequency range are promoted continuously. It suggests that more Ag(I) ions lead to a higher cross-linking density of hydrogels and the improvement of the mechanical toughness significantly.

Table S1. Mechanical properties of the IPN hydrogels with different PAA/PVA mass ratios*

Entry	PAA/PVA ratio (w/w)	Tensile strength (kPa)	Strain at rupture	Elastic modulus (kPa)
1	100/0	15.1±2.1	3.4±0.2	6.65±0.51
2	80/20	22.3±1.1	26.1±1.2	0.29±0.02
3	60/40	21.2±1.4	21.6±0.8	0.31±0.03
4	50/50	16.4±1.0	17.1±0.9	0.79±0.02
5	40/60	15.3±0.9	11.8±0.7	1.03±0.03
6	20/80	29.1±1.7	9.0±0.7	1.97±0.06
7	0/ 100	22.3±2.0	6.4±0.2	1.01±0.08

AgNO₃ concentration is 0.6 wt%. Table S1 shows the tensile strength, maximum elongation and elastic modulus can be readily tuned by varying PAA/PVA weight ratios.