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## **Supporting Information**

Color-tunable luminescent hydrogels with tough mechanical strength and selfhealing ability

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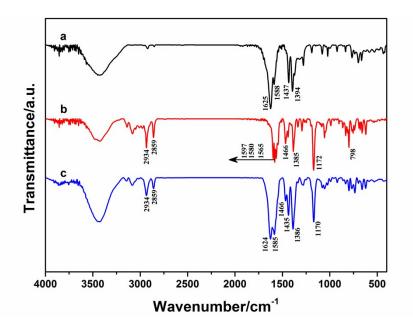


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of Na<sub>3</sub>[Ln(dpa)<sub>3</sub>] (a), tpy-mim<sub>2</sub> (b), and Ln(dpa)<sub>3</sub>-tpy-mim<sub>2</sub>

(c).

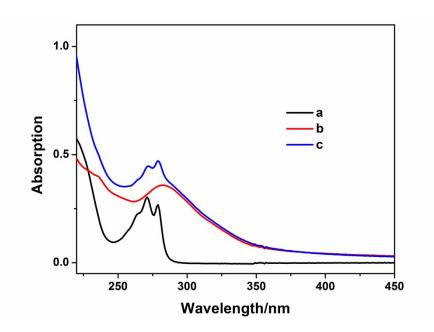


Figure S2. UV-Vis absorption spectra of  $Na_3[Ln(dpa)_3]$  (a), tpy-mim<sub>2</sub> (b), and  $Ln(dpa)_3$ -tpy-mim<sub>2</sub> (c).

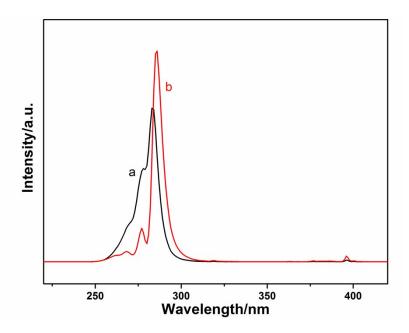


Figure S3. The excitation spectra of Na<sub>3</sub>[Ln(dpa)<sub>3</sub>] (a) and Ln(dpa)<sub>3</sub>-tpy-mim<sub>2</sub> (b).

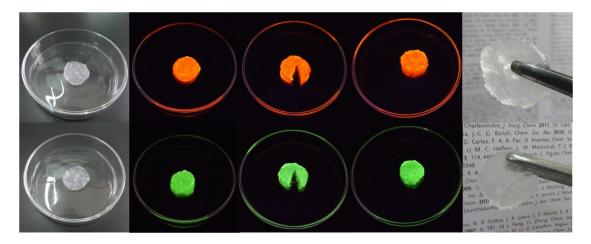
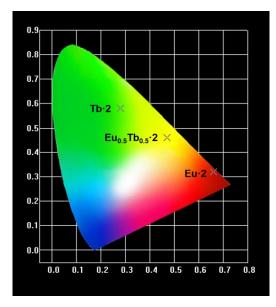


Figure S4. Pictures of Ln·1 (Ln=Eu, Tb) under 254 nm UV lamp illumination and daylight. (Red: Eu·1; Green: Tb·1).



Figure S5. Digital photo of Ln-tpy-mim<sub>2</sub> aqueous solution with ASAP exfoliated clay

nanosheets. Ascribe to the lack of spherical micelles, no gelation was observed.



**Figure S6**. CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram within the coordinates of  $Ln \cdot 2$  (Ln=Eu, Tb, or Eu and Tb in molar ratio as 1:1) under 254 nm UV lamp illumination.

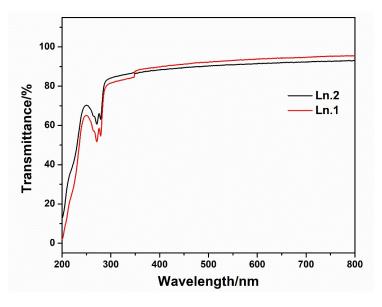
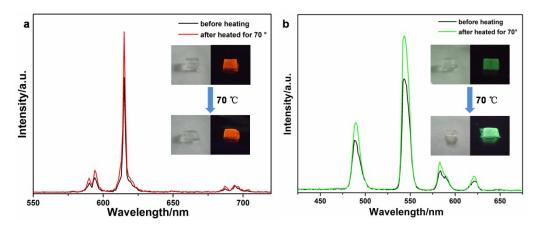
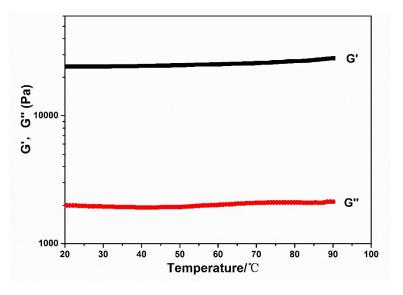


Figure S7. UV-vis transmittance spectra of PVA-containing hydrogels  $Ln \cdot 2$  (black) and PVA-free analogues  $Ln \cdot 1$  (red).



**Figure S8**. Luminescence emission spectra of hydrogels  $Eu \cdot 2$  (a),  $Tb \cdot 2$  (b) before heating and after heated to 70 °C for 10 min. Inset: Pictures of hydrogels under before heating and after heated to 70 °C for 10 min (under 254 nm UV lamp illumination).



**Figure S9.** Rheological properties of Ln·2: Frequency ( $\omega$ ) sweep tests at  $\omega$ =6.28 rad s<sup>-1</sup> and strain ( $\gamma$ ) = 0.5% of the supramolecular hydrogels at varying temperature from 20 °C to 90°C.

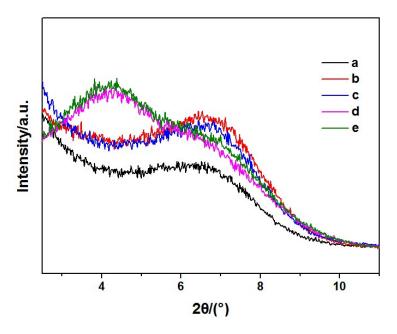


Figure S10. XRD spectra of pure clay (a); clay-ASAP (b); clay-PVA (c); Ln·1 (d);

Ln·2 (e).

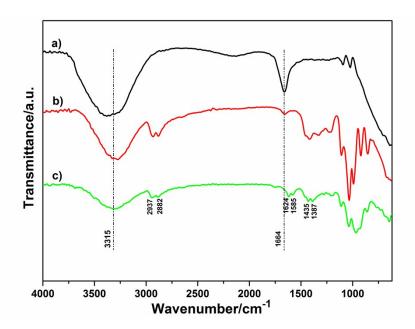


Figure S11. IR spectra of hydrogels  $Ln \cdot 2$  (a) and the resultant organogels from gylcerol (b) and THF (c).