

Supporting Information for

Recyclable, Stretchable and Conductive Double Network Hydrogels towards Flexible Strain Sensors

*Jialiang Lai,^a Hongwei Zhou,^{*a} Mingcheng Wang,^a Yaokun Chen,^a Zhaoyang Jin,^a Shuangli Li,^a Jingjing Yang,^a Xilang Jin,^{*a} Hanbin Liu,^{*b} Weifeng Zhao^a*

^aSchool of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Xi'an Technological University, Xi'an, 710021, P. R. China. E-mail: xatuzhou@163.com, jinxilang_911@163.com

^bSchool of Bioresources Chemical and Materials Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science & Technology, Xi'an, 710021, P. R. China. E-mail: liuhanbin@sust.edu.cn

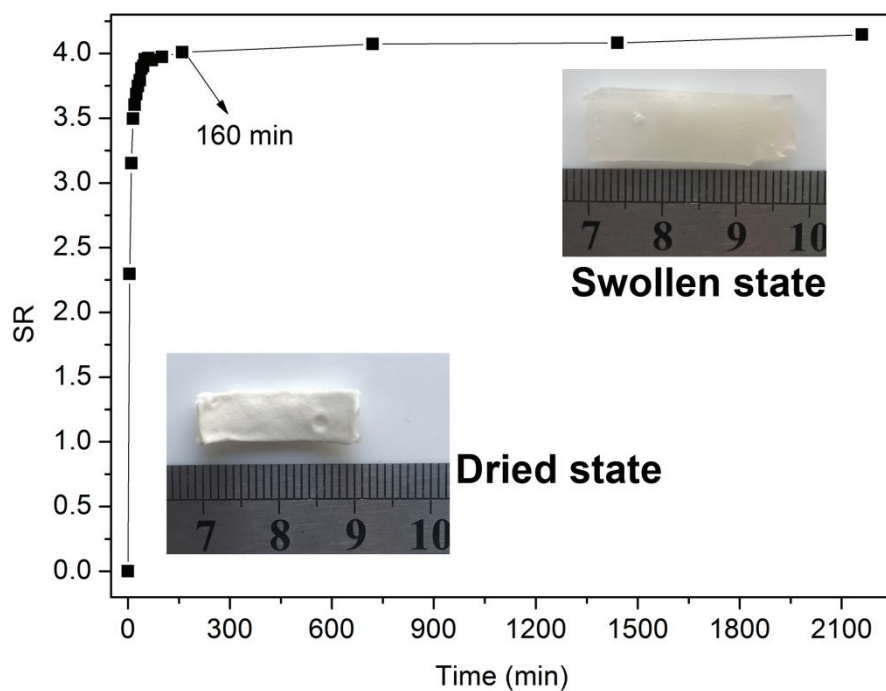


Figure S1. Swelling curve of dried PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel in water at room temperature. Insets show the photographs of a DN-hydrogel strip in dried state and swollen state.

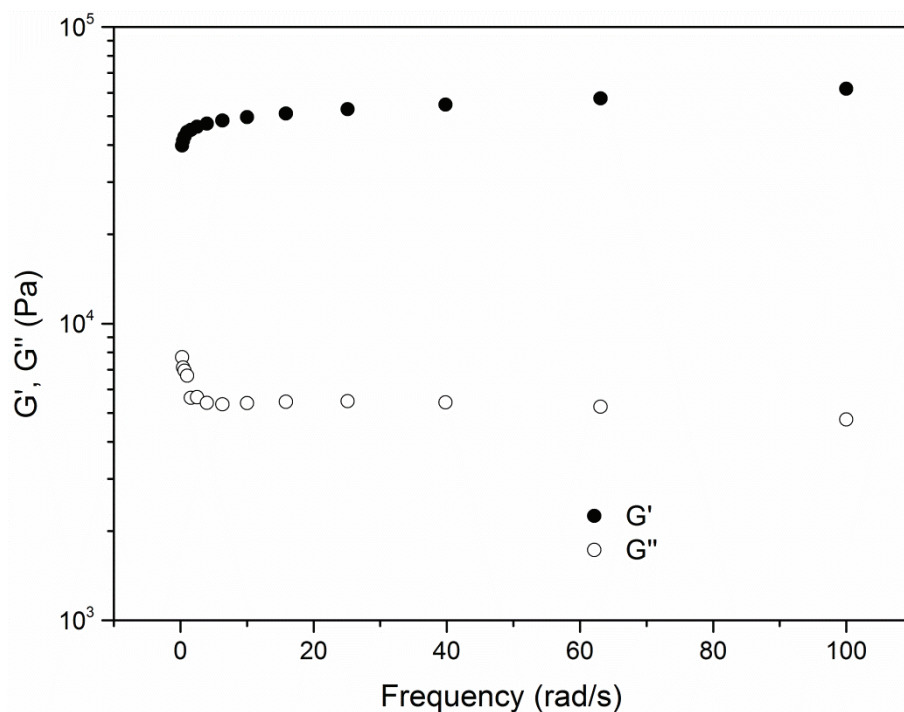


Figure S2. Strain-controlled dynamic frequency sweep test of storage moduli (G') and loss moduli (G'') of fully swollen PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel.

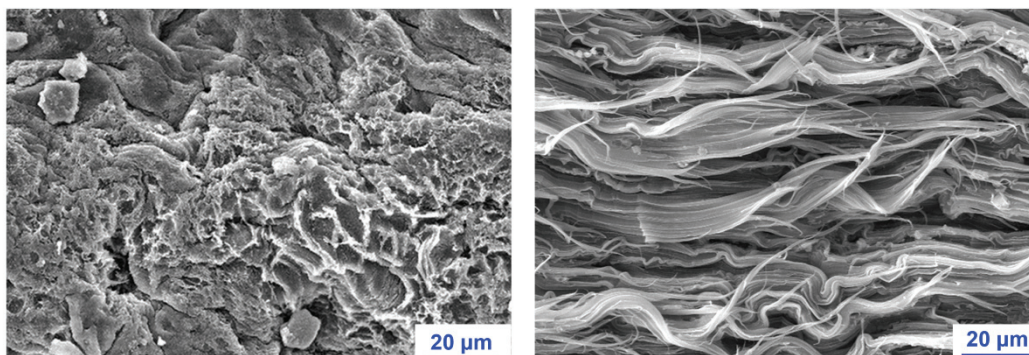


Figure S3. Typical morphology of brittlely fractured as-prepared DN-hydrogels (left) and DN-hydrogels fractured by notch-sensitivity test (right).

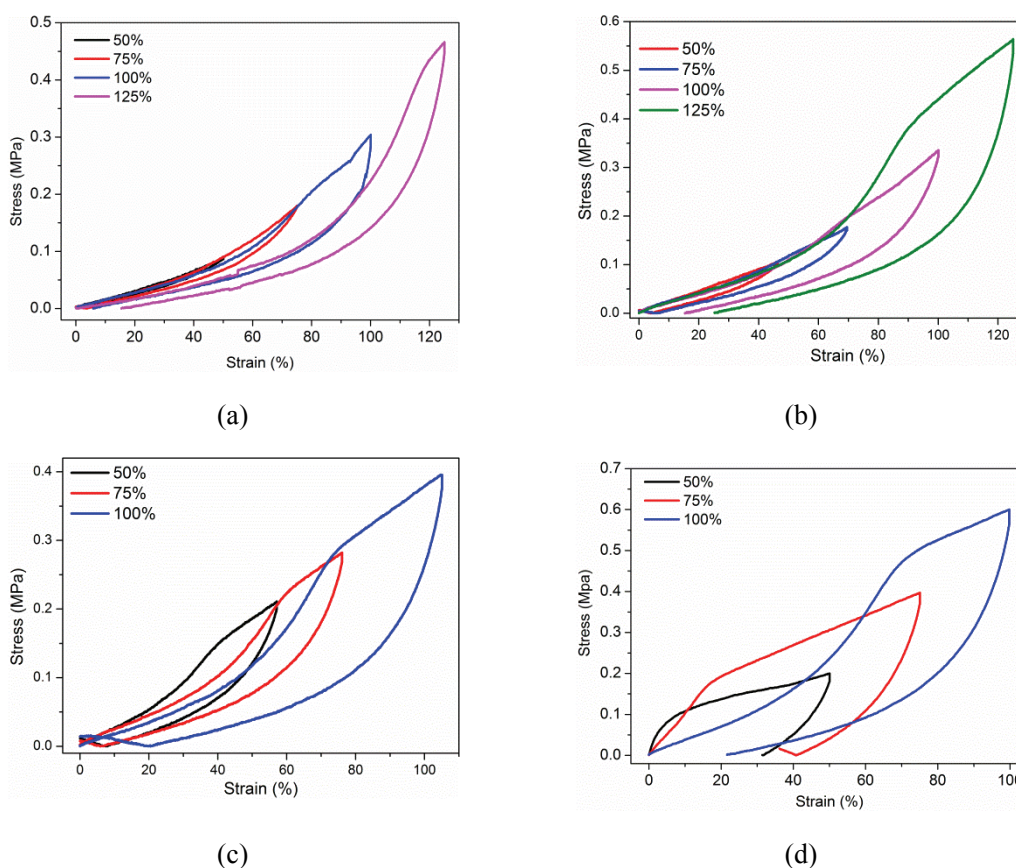
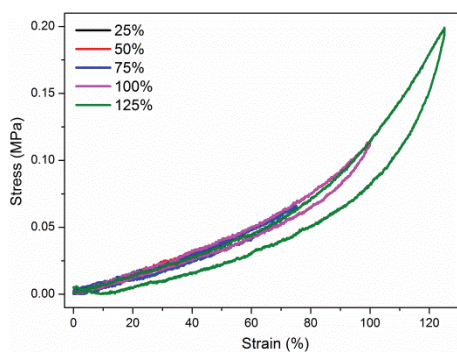
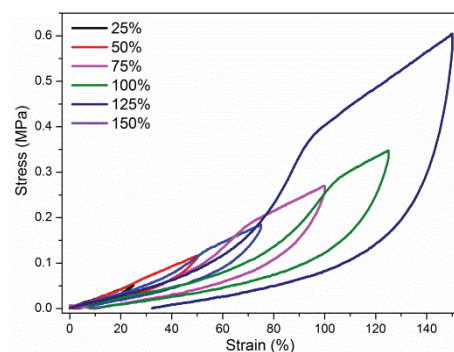


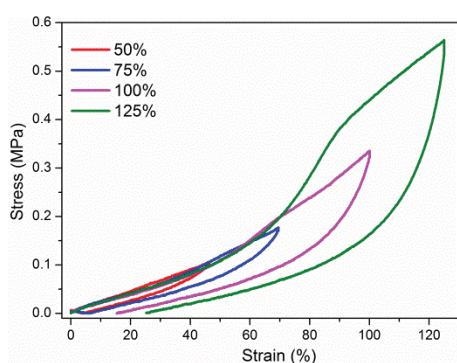
Figure S4. Energy dissipation ability of PVA hydrogel and DN-hydrogels with different PAANa contents. (a) Tensile loading-unloading curves of PVA hydrogel (PAANa 0 wt%) at different strains. (b) PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel. (c) PVA/PAANa(15)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel. (d) PVA/PAANa(30)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel.



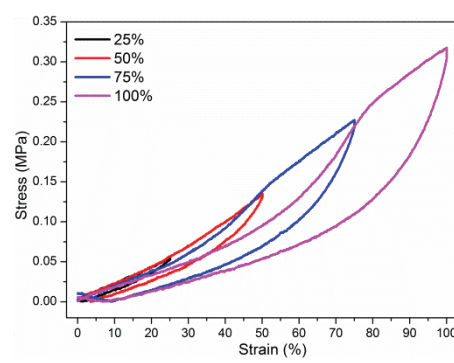
(a)



(b)

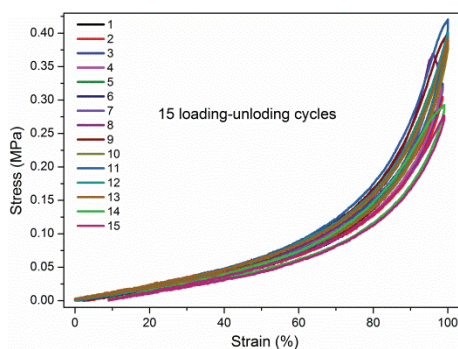


(c)

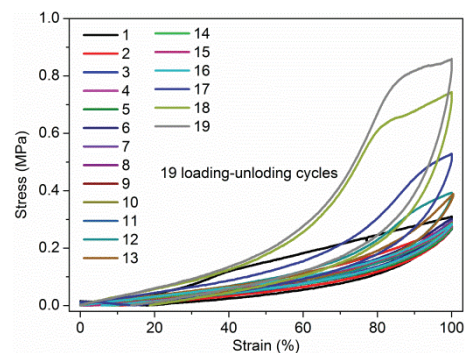


(d)

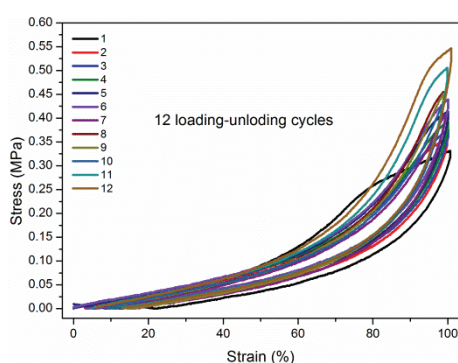
Figure S5. Energy dissipation ability of S-hydrogel and DN-hydrogels prepared under different concentrations of Tb^{3+} . (a) Tensile loading-unloading curves of S-hydrogel (Tb^{3+} 0 mol/L) at different strains. (b) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (0.1) DN-hydrogel. (c) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (0.5) DN-hydrogel. (d) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (1.0) DN-hydrogel.



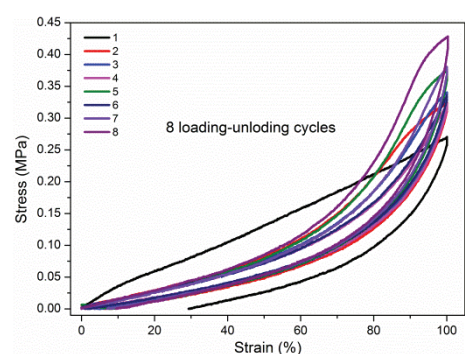
(a)



(b)

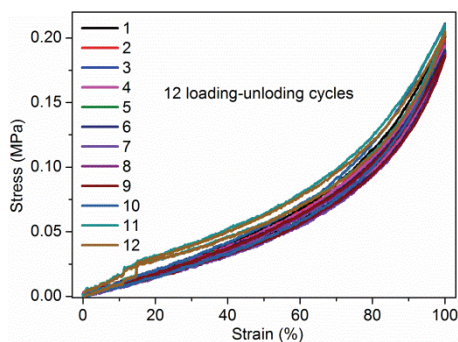


(c)

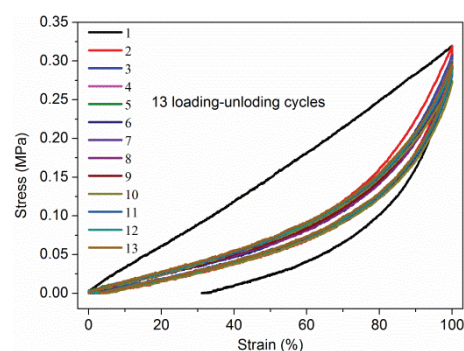


(d)

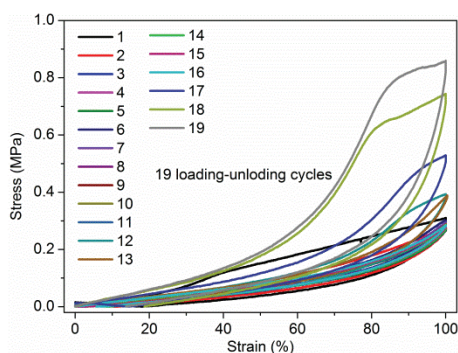
Figure S6. Fatigue resistance of PVA hydrogel and DN-hydrogels with different PAANa contents. (a) Cyclic tensile loading-unloading curves of PVA hydrogel at a strain of 100%. (b) PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel. (c) PVA/PAANa(15)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel. (d) PVA/PAANa(30)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel.



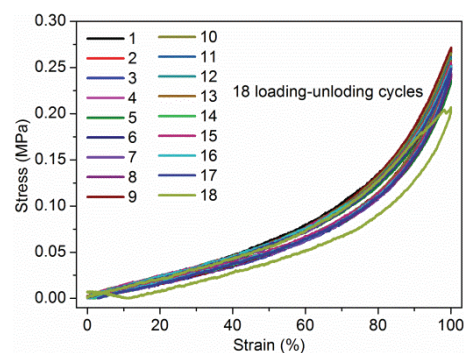
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure S7. Fatigue resistance of S-hydrogel and DN-hydrogels prepared under different concentrations of Tb^{3+} . (a) Tensile loading-unloading curves of S-hydrogel (Tb^{3+} 0 mol/L) at a strain of 100%. (b) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (0.1) DN-hydrogel. (c) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (0.5) DN-hydrogel. (d) PVA/PAANa(5)- Tb^{3+} (1.0) DN-hydrogel.

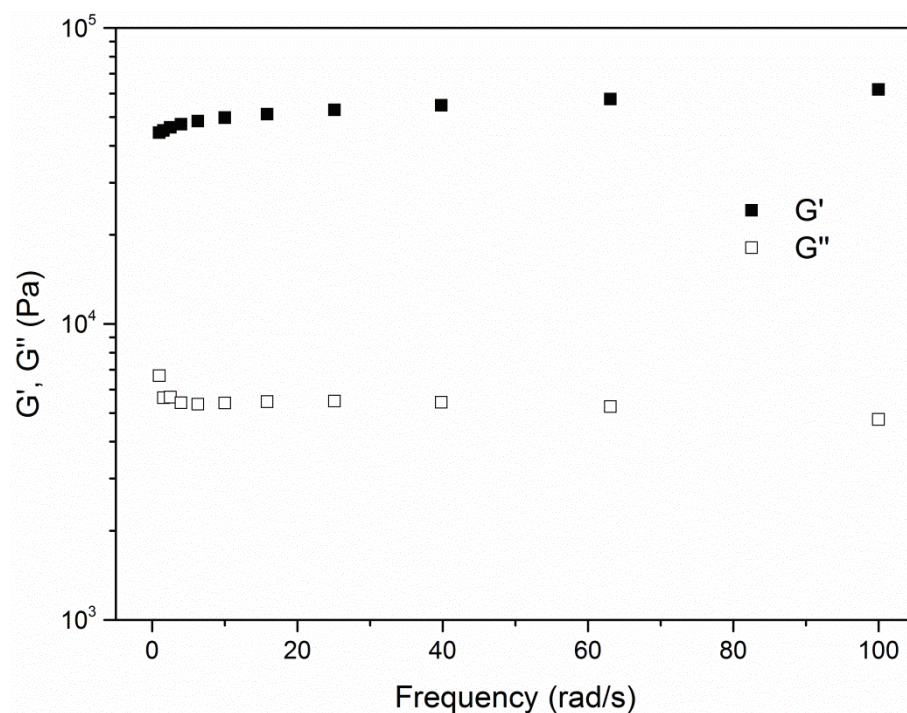
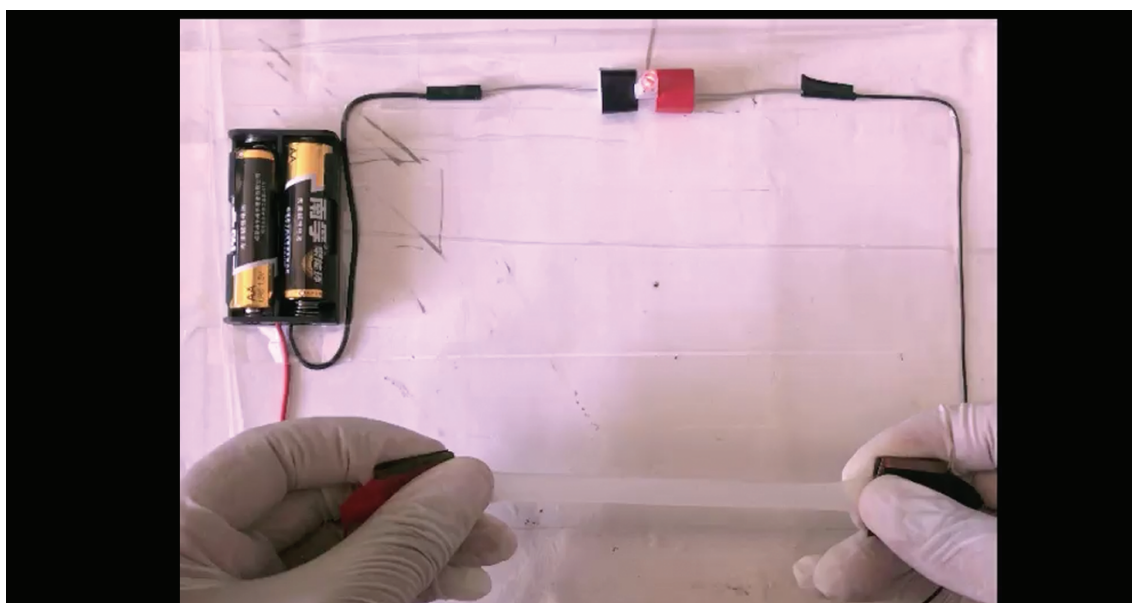


Figure S8. Strain-controlled dynamic frequency sweep test of storage moduli (G') and loss moduli (G'') of recycled PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel.



Video S1. This video displays the brightness change of LED connected into a circuit when the PVA/PAANa(5)-Tb³⁺(0.5) DN-hydrogel strip is periodically stretched.