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## Supporting Information for Fractography of poly(*N*-isopropylacrylamide) hydrogel networks crosslinked with mechanofluorophores using confocal laser scanning microscopy

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Figure S 1: Macrophotographs of a PNIPAAm hydrogel sample: (a) before; (b) during; and (c) after compression with laboratory tweezers.



**Figure S 2:** Mechanophore activation recorded by performing a  $\lambda$ -scan from 420 to 550 nm with  $\lambda_{exc}$ =405 nm.



**Figure S 3:** Control experiment for the mechanophore: (a) circular trace from a punctured swollen sample at d<sub>s</sub> approx. 18%; (b) circular trace from the punctured swollen sample that has been let to completely dry; (c) intensity values for case (a); (d) intensity values for case (b). The scale bar is 100 μm.



**Figure S 4:** Confocal laser scanning microscopy images of needle-punctured rectangular PNIPAAm hydrogel samples swollen to different d<sub>s</sub>: (a) 0; (b) 8.4%; (c) 21.1%; (d) 28%; (e) 41.1%; (f) 128.3%. The scale bar is 100 μm.



**Figure S 5:** Stress-strain curves determined by uniaxial compression of the cylindrical PNIPAAm hydrogel samples swollen to different  $d_s$ : (a) 0; (b) 21%; (c) 27%; (d) 65%; (e) 179%. The linear fit of the curves for the determination of the elastic moduli values is also shown with a solid line. 1<sup>st</sup> set of measurements.



**Figure S 5 (Cont.):** Stress-strain curves determined by uniaxial compression of the cylindrical PNIPAAm hydrogel samples swollen to different  $d_s$ : (a) 0; (b) 21%; (c) 27%; (d) 65%; (e) 179%. The linear fit of the curves for the determination of the elastic moduli values is also shown with a solid line. 2<sup>nd</sup> set of measurements.