

Supporting Information

Photo-adaptable shape memory hydrogel based on orthogonal supramolecular interactions

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Table S1. Characterization of host-guest cross-linked hydrogel.

	[Acrylamide] (mol/L)	Alginate (g/mL)	[Azobenzene] (mmol/L)	[α -cyclodextrin] (mmol/L)	[Cross-linker]/ [Monomer]	M_c^b (kg/mol)
1#	3.9	0.013	7.1	7.1	0.18 %	~20
2#	3.9	0.013	3.6	3.6	0.09 %	~39
3#	3.9	0.013	19.8	19.8	0.50 %	~7.1
4#	3.9	0.0064	7.1	7.1	0.18 %	~20
5#	3.9	0.017	7.1	7.1	0.18 %	~20

^a Measured with UV-VIS absorbance spectra.

^b Number-averaged molecular weight between cross-linking points, calculated by $M_c = M_{\text{monomer}} * [\text{Monomer}] / [\text{Crosslinker}] / 2$.

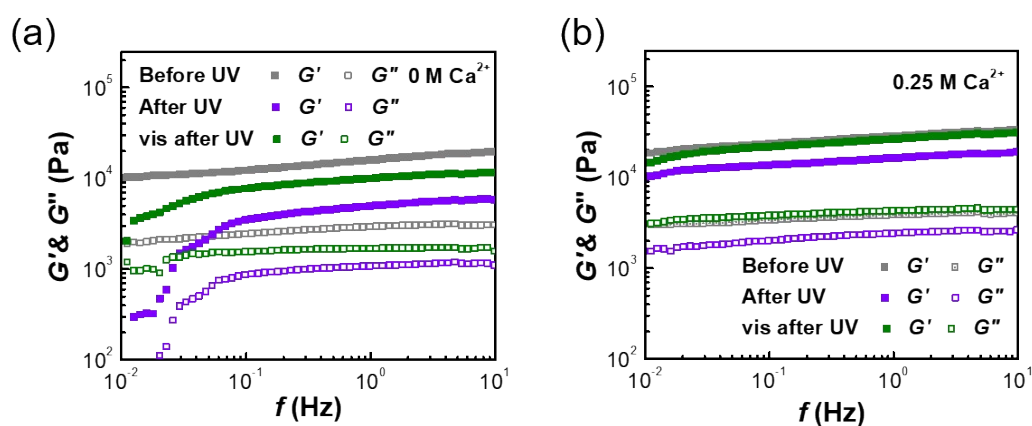


Figure S1. Rheological properties of host-guest cross-linked PAAm/alginate hydrogel in different cross-linking states: (a) in the absence Ca^{2+} and (b) in the presence of 0.25 M Ca^{2+} . All the data were measured at a shearing strain amplitude of 1.0 % and at 25 °C.

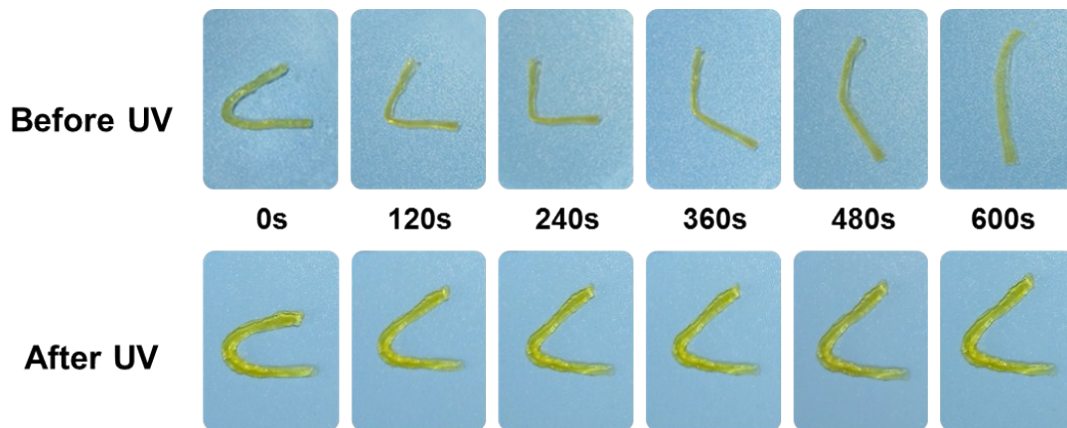


Figure S2. Shape recovery in 0.25 M EDTA solution before and after UV irradiation, where temporary shape was fixed with 0.25 M Ca^{2+} .

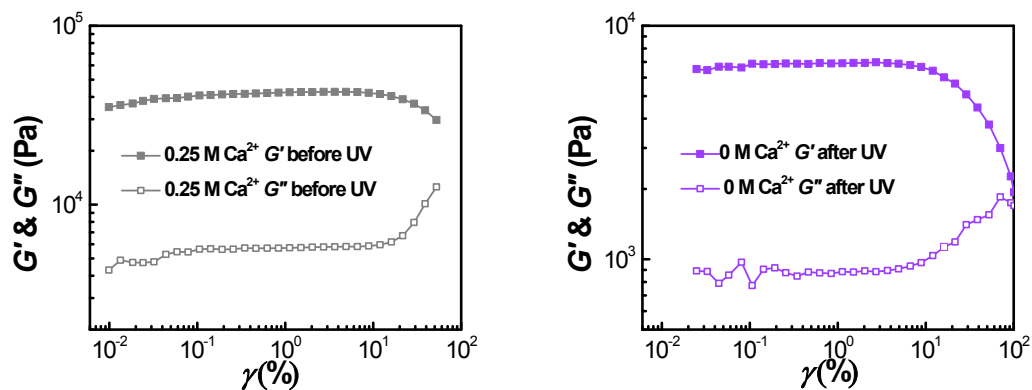


Figure S3 Storage and loss shearing moduli as functions of shear strain amplitude of the host-guest cross-linked hydrogel, measured with a frequency of 1 Hz. The linear viscoelastic region is within $\gamma \leq 10.0\%$.

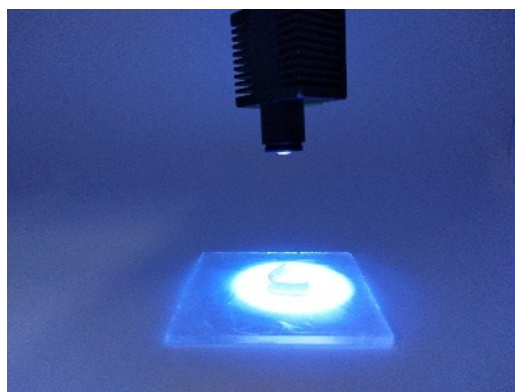


Figure S4. A graph of the apparatus for the light-treatment.