

## Supporting information

### Mechanically strong and tough hydrogels with pH-triggered self-healing and shape memory property based on dual physically cross-linked network

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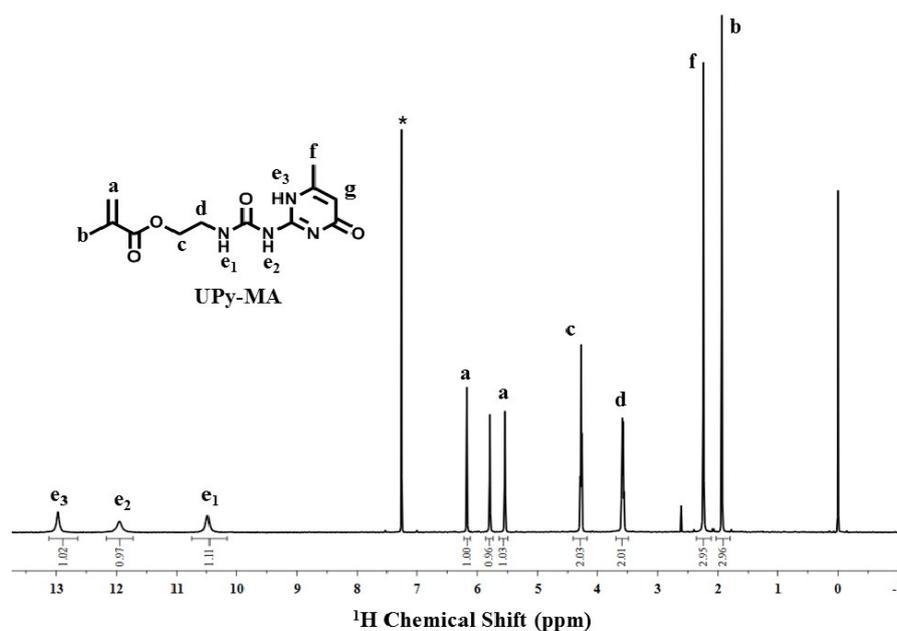
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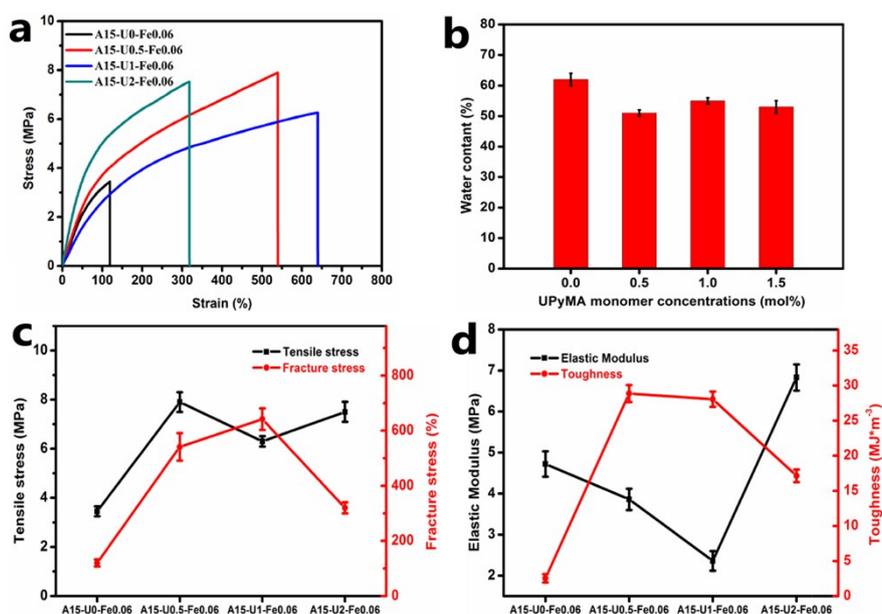
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## Characterization.

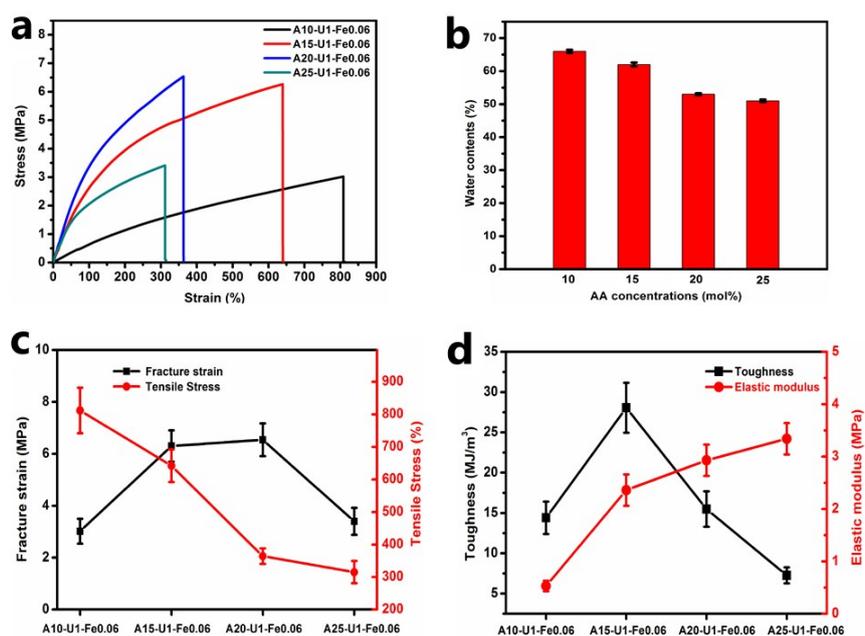
Solution NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker AVANCE III NMR spectrometer with a proton resonance frequency of 400.13 MHz. The samples were dissolved in deuterated chloroform or DMSO with a small amount of TMS as the internal reference standard. The fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded with a A225/Q Platinum ATR unit on a Bruker Tensor II spectrometer equipped with a RT-DLaTGS detector, at a scan speed of 1.6 kHz, 16 scans per sample and a resolution of 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Ultraviolet spectra (UV, Shimadzu UV-2450 spectrophotometer).



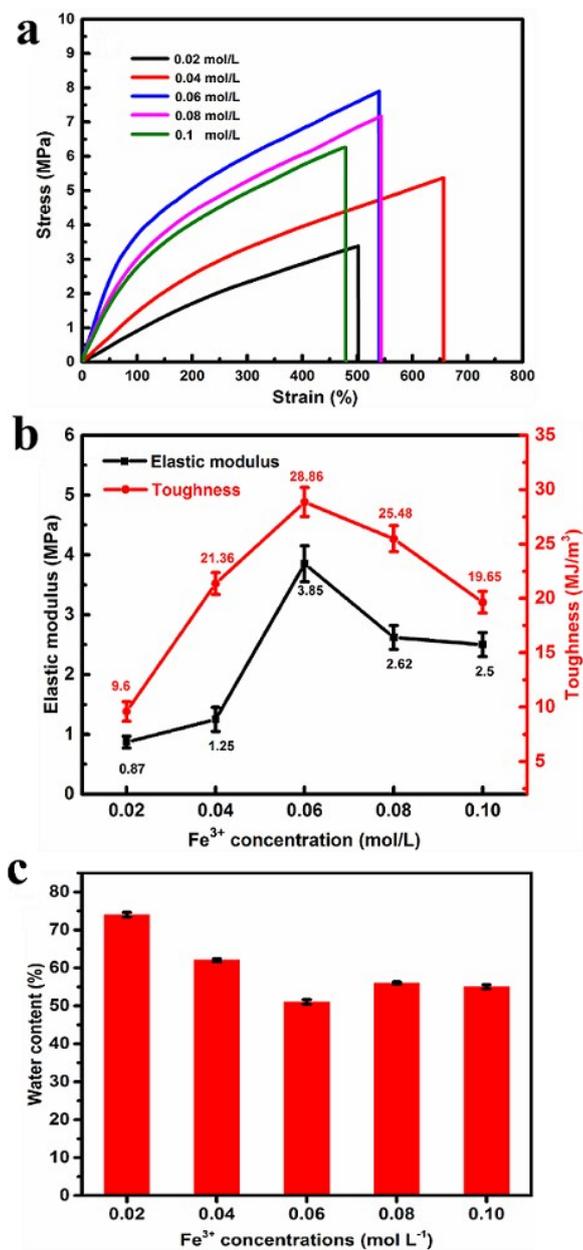
**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of UPy-MA in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. "\*" indicates the proton signals of chloroform ( $\delta_{\text{iso}} = 7.26$  ppm) and TMS ( $\delta_{\text{iso}} = 0$  ppm). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  ppm): 1.94 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.24 (s, 3H, ArCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.56-3.60 (m, 2H, NHCH<sub>2</sub>), 4.26-4.29 (t, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 5.53-5.55 (m, 1H, C=CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.78 (s, 1H, aromatic ring), 6.18(s, 1H, C=CH<sub>2</sub>), 10.49 (s, 1H, NH), 11.96 (s, 1H, NH), 12.97 (s, 1H, NH).



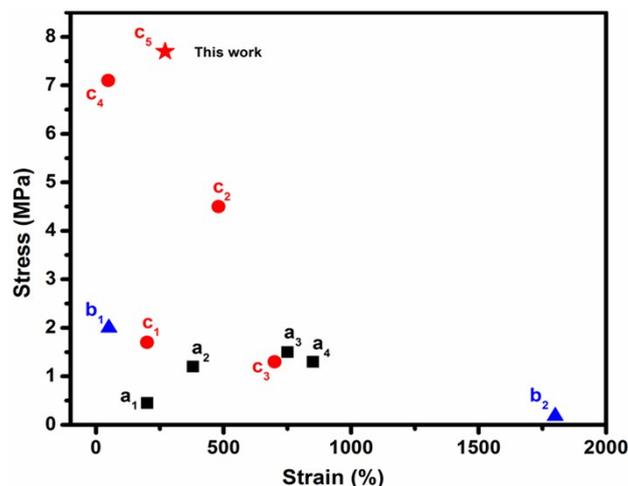
**Figure S2.** (a) Typical stress-strain profiles, (b) water contents, (c) tensile strength and elongation, and (d) elastic modulus and toughness of the D-hydrogels prepared with different UPyMA monomer concentrations. AM concentration =  $7 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ , AA 15mol% of AM,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  concentration =  $0.06 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ .



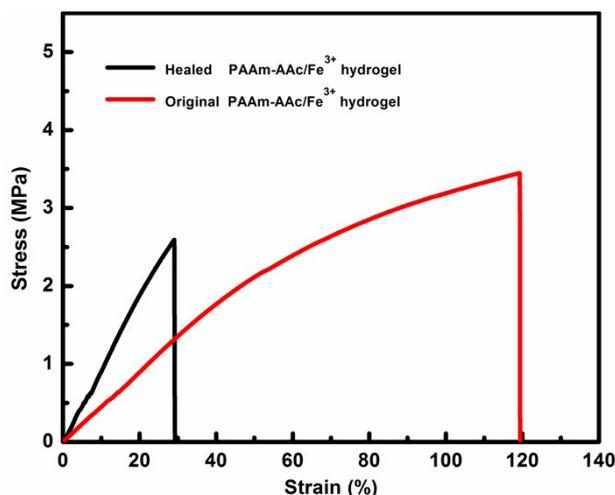
**Figure S3.** (a) Typical stress-strain profiles, (b) water contents, (c) tensile strength and elongation, and (d) elastic modulus and toughness of the D-hydrogels prepared with different AA concentrations. AM concentration =  $7 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ , UPyMA 1mol% of AM,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  concentration =  $0.06 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ .



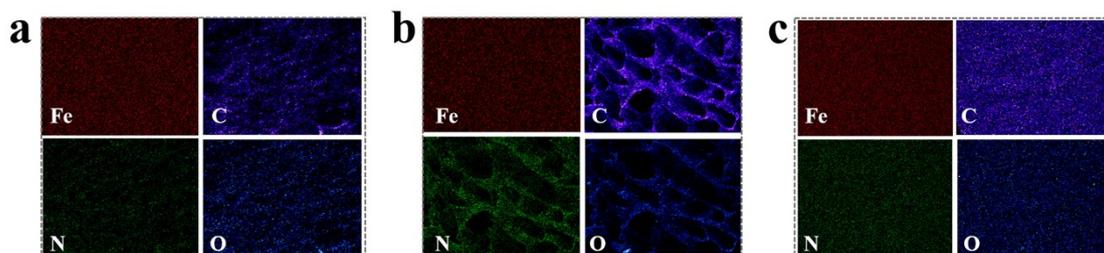
**Figure S4.** (a) Stress-strain profiles, (b) Elastic modulus and toughness and (c) water content of D-hydrogels at different Fe<sup>3+</sup> concentrations. AM concentration = 7 mol L<sup>-1</sup>, AA (15% molar ratio of AM), and UPyMA (1% molar ratio of AM).



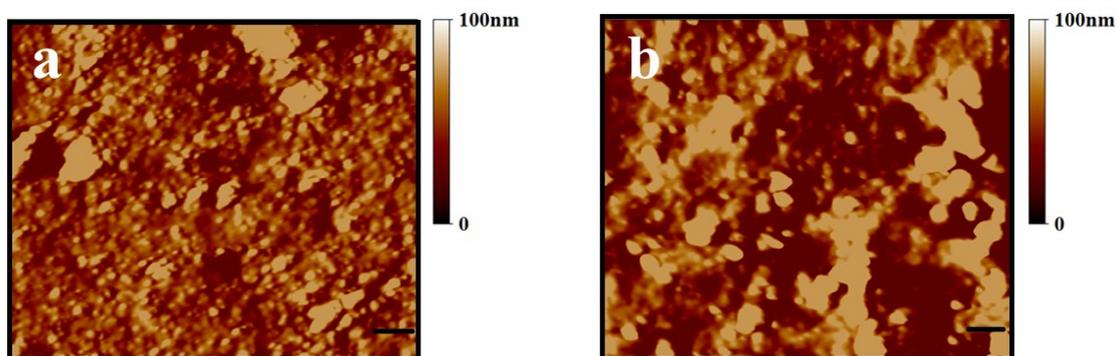
**Figure S5.** Comparison of the healing mechanical properties between the D-hydrogel and the previously reported self-healing hydrogel with the assistance of external stimuli, including **1**) heat,  $a_1$  biphasic synergistic gel materials (BSGs)<sup>1</sup>;  $a_2$  poly( N - acryloyl glycinamide) (PNAGA) physical hydrogel<sup>2</sup>;  $a_3$  polyvinyl alcohol- poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythio-*ph*-ene) :polystyrene sulfonate (PVA-PEDOT:PSS) physical hydrogel<sup>3</sup>;  $a_4$  poly(acrylic acid)- cetyltrimethylammonium (PAA-CTA) physical hydrogel<sup>4</sup>; **2**) light irradiation,  $b_1$  poly(N-acryloyl 6-aminocaproic acid)- functionalized gold nanoparticles (PA6ACA-functionalized AuNPs) physical hydrogel<sup>5</sup>;  $b_2$  graphene oxide (GO)-hectorite clay-poly(N,N-dimethylacrylamide) (PDMAA) physical hydrogel<sup>6</sup>; **3**) pH triggering,  $c_1$  sodium alginate/poly(acrylamide – co-acrylic acid)/Fe<sup>3+</sup> (SA/P(AM-co-AA)/Fe<sup>3+</sup>) physical hydrogel<sup>7</sup>;  $c_2$  poly(acrylamide-co-acrylic acid)/Fe<sup>3+</sup> (P(AM-co-AA)/Fe<sup>3+</sup>)<sup>8</sup>;  $c_3$  poly(acrylamide- co-acrylic acid-co-2-Vinyl-4,6-Diamino-2-vinyl-1,3,5-triazine)/Fe<sup>3+</sup> ((PAM-co-AA- co-VDT)/Fe<sup>3+</sup>) physical hydrogel<sup>9</sup>;  $c_4$  P(AM-co-AA)/Na-Alginate/ Fe<sup>3+</sup> physical Hydrogels<sup>10</sup>;  $c_5$  PAM-co-AA-co-UPy-MA/ Fe<sup>3+</sup> physical hydrogel in this work.



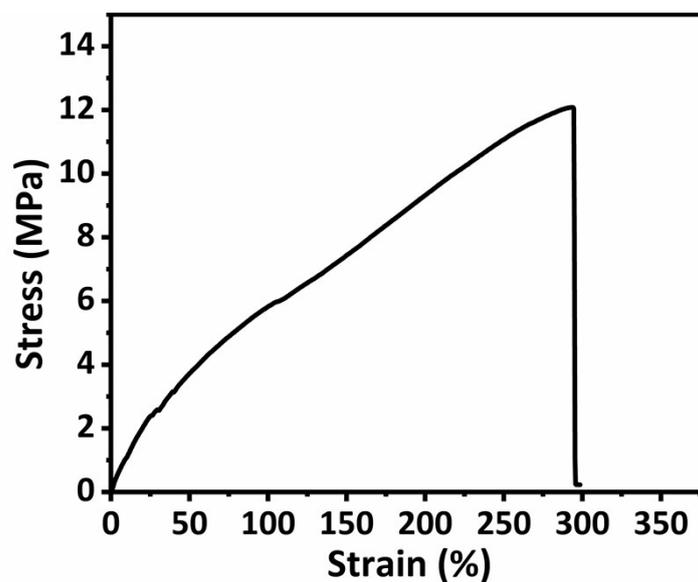
**Figure S6.** Stress–strain curves of the origin and healed D-hydrogel specimen A15-U0-Fe0.06 (the pristine PAM-AA/Fe<sup>3+</sup> hydrogel without UPy-monomer).



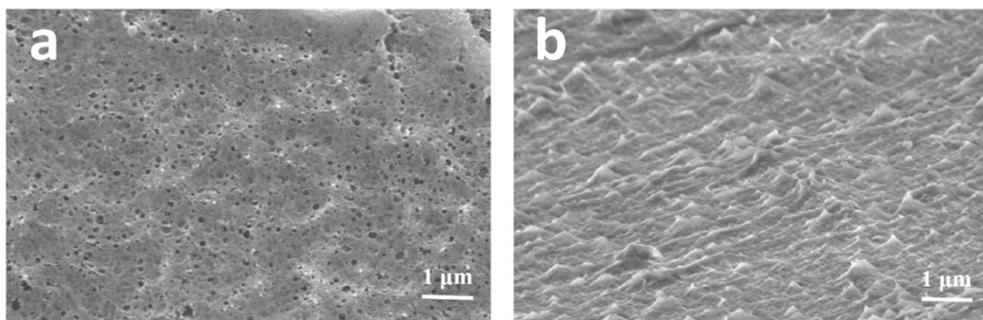
**Figure S7.** EDS images elemental maps for freeze-dried A15-U1-Fe0.06 hydrogel. (a) Original sample, (b) alkaline treatment sample, and (c) healed sample.



**Figure S8.** AFM images of freeze-dried A15-U0-Fe0.06 (a) and A15-U1-Fe0.06 (b) with scale bars of 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure S9** Stress-strain curve of D-hydrogel treated in 0.06M  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  solution for 5 hours and then soaked in deionized water for 24 hours.



**Figure S10** SEM images of as-prepared S-hydrogel (a) and D-hydrogel (b)

**Table S1** Atomic content of main elements of S-hydrogel (A15-U1-Fe0.06) obtained from EDS

Element	Atomic content (%)
C	64.04
N	4.94
O	24.30
Fe	6.72

## References

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