Electronic supporting information for:

A facile method to synthesize strong salt-enhanced hydrogels based

on reversible physical interaction

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1. The energy dissipating mechanism of salt-enhancing P(AAm-co-HFBMA) hydrogel

Figure S1 $a_1 \sim a_5$ are the tensile cycle curves of P(AAm-co-HFBMA) composite hydrogels at different salt concentrations (0M, 0.1M, 0.5M, 1M, 2M)

A1, A2, and A3 in each figure are the first, second, and third stretching cycle curves of the same sample, and the loading-unloading curve area in the corresponding section corresponds to ΔU_{hyst-1} , ΔU_{hyst-2} , ΔU_{hyst-3} mentioned in the article.

2. Comparison before and after hydrogel removal of organic solvents



Figure S2 The (a) as-synthesized P(AAm-co-HFBMA) hydrogel and (b) it becomes opaque after solvent is replaced to distilled water

3. Fluorescence Spectroscopy



Figure S3 The Fluorescence Spectroscopy of P(AAm-co-HFBMA) hydrogels with various HFBMA contents(a) 5 mol%, (b) 10 mol%, (c) 15 mol%, (d) 20 mol% in NaCl solution with various concentrations (0, 0.5, 2.0 M).



4.DSC curves of PAAm gel and P(AAm-co- HFBMA) gel

Figure S4 Effect of salt concentration on water state in (a) PAAm gel and (b) P(AAm-co- HFBMA) gel with the same water content.