

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Soft Matter

## Tough Polymeric Hydrogels using Ion-Pair Comonomers

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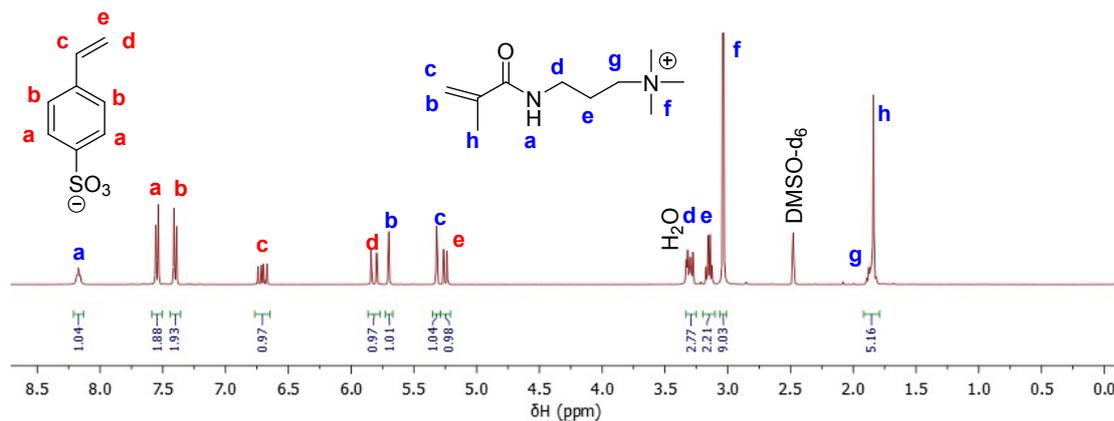


Fig. S1 <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the IPC salt 1

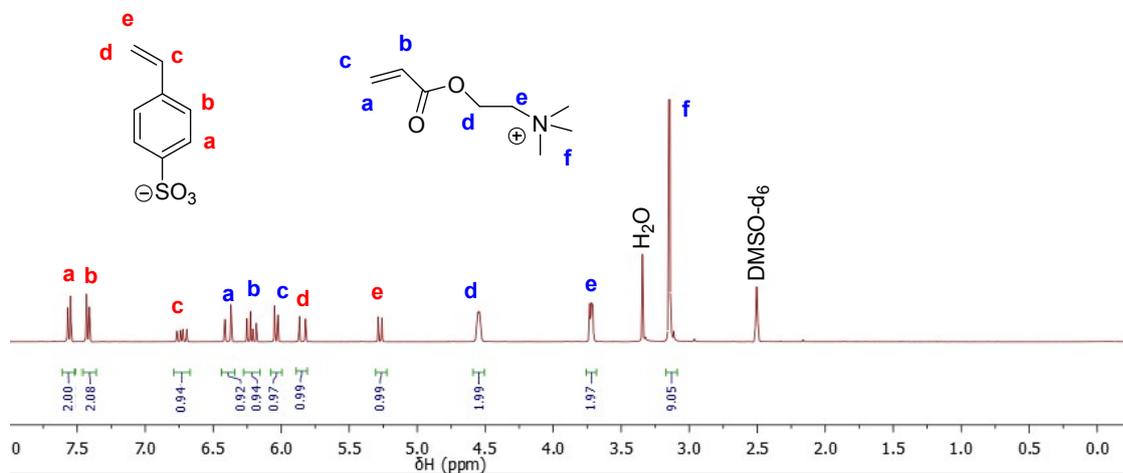
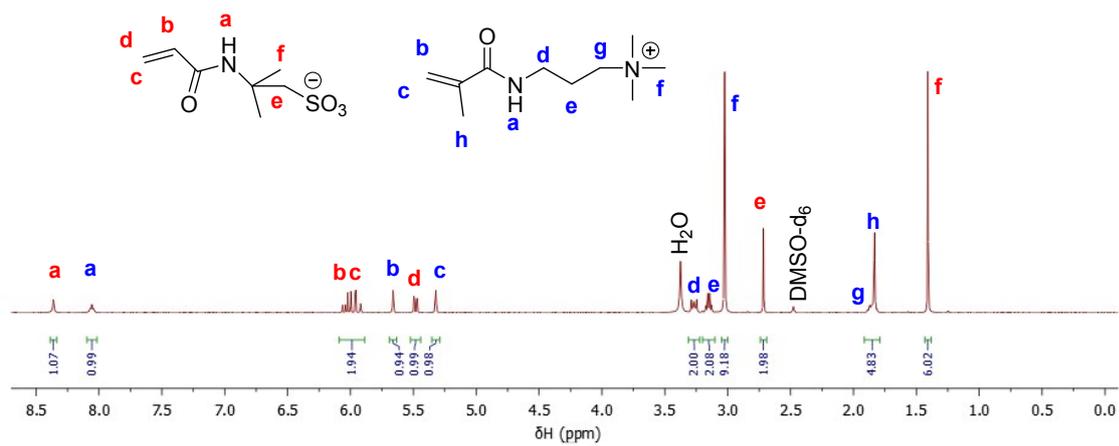
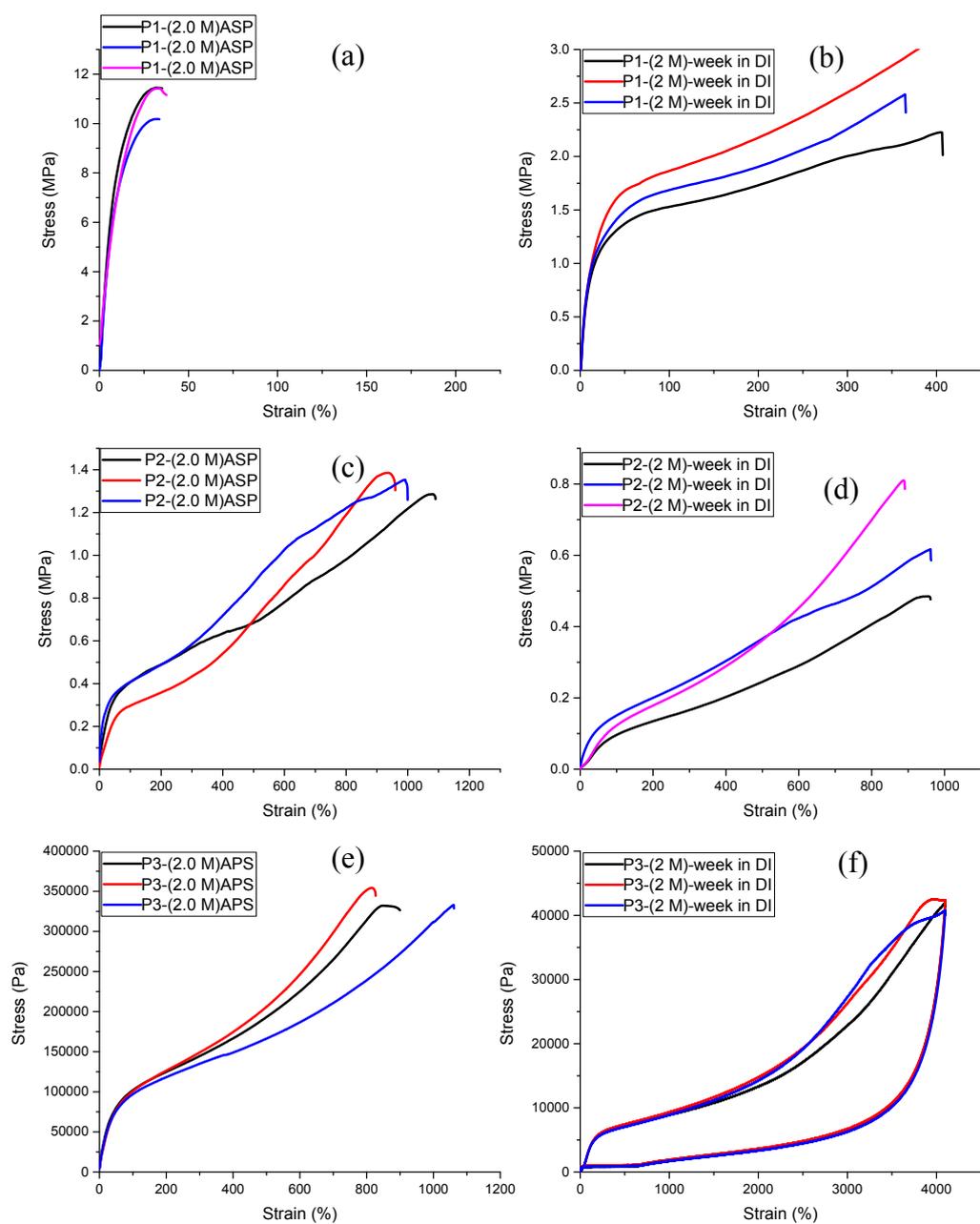


Fig. S2 <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the IPC salt 2

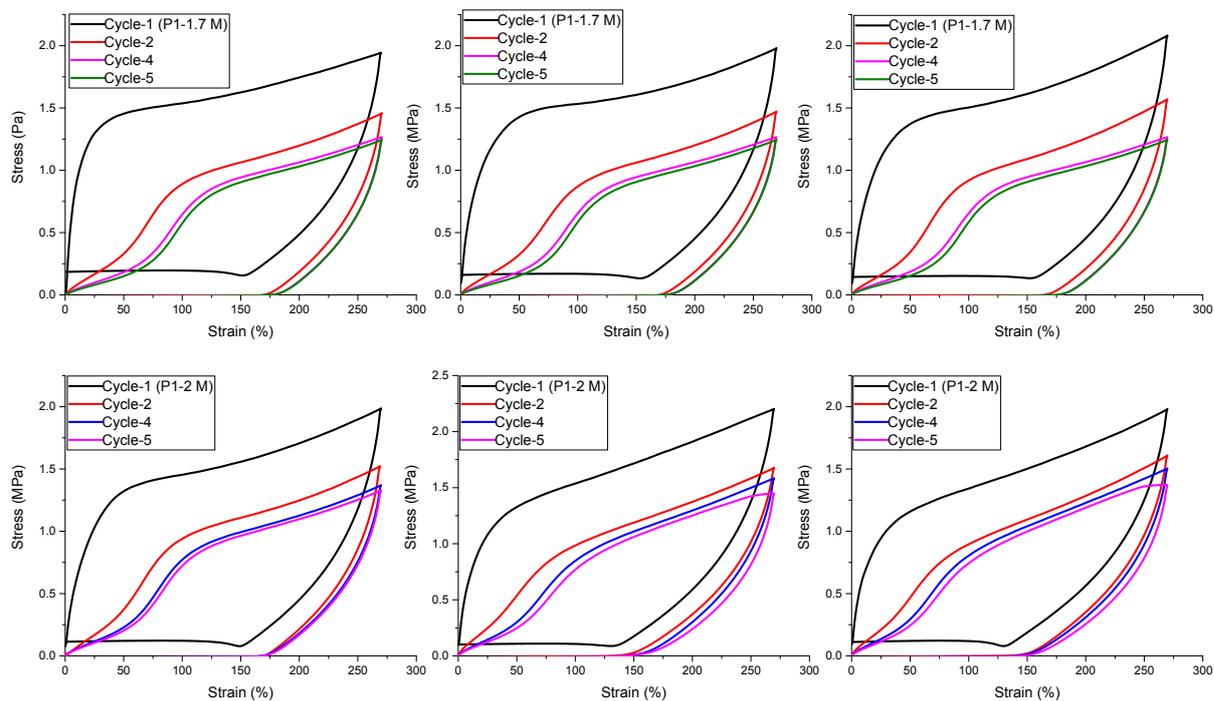


**Fig. S3** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the IPC salt 3

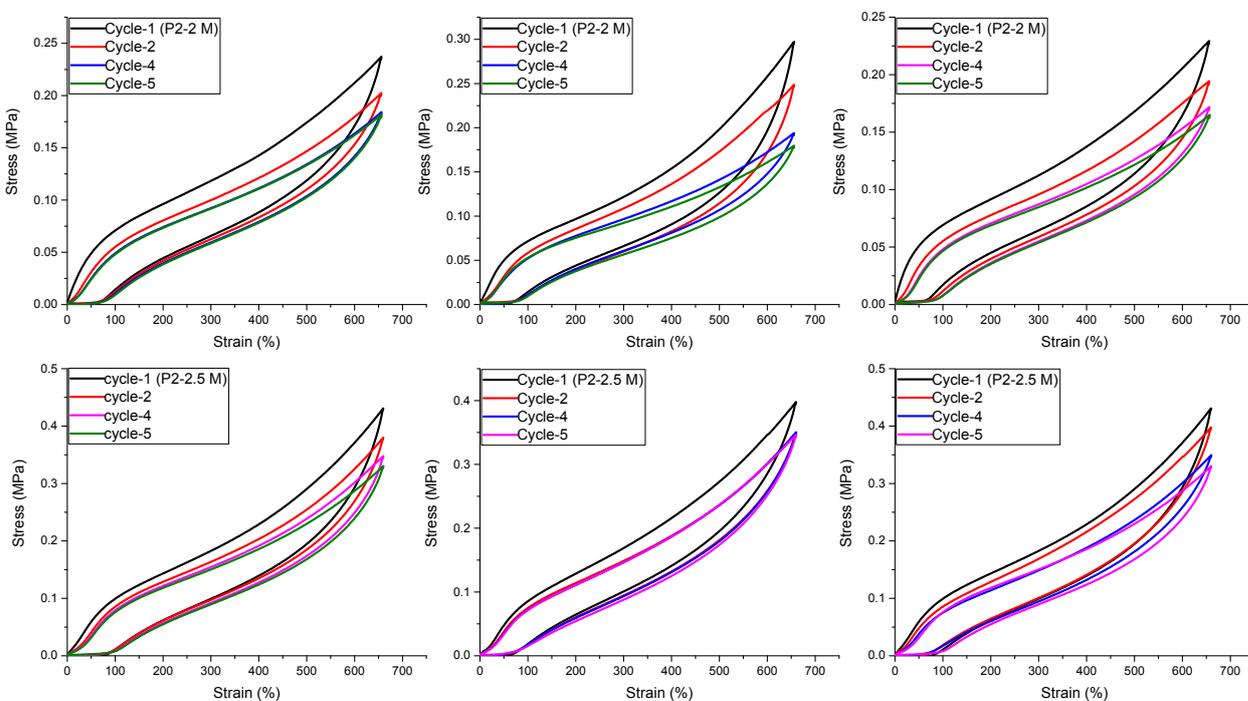


**Fig. S4** Three replicates of tensile tests, (a), (c) and (e) illustrate the 3 replicates of ASP gels of **P1**, **P2** and **P3** and (b), (d) and (f) are illustrate the same gel after equilibrate for week in DI water.

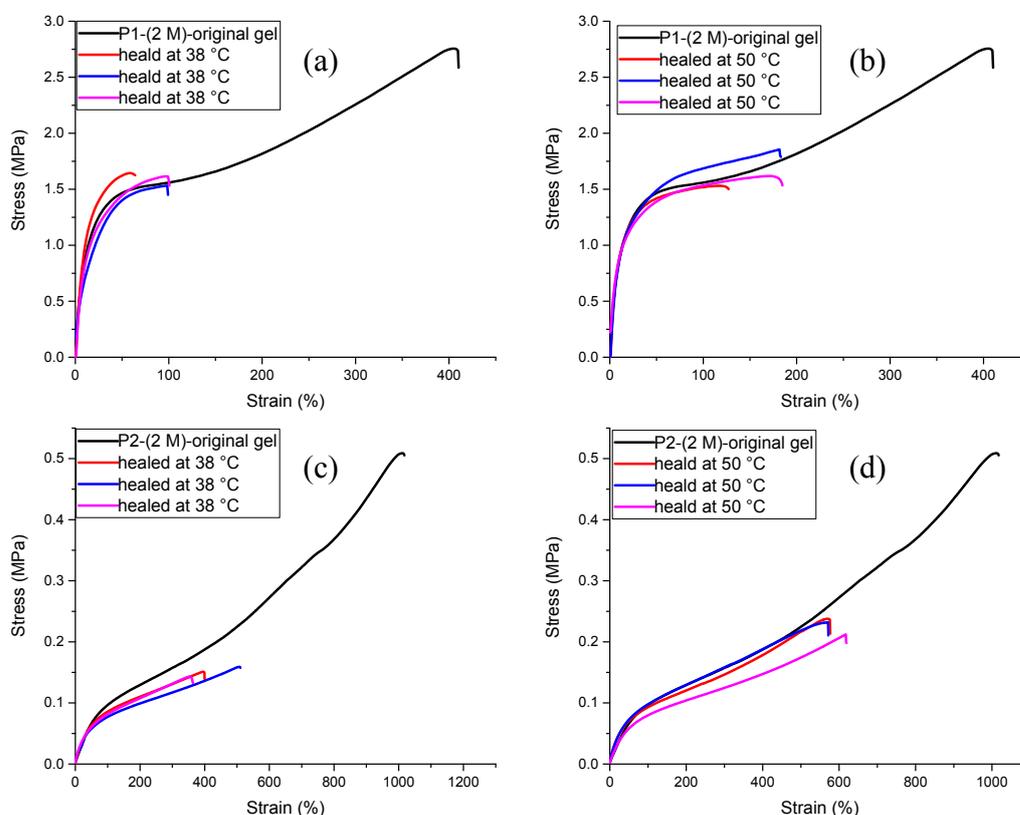
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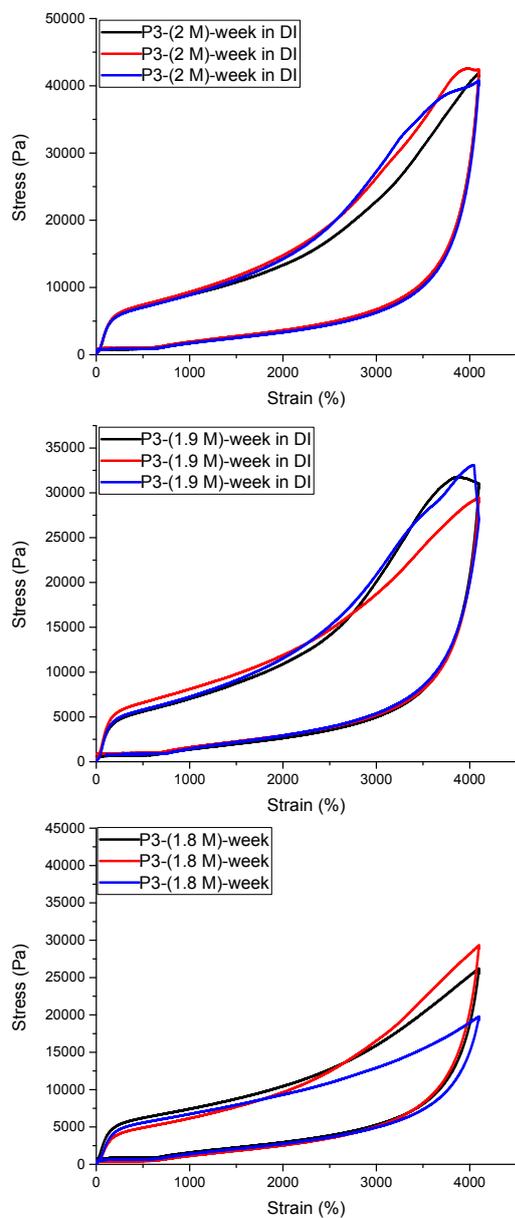
**Fig. S5** Three replicates of cycling tests, gel **P1(1.7 M)** cycling at 27 mm (top), gel **P1(2 M)** cycling at 27 mm (bottom) for 5 cycles with 10 minute recovery time between cycles.



**Fig. S6** Three replicates of cycling tests, gel **P2(2 M)** cycling at 66 mm (top), gel **P2(2.5 M)** cycling at 66 mm (bottom) for 5 cycles with 10 minute recovery time between cycles.



**Fig. S7** Three replicates of healing tests at elevated temperatures in DI water. (a), (b) healing behaviour of gel **P1(2 M)** at 38 °C and 50 °C, (c), (d) healing of gel sample **P2(2 M)** at same temperature respectively.



**Fig. S8** Three replicates of tensile tests of gel **P3** at different monomer concentrations.

Observed mechanical properties in the three types of polyampholyte gels are summarized in the table 2 and 3.

Table. S1 The summary of mechanical properties of polyampholyte hydrogels type of **P1** and **P2**.\*

Gel type	C (M)	$\sigma b$ (MPa)	$\epsilon b$ (mm/mm)	E (MPa)	A1 <sup>st</sup> /A5 <sup>th</sup> (%)
P1-APS	2.0	11.02 ± 0.72	3.3 ± 0.06	9.63 ± 1.48	-
P1-wek	1.7	1.94 ± 0.23	35.30 ± 1.32	0.60 ± 0.025	-
P1-wek	2.0	2.53 ± 0.27	38.58 ± 2.0	1.04 ± 0.02	51.49 ± 2.72
P2-wek	2.0	1.34 ± 0.05	100.2 ± 7.3	0.054 ± 0.01	-
P2-wek	2.0	0.62 ± 0.15	93.41 ± 4.02	0.014 ± 0.005	75.11 ± 3.76
P2-wek	2.5	0.75 ± 0.085	82.24 ± 2.06	0.017 ± 0.0005	82.24 ± 1.24

\* C,  $\sigma b$ ,  $\epsilon b$ , E, and A1<sup>st</sup>/A5<sup>th</sup>, represents the monomer concentration, fracture stress, fracture strain, Young's modulus and percentage recovery ratio calculated from hysteresis areas of the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle vs 5<sup>th</sup> cycle for the gel. The abbreviation (wek) mean gels are equilibrating in week time in DI water.

Table. S2 The summary of mechanical properties of polyampholyte hydrogels type of **P3**.\*

Gel type	C (M)	$\sigma b$ (kPa)	$\epsilon b$ (mm/mm)	E (kPa) (maximum)	A1 <sup>st</sup> /A5 <sup>th</sup> (%)
P3-wek	2.0	41.72 ± 0.83	>400	0.344 ± 0.011	at 280 mm 39.5 ± 1.53 at 100 mm 64.1 ± 1.85
P3-wek	1.9	29.19 ± 1.97	>400	0.298 ± 0.015	-
P3-wek	1.8	23.19 ± 0.27	>400	0.271 ± 0.04	-

\* Abbreviations have same meaning as before.

### Supplementary Movie SM 1

(Video is playing at 4× faster than the actual strain rate)