

## Supporting Information

### Self-healing, recyclable, and degradable fire-retardant gelatin-based biogel coating for green buildings

Lei Zhang<sup>a, b, 1</sup>, Yubin Huang<sup>a, b, 1</sup>, Ping Sun<sup>a, b</sup>, Yun Hai<sup>a, b</sup>, and Saihua Jiang<sup>a, b, \*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Institute of Safety Science and Engineering, South China University of Technology, Wushan Road 381, Guangzhou, 510641, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Technique and Equipment for Macromolecular Advanced Manufacturing, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510641, P. R. China

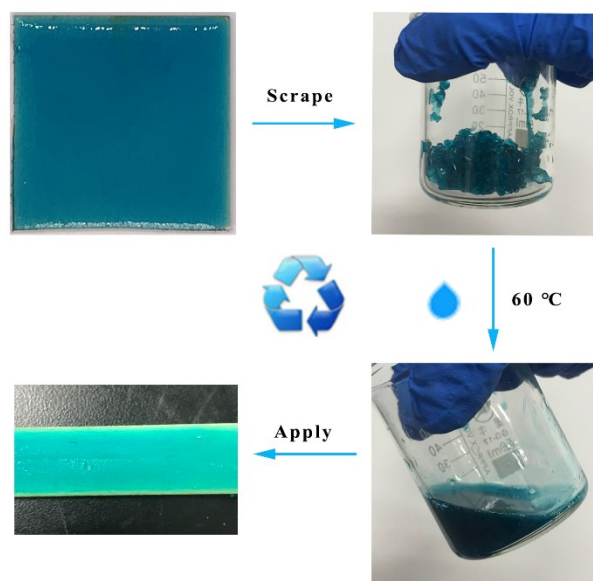
<sup>1</sup>These authors contribute to this work equally.

#### Corresponding author:

\*E-mail: meshjiang@scut.edu.cn (S.H. Jiang)

#### Contents:

Figures S1–S7 and Tables S1 (PDF)



**Fig. S1.** Illustration of recycling process of biogel on obsolete wood.



**Fig. S2.** Colorful biogels can be obtained as needed for aesthetics.

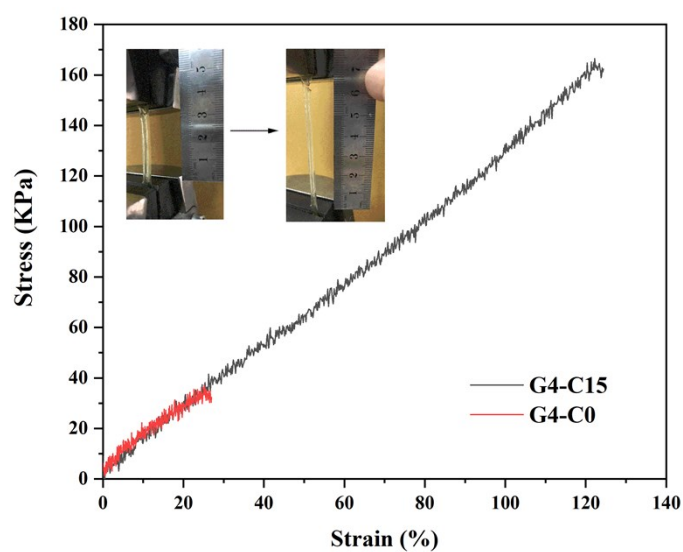


Fig. S3. Typical tensile stress-strain curves of G4-C15 and G4-C0 biogel.

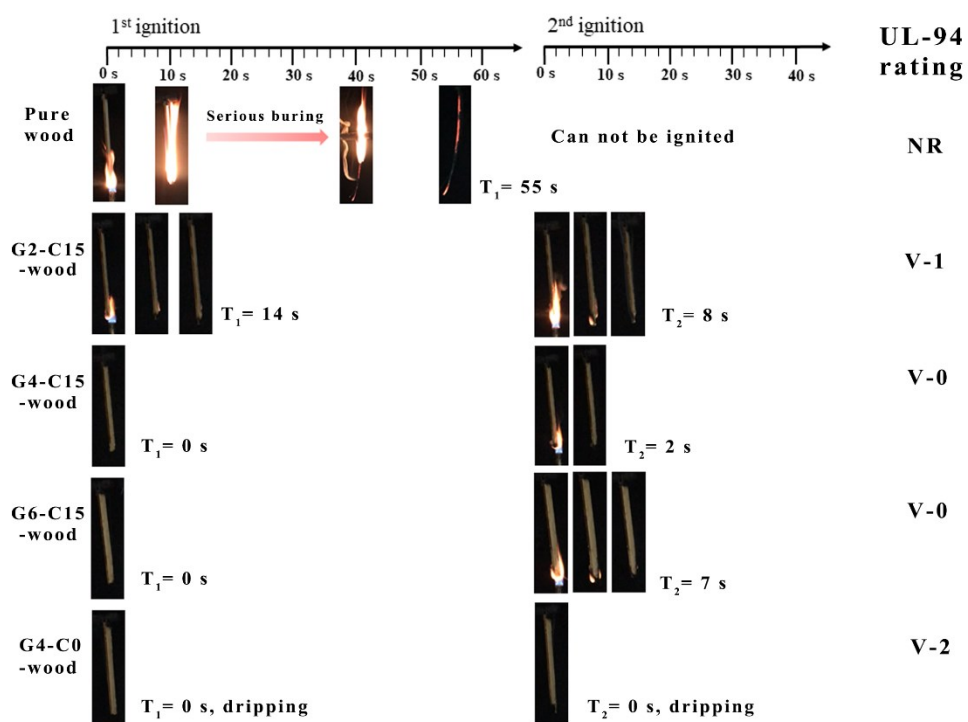
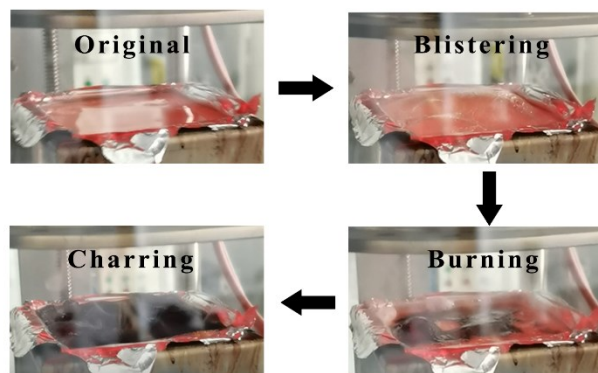


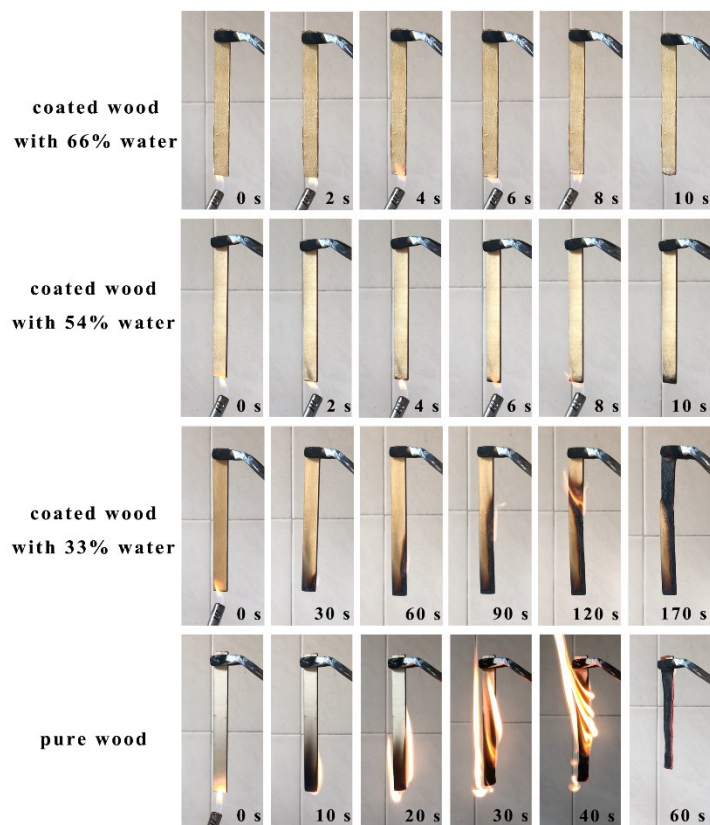
Fig. S4. Vertical combustibility test of uncoated and biogel-coated woods.



**Fig. S5.** Three combustion stages of biogel-coated wood during the cone calorimetry test.



**Fig. S6.** Optical image of pure wood (left) and coated wood (right) after being subjected to butane flame for 30 s (scale bar: 1 cm). The highlighted area is the inner intact wood after eliminating the char.



**Fig. S7.** Ignition test of coated woods with different water content in biogel.

**Table S1.** Formulation of samples for TGA test.

Samples	Gelatin (g)	4 wt%			Char residue (%)
		Chitosan solution	Glycerol (g)	DI water (g)	
Gelatin	4	0	0	35	22.8
Gelatin+Glycerol	4	0	5	30	8.5
Gelatin+Glycerol+Chitosan	4	15	5	15	13.1