Supporting information

Magnetic Field Assisted Fabrication of Asymmetric Hydrogels for Complex Shape Deformable Actuators

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Figure S1. Photographs of Fe_3O_4 @TCNC suspension after standing for 24 h (a) and attracting with magnets for 2 min (b).



Figure S2. Magnetic hysteresis loops of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles, Fe_3O_4 @TCNCs, and TCNCs.



Figure S3. FTIR spectra of TCNCs, Fe₃O₄@TCNCs, Fe₃O₄/TCNC mixture, and Fe₃O₄ powder.



Figure S4. The SEM image of Fe₃O₄@TCNCs composite particles.



Figure S5. Thermal gravimetric curves of Fe₃O₄, Fe₃O₄@TCNCs, TCNCs under the

 N_2 atmosphere.



Figure S6. Optical image of the cross-section of asymmetric hydrogel.



Figure S7. XPS spectra of Fe₃O₄@TCNC-rich layer and Fe₃O₄@TCNC-free layer of

the asymmetric hydrogel.



Figure S8. Raman spectra of Fe₃O₄@TCNC-rich region and Fe₃O₄@TCNC-free region

of the asymmetric hydrogel.



Figure S9. Nanoindentation curves for the top and bottom surfaces of isotropic hydrogel (a) and asymmetric hydrogel (b).



Figure S10. Tensile stress-strain curve of the hydrogel actuator.



Figure S11. Deswelling kinetic curves of Fe₃O₄@TCNC-rich and Fe₃O₄@TCNC-free hydrogels.



Figure S12. The thickness proportion of Fe₃O₄@TCNC-rich layer on the cross-section

of

hydrogels.



Figure S13. Swelling kinetic curves of Fe₃O₄@TCNC-rich and Fe₃O₄@TCNC-free hydrogels.



Figure S14. Elastic modulus (G') and loss modulus (G'') of hydrogel as a function of frequency.